



Urban Traffic School

QUICK STUDY GUIDE

Legal Disclaimer

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Urban Traffic School study guide is a short format we have created for our students to help quickly understand the main topics discussed on our curriculum.

Traffic School Requirements in California

In order for the DMV and your court to accept your Traffic Violators School Course completion, you must also meet other eligibility requirements for Traffic School to be approved by the Court, such as:

You may not have attended Traffic School for a previous violation committed within the last 18-months. The 18-month eligibility period is determined from violation date to violation date and not from when you attended traffic school. For example, you were cited for speeding, 20 MPH over the limit on March 1, 2014. You successfully completed a Traffic Violators course for this violation. Then, on June 18, 2015, you were cited for another moving violation; failure to make a complete stop. For the June 18th, 2015 violation, you would not be eligible for traffic school per the DMV and Court rules as it has only been 15 months, not the required 18 month window from the last violation that you took traffic school for.

The violation(s) on your ticket must be an eligible Vehicle Code infraction in order to attend Traffic Violators course. Any violation that carries a negligent operator point count of more than one point under VC 12810 or one and one-half points or more under VC 12810.5(b)(2) is not eligible. Seat belt, mechanical or equipment violations, failure to have insurance and other certain specified violations are not eligible for traffic school.

If cited for speeding, the alleged speed cannot be more than 25 mph over the speed limit.

- Your citation/ticket must not have defaulted to a failure to appear unless the failure to appear charge has been adjudicated and any fine or civil assessment imposed has been paid.
- Your citation/ticket must not be for a violation of Vehicle Code section 22406.5 (tank vehicles)
- Your citation/ticket must not be related to alcohol use or possession.
- Your citation/ticket must not be related to drug use or possession.

The requirement to pass a California Traffic Violators Course is:

1. Attend licensed, DMV approved Class such as the one offered by Urban Traffic School.
2. Participate and pass chapter quizzes
3. Pass the Final examination with a minimum passing score of at least 70% or higher as required by the California DMV

Traffic School Course Objectives

- ✓ Prevent and reduce involvement in traffic collisions
- ✓ Prevent and reduce traffic law violations
- ✓ Reemphasize driving responsibilities

New or Updated California Traffic Laws

- ☑ Three Feet for Safety Act (September 16, 2014) - requires a 3-foot distance between any part of the vehicle and any part of the bicycle.
- ☑ Clean Air Vehicle Decals/"HOV Stickers - extended sunset dates for low emission and zero emission vehicles to operate until January 1, 2019.
- ☑ Commercial Driver's License - allows the DMV to conduct a commercial driver's test for the holder of an out-of-state commercial learner's permit.
- ☑ DMV Vehicle Registration Pilot Program - authorizes the DMV to establish a pilot program to evaluate the use of alternatives to stickers, tabs, license plates and registration cards, subject to certain requirements.
- ☑ Registration and Vehicle Transfers between Family Members - prohibits the transfer of ownership of a vehicle to a relative.
- ☑ Teen Drivers – prohibits drivers who are under 18 to use digital devices while driving even if it originates from a hands-free device. When the phone rings, let the call go to voicemail.
- ☑ Veterans License Plates - veterans' special interest license plates.
- ☑ Chemical Testing for DUI - persons lawfully arrested for a DUI had the option of a blood or breath test. A urine chemical test may be used for following situations:
 - Both blood and breath tests are unavailable
 - The individual is a hemophiliac
 - The individual is taking anticoagulant medication.

Vehicle Related Technology

- ☑ **Driving Techniques** – drivers must learn to adapt to different driving conditions and situations.
- ☑ **Safety** – drivers must always observe traffic safety methods.

Self-Parking/Parking Assistance

Cameras can be mounted in the front or back of the car to help drivers see the outside environment

Driver Alert Warning System	Detects drowsiness, inattentiveness and other alert warnings
Video Event Recorder	Video recorder that records information related to crashes or accidents
Navigation/GPS	Navigation system that provides information such as location, time and weather
Brake Assist	Automatically calculates the speed and force of the brake; detects emergency stop execution
Anti-Lock Braking System (ABS)	Automated system that allows the wheels on a motor vehicle to maintain tractive contact with the road surface by preventing the wheels from locking up.
Stop-Start Technology	Automatically shuts down engine on complete stop; turns on engine when driver steps on the accelerator
Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC)	Use radar or lasers to allow the vehicle to slow by autonomously applying the brakes when approaching another vehicle ahead, accelerating again to the preset

	speed when traffic allows
Lane Departure Warning Systems	Gives warning when the driver begins to move out of its lane on freeways and arterial roads without signaling
Blind Spot Warning Systems	Detect vehicles located in the driver’s “blind spots” (side and rear of the vehicle) and will give the driver a warning, typically visual or audible
Parking Proximity Warning Systems Backup/Parking Cameras	Warn the driver when the vehicle is getting close to an object while parking
Alternative Fuel Vehicles	Vehicles can run on fuel other than petroleum-based fuels like petrol or diesel
Run-Flat Tires	Designed to resist the effects of deflation when punctured, and to enable the vehicle to continue to be driven at reduced speeds of up to 55 mph
Air Bags and Driving Position	Essential safety device for vehicles, but when deployed, they can injure drivers if the hands and body are not positioned properly
Electronic Stability Control	Increases vehicle stability and decrease the risk of death in crashes that involve only one vehicle
Proper Braking Technique	Drivers must practice proper braking technique for a much safer ride and stop
Weigh Reduction	Remove unnecessary things in the car to reduce weight and improve performance and fuel economy in all driving conditions

Texting While Driving

It is illegal to drive a motor vehicle while using an electronic wireless communication device to write, send, or read text messages, instant messages, or emails unless you are 18 years of age or older and using an electronic wireless communications device designed and configured to allow voice-operated and hands-free operation.

Driving Statistics

- Each year between 30,000 and 40,000 people are killed in motor vehicle crashes
- Collisions caused by motor vehicles are now a leading cause of death for all Americans between the ages of 11 and 27
- Alcohol is the number one factor in deaths and injuries on our highways, claiming hundreds and thousands of victims across the country each year.

Careless Driving and Its Consequences

- Damage and/or Loss of Vehicle
- Injury or Death
- Increased Insurance Rates
- Financial Impact/Legal Actions/DMV Actions
- Changes in the Quality of Life

Four Factors Causing Collisions

- Vehicle equipment failure
- Roadway design
- Road environment
- Driver’s behavior

Driving Record Points (Negligent Operator Points)

Personal Vehicles:

- 4 points within a 12-month period
- 6 points within a 24-month period
- 8 points within a 36-month period

Commercial Vehicles:

- 6 points within a 12 month period
- 8 points within a 24 month period
- 10 points within a 36 month period

DMV Actions Taken for Driving Points on Your Record

- Level 1: Written Warning
- Level 2: Notice of Intent to Suspend
- Level 3: Probation/Suspension
- Level 4: Violation of NOTS Probation
 - First and Second Violation of Probation (extended for one year)
 - Third Violation of Probation (one-year revocation of driving privileges)

Driving Under the Influence (DUI)

- BAC of 0.08% or higher, if the person is age 21 or older.
- BAC of 0.01% or higher, if the person is under age 21.
- BAC of 0.01% or higher at any age, if the person is on probation for Driving Under the Influence (DUI).
- BAC of 0.04% or higher, in any vehicle requiring a Commercial Driver's License (CDL), with or without a CDL issued to the driver

BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT (BAC) Table for Male (M) / Female (F)										
Number of Drinks		Body Weight in Pounds							Driving Condition	
		100	120	140	160	180	200	220		240
0	M	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	Only Safe Driving Limit
	F	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
1	M	.06	.05	.04	.04	.03	.03	.03	.02	Driving Skills Impaired
	F	.07	.06	.05	.04	.04	.03	.03	.03	
2	M	.12	.10	.09	.07	.07	.06	.05	.05	
	F	.13	.11	.09	.08	.07	.07	.06	.06	
3	M	.18	.15	.13	.11	.10	.09	.08	.07	
	F	.20	.17	.14	.12	.11	.10	.09	.08	
4	M	.24	.20	.17	.15	.13	.12	.11	.10	Legally Intoxicated
	F	.26	.22	.19	.17	.15	.13	.12	.11	
5	M	.30	.25	.21	.19	.17	.15	.14	.12	
	F	.33	.28	.24	.21	.18	.17	.15	.14	

Subtract .01% for each 40 minutes of drinking.
 1 drink = 1.5 oz. 80 proof liquor, 12 oz. 5% beer, or 5 oz. 12% wine.
Fewer than 5 persons out of 100 will exceed these values.

Knowing when not to drive

- Personal Concerns
 - Sleepiness and fatigue
 - Feeling overly emotional
 - Visual acuity and clear vision
 - Night driving
- Poor Driving Conditions
 - Rain - Accelerate gradually and steer with smooth, precise movements. On wet roads, reduce your speed by 5-10 mph
 - Snow and ice – Reduce driving speed
 - Fog - Use low beam to avoid reflection
- External Concerns
 - Conditions Beyond Driving Ability

Vehicle Requirements for Safety

Regularly check:

- Fuel
- Mirrors for maximum visibility
- Windows should be clean and clear
- Tires
- Windshield wiper fluid
- Engine lights

Classes of California Driver's License

- Class A
- Class A – Firefighter
- Class A – Noncommercial
- Class B
- Class B – Firefighter
- Class B – Noncommercial
- Class M1
- Class M2
- Class C – This license allows you to drive:
 - Any 2-axle vehicle with a GVWR of 26,000 lbs. or less
 - Any 3-axle vehicle weighing 6,000 lbs. or less
 - Any house car, 40 feet or less
 - A vanpool vehicle, designed to carry 11-14 people, including the driver
- Class C Commercial

For a Provisional License You Must

- At least 16 years old
- Finished with driving education and training
- Parents/Guardians signature
- California instruction permit for at least 6 months
- Pass the behind-the-wheel driving test

Restrictions and Exceptions

- During the first 12 months after you are licensed, you cannot drive between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. and cannot transport passenger under 20 years old unless accompanied by a parent or guardian.
- Exceptions – medical necessity, school activity, employment necessity, immediate need of family member

Insurance Requirement for California

Minimum Amount Your Insurance Must Cover Per Collision:

- \$15,000 for a single death or injury
- \$30,000 for death or injury to more than one person
- \$5,000 for property damage

□ Financial Responsibility

- Coverage by a motor vehicle or automobile liability insurance policy.
- A deposit of \$35,000 with the DMV.
- A surety bond for \$35,000 obtained from a company licensed to do business in California.
- A DMV issued self-insurance certificate.
- If you are fined or have the car you are driving impounded, if you don't have the documents, present the proof of insurance, registration and your driver's license.

□ Effective Communications on the Road

- Headlight
- Horn
- Emergency Signals

□ Five Abilities Required for Drivers

- Search
- Identify
- Predict
- Decide
- Execute

□ Rights and Duties of Pedestrians

A pedestrian is a person traveling on foot, whether walking or running. The term pedestrian can also be used for those traveling by way of bicycles, roller skates, skateboards, scooters, and wheelchairs.

- Pedestrian-Related Traffic Laws/Traffic Safety
- Crossing Between Controlled Intersections
- Right-of-Way at Crosswalks
 - Pedestrians legally have the right-of-way at intersections and crosswalks
 - Drivers must be extra careful when a visually handicapped pedestrian carrying a white cane

□ Pedestrian Rights and Responsibilities

1. Intersections and Designated Crosswalks
 - "WALK" or "DON'T WALK", or the walker sign (walk) or upraised hand (don't walk)
2. Pedestrians Walking Outside Crosswalks/"Jaywalking"
 - Do not cross in the middle of the road into the path of a vehicle.
 - Do not assume that traffic will wait for you to cross the road
3. No Sidewalk – Using the Shoulder of the Road
 - Pedestrians should always use the sidewalks.
 - If you are not alone, walk in single file.
 - Do not walk or jog on the freeways and toll bridges.
4. Visually Handicapped Pedestrians

□ Driving Maneuvers

- Starting Parked Vehicles and Backing Up - No person shall start a vehicle stopped, standing, or parked on a highway, nor shall any person back up a vehicle on a highway, until such movements can be made with reasonable safety.
- Lane Changes - Glance over your left or right shoulder and in your rearview mirrors to make sure the lane you want is clear and no other vehicle is preparing to pass you.
- Duration of Signal - Any signal of intention to turn right or left shall be given continuously during the last 100 feet traveled by the vehicle before turning.
- Laned Roadways - Whenever any roadway has been divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for traffic in one direction

- Passing - In order to pass safely at highway speeds of 50-55 mph, you will need a 10-12 second gap in traffic. A solid yellow line next to a broken yellow line means that vehicles may both pass.

□ Hydroplaning and Recovery

Steps to Recover from Hydroplaning

- Ease your foot off the accelerator and gingerly steer your vehicle in the direction of the road.
- Drive slowly and carefully.
- Avoid sudden acceleration and brake.

□ Returning to Road from Uneven Surfaces

- Do not stop, hold the steering wheel firmly and ease off the accelerator.
- Do not turn the steering wheel hard, go straight down the road
- Do not move your left wheels onto the shoulder. If the level of the shoulder is only slightly below the pavement, recovery is pretty easy.

□ Defensive Driving

- Plan trip. Make sure you are well-rested and alert.
- Prepare pre-packed safety kit.
- Check road conditions.
- Check vehicle.
- Be patient and flexible on long road trips

□ Avoiding Problems on the Road

- Maintain a safe following distance.
- Know the condition of your vehicle's brakes. Test them often.
- Adjust your following distance according to road conditions.
- Apply the 3 second distance rule (counting 3 seconds) and the 3 second plus distance rule.
- Allow more space behind motorcycles.
- Avoid driving on the blind spot of the other vehicles.
- Learn to stop and turn quickly with or without Anti-lock Braking Systems (ABS).
- Speed up to avoid collision.

□ Scanning for Hazards

- Look ahead.
- Look to the side.
- Look behind.

□ Hazardous Situations

- Parked Vehicles Re-entering Traffic
- Vehicles Taking Your Right-of-Way
- Lane Changes

□ Enhancing Driving with Aids

- Sunglasses
- Auto Designed Water Repellant for Windshields
- Convex and/or Panoramic Mirrors
- Audible Back-up Warning Device

□ Collision Avoidance

Common causes of collisions:

- Driver distractions.
- Unsafe speeds.
- Driving on the wrong side of the road.
- Improper turns.
- Violating the right-of-way rules.
- Violating stop signals and signs.

Evaluate Traffic Environment

SAFE is an acronym for a defensive driving strategy designed for collision avoidance:

- See and evaluate.
- Anticipate potential hazards.
- Find an escape route.
- Execute the necessary evasive actions.

Unsafe Speeds and Speed Limits

- Maximum Speed Limit – 65mph
- Speed limits on bridges - speed limits and "no passing" signs may be posted.

Commercial Motor Vehicle Driver Penalties

- Prima Facie Speed Limits (CVC Section 22352)
- Residential Areas – speed limit of 25mph
- Business Districts – speed limit of 25mph
- School Zone – speed limit of 25mph within 500 feet
- Uncontrolled Railroad crossing – speed limit of 15mph
- Blind intersection and alleys – speed limit of 15mph within 100 feet
- Freeway – speed limit of 65mph
- When traversing railroad tracks where there is no signal device installed and you do not have an unobstructed view for a distance of 400 feet in each direction during the last 100 feet of your approach to the crossing, the speed limit is 15 mph

Left Turns

- Left turn from a two-way street:**
 - Start the turn at the left-hand edge of the lane closest to the middle of the street.
 - You must use a left turn lane if there is one.
 - Complete the turn, if safe, in either lane of the cross street.
- Left turn from a two-way street into a one-way street:**
 - Start the turn from the far left-hand portion of your side of the road.
 - You may turn into any lane that is safely open.
- Left turn from a one-way street into a two-way street:**
 - Start the turn from the far left-hand portion of your side of the road.
 - You may turn into any lane that is safely open.
- Left turn from a one-way street into a one-way street:**
 - Start the turn from the far left lane.
 - Turn into any lane that is safely open.

Right Turns

- Right turn from a one-way street into a one-way street:**
 - After starting your turn in the far right lane, you may use any lane open to traffic, if safe.
- Turn at a "T" intersection from a one-way onto a two-way street:**
 - Through-traffic has the right-of-way.
 - You may turn either right or left from the center lane.
 - Watch for vehicles and bicycles inside your turn.

Driver Distractions

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eating or drinking	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adjusting radio, cassette, or CD
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outside person, object or event	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other occupants in vehicle
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moving object in vehicle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Smoking related
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Talking or listening on mobile phone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dialing mobile phone
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Using device/object brought into vehicle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Using device/controls integral to vehicle
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adjusting climate controls	

Road Rage and Aggressive Driving

Avoid Aggressive Driving

- Aggressive Driving - When individuals commit a combination of moving traffic offenses so as to endanger other persons or property.
- Road Rage - An assault with a motor vehicle or other dangerous weapon by the operator or passenger(s) of one motor vehicle on the operator or passenger(s) of another motor vehicle, or is caused by an incident that occurred on a roadway
- Aggressive drivers - the road racer, the tailgater, the frequent lane changer, and the red light runner

Driver's attitude and behavior that creates road rage:

- Speeding
- Tailgating
- Cutting others off
- Weaving in and out of traffic
- Blocking access to a lane
- Beeping the horn or flashing headlights
- Rude gestures
- Shouting
- Deliberately hitting another person's vehicle
- Firearms
- Pursuing another vehicle out of revenge
- Pacing another vehicle to slow them down

Things to keep in mind while driving

- Driving behavior – frustration, driving attention, tailgate, frequent lane changes, run on red lights (flashing red light should be treated as a stop sign), driving speed
- Music
- Diplomacy and courtesy

When confronted by aggressive drivers:

- Make every attempt to get out of their way.
- Put away your pride for the sake of safety.
- Avoid eye contact with an angry driver.
- Give an angry driver plenty of space.
- Ignore gestures and refuse to return them.
- Report aggressive drivers to the appropriate authorities.
- If you have a cell phone, and can do it safely, call 911.
- If you are pursued by another driver, do not go home.

Tips on Avoiding Road Rage

- Do not cut off other drivers.
- Do not drive slowly in the left (fast) lane.
- Do not tailgate.
- Do not signal gestures to other drivers.
- Use your horn for emergencies only.
- Keep your own emotion check – concentrate, relax, drive on speed limit, find alternative routes
- Avoid becoming an aggressive driver

Driver's Distractions

- Visual distractions

- Cognitive distractions
- Manual distractions
- Auditory distractions

□ Driving Distraction Study

- 80% of crashes and 65% of near-crashes involve some form of driver distractions
- Causes of distractions:
 - Cell phone use
 - Reaching for a moving object inside the vehicle
 - Looking at an object or event outside of the vehicle
 - Reading
 - Applying makeup
- Eating while driving was riskier than talking on a cell phone
- Portable devices creates three times the risk of getting into a crash
- Text messaging while driving creates a crash risk 23 times higher than driving while not distracted.
- It is not safe to wear headsets or earplugs while driving.
- More crashes occur when passengers, usually other teens, are in the vehicle with a teen driver. Two out of three teens die as passengers in a vehicle driven by another teen.

□ Other Vehicles/Hazards

- Reading a newspaper, a book, or a map.
- Personal grooming, such as hair grooming, shaving, or applying makeup.
- Smoking, dealing with lighting up, putting out cigarettes, or falling ashes.
- Working in your vehicle: typing on a laptop, making business calls, or writing notes or reports.
- It is very dangerous to remove a coat or jacket while driving.
- Discussions and/or arguing with a passenger.

□ Undistracted Driving

- Ensure all passengers are buckled-up properly.
- Be well-rested and in the appropriate mindset to drive.
- Do not tailgate.
- Allow sufficient time to reach your destination.
- Ensure your vehicle is properly maintained.

□ Distracted Driving Statistics

- Distraction-related crashes decreased slightly from 3,360 in 2011 to 3,328 in 2012.
- In 2009, there were 30,797 fatal crashes in the United States, which involved 45,230 drivers.
- In 2009, 5,084 drivers were reported as distracted in the 4,898 fatal crashes involving distraction.
- In 2009, 867 fatal crashes were reported to have involved cell phones as distraction (18% of all fatal distracted-driving crashes).
- As for the under-20 age group drivers involved in fatal crashes, cell phone distraction was reported for 22 percent of the distracted drivers.

□ The Vehicle

1. Vehicle Requirements

- Lights (headlights, high and low beams, fog lights, taillight, backup lights, brake lights)
 - You must turn on your headlights from 30 minutes after sunset until 30 minutes before sunrise.
- Instrument Panel Indicators:
 - Belts and fluid levels
 - Engine/Motor Oil

- Brake fluid levels
- Power steering fluid
- Windshield wiper fluid
- Coolant/Anti-freeze
- Transmission fluid levels
- Belts
- Horns
- Windows and mirrors
- Windows/Windshield
- Tires
 - Tread depth on pneumatic tires
 - Spare tires
- Driver's Seat
- Air bags
- Child safety locks
- Seat Belts - A properly adjusted and fastened seatbelt must be worn by the driver and all the passengers.
- Brakes

Use of Lanes

- Bike Lanes – It is indicated by a solid white line approximately four feet from the curb. You are only allowed to drive in a bike lane within 200 feet of making a right turn, or preparing to turn in or out of a driveway or parking lot.
- When you are merging onto the freeway, you should be driving at or near the same speed as the traffic on the freeway.
- Two-Way Left Turn Lanes (Center Left Turn Lanes)
 - The lane near the center of the highway, set aside for use by vehicles making left turns in both directions.
 - You should never drive your vehicle in a designated two-way left-turn lane except when preparing for left-turn.
 - If a two-way left turn lane or a center left turn lane is not available, signal early to indicate your intention to turn left.
- Right Turns
 - When making a right turn at a stop sign, reduce your speed and signal as you are approaching the sign.

Passing Other Vehicles

- Emergency Vehicles - You must stay a minimum of 300 feet away from a responding emergency vehicle. Do not drive to emergency scenes. You must pull over to the right side of the road (or as close to the right as possible).
- Long Line Ahead - If there is a long line of vehicles ahead of you, but you see that the lane to your left is open, be extra cautious.
- Vehicle ahead is at or near speed limit - You should not increase your speed to pass because you will be driving over the speed limit at the risk of getting involved in a collision.
- Sight/distance ahead is limited - You must avoid passing if you do not have sufficient clearance to pass safely.
- No Passing Zone - It is dangerous to pass in these zones, because your safety diminishes significantly.

Right-of-Way Situations

- Yield sign - yield the right-of-way upon arriving at the sign

- Malfunction traffic signals - right-of-way is yielded to whichever vehicle arrives first at the stop sign
- Crosswalks - yield the right-of-way to pedestrians crossing the roadway
- Making Legal U-Turns
- Making Safe Turns
- Emergency vehicles with flashing lights and sirens have the right of way all the time at all circumstances.

Traffic Signs, Signals and Pavement Markings

<p>Traffic Signs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stop <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yield <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do not enter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wrong way <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No U-Turn <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Left Turn <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Right Turn 	<p>Warning Signs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Four-sided diamond-shaped warning sign – potential danger <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pedestrian crossing sign <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> School warning sign <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Railroad crossing sign <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Always stop before crossing railroad tracks when you don't have room on the other side to completely cross the tracks.
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- Road Construction signs – must be obeyed all the time


Traffic Signs



<p>Road Sign Colors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Red: Prohibits and commands <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> White: Regulates <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yellow: Warns <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Orange: Warns and controls construction zones <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Green: Guides and informs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Blue: Announces services for motorists <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brown: Announces historic, cultural, or recreational sites 	<p>Road Sign Shapes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Octagon: Exclusively for stop signs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Triangle: Exclusively for yield signs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Diamond: Exclusively to warn of possible hazards <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rectangle: Generally for guide signs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pentagon: School advance and school crossing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Crossbuck: Railroad crossing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Round/Circle: Railroad crossing and advance warning signs
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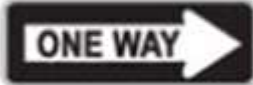













Color on Curbs








- White – You may stop only long enough to pick up or drop off passengers or mail
- Green – You may park for a limited time
- Yellow – You may stop here only long enough to load or unload passengers or freight
- Red – No stopping, standing or parking
- Blue – Parking for disabled

☐ Some Useful Traffic Signs

Terms	Signs	Terms	Signs
Stop		Traffic Merge Left	
Yield		Road Closed Ahead	
Do not Enter/ Wrong Way	 	Road Machinery Ahead	
No U-Turn	 No U-turn	Road Work Ahead	
No Left Turn	 No Left Turn	Shoulder Work Ahead	
No Right Turn	 No Right Turn	Airport Ahead	
Pedestrians, Bicycles, Motor-Driven Cycles Prohibited		Skiing	

Two-Way Traffic Ahead		Rest Area	
No Parking Any Time		Station	
Yield to Uphill Traffic		Slippery when wet	
One Way Traffic		Merging Traffic	
Emergency Parking Only		Divided Highway	
No Turns		Sharp Turn	
Left Turn, Yield on Green Light		Two-Way Traffic	
Do Not Pass		Lane Ends	

One Way		End Divided Highway	
Left Turn Only		Pedestrian Walking Sign	
Speed Limit Sign		Railroad Crossing Ahead	
Slower Traffic, Keep Right		School Nearby	
Keep Right		Red Light Stop	
Do Not Stop on Tracks		Stop! Do Not Turn on Red Arrow	
3 Tracks		Slow Down	

Divided High-way		Go	
No Turn on Red Light		Walk	
Do Not Block Intersection		Do Not Walk	
Count Down Signal		Traffic Signal Ahead	