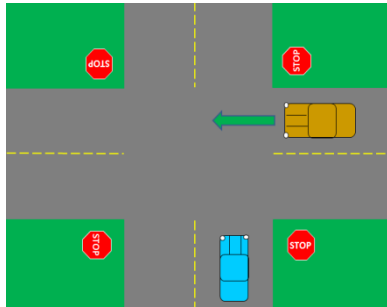


You will cross many intersections while driving. Intersections are especially dangerous because vehicles are crossing each other's driving path. Many crashes happen at intersections because drivers think that the other vehicle is going or has to stop. Check all intersections as you approach. If it does not seem safe, don't keep going. Slow down and stop if you have to. Stop signs and RED traffic lights don't stop vehicles. The driver of the vehicle must see the stop sign or RED traffic light and stop their vehicle.

Controlled

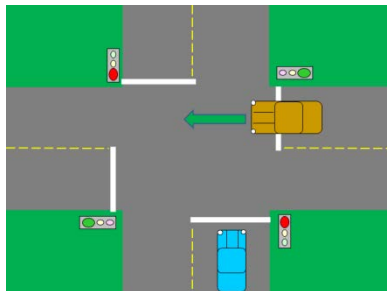
Controlled intersections are where the traffic flow is controlled or directed by either traffic signals or stop and yield signs. Just because the other person has a red light or stop sign does not mean they are going to stop for you.



The vehicle that arrives and stops completely at the intersection first is permitted to proceed first when the intersection is clear and safe. When two or more vehicles arrive at the intersection at or about the same time, let the vehicle to your right go first.

In this case, the blue vehicle is going to let the brown vehicle go first if both got there and stopped at or about the same time. Keep in mind that not all drivers follow the right-of-way rules.

Intersections with stop signs at every connecting roadway will normally have a small sign under the stop sign indicating that the intersection is an "all-way" stop. Sometimes the sign will say "4-way".

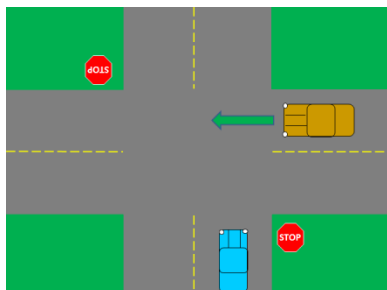


An intersection with traffic signals controls which lane of traffic is permitted to proceed when the intersection is clear and safe. Vehicles with a RED traffic signal must yield to traffic with a GREEN traffic signal.

When you get the GREEN signal, be sure to check both ways for vehicles sneaking through on the RED signal before you start to proceed. Just because they are running the RED light does not give you a reason to crash into them.

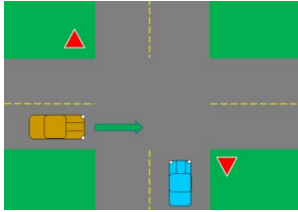
Semi-Controlled

Semi-Controlled intersections are a mix of controlled and uncontrolled. One or more of the roadways may have a stop or yield sign and one or more may have no stop or yield sign.



The vehicle with the stop sign must let the vehicles with no stop sign to go first.

In this case, the blue vehicle is going to let the brown vehicle go first because the brown vehicle does **not** have a stop sign and the blue vehicle does.

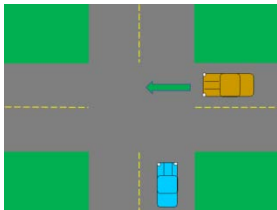


The vehicle with the yield sign must let the vehicles with no yield sign to go first

In this case, the blue vehicle is going to let the brown vehicle go first because the brown vehicle does **not** have a yield sign and the blue vehicle does.

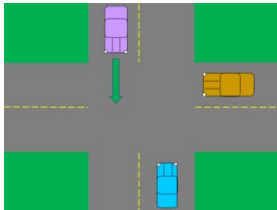
Uncontrolled

Uncontrolled intersections will normally be found in residential areas with little traffic. Uncontrolled intersections will have no signs or signals directing the traffic flow. The main rule to remember at uncontrolled intersections is to YIELD to the vehicles to your right. This is known as the “right-of-way” rule. Traffic approaching from your left must yield to you. Never assume another vehicle is going to let you go. Always make sure the other vehicle is going to yield to you before entering the intersection.



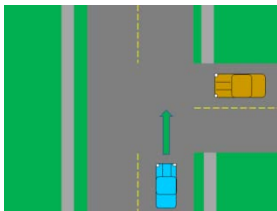
Four-way Uncontrolled – you yield to and let the vehicle to your right go first. If there is no other traffic, you may then go.

In this case, the blue vehicle yields and lets the brown vehicle go first.



When there is more than one other vehicle at the intersection, yield to the vehicle to your right and then take turns.

In this case, blue yields to brown and brown yields to purple. In other words, purple goes first, brown goes second, and blue goes last.



Uncontrolled T-intersections – The vehicle on the roadway that ends must yield to vehicles on the through roadway. You must yield to both directions of traffic. The “right-of-way” rule does not apply at T-intersections.

In this case, the brown car yields and lets the blue car go first.

Roundabouts



Many areas of the U.S. have roundabouts that provide safer and more efficient traffic flow and reduce the number conflict points. Roundabouts are just another intersection. As you approach, check to see who you must yield to and if it is safe to enter. Choose the direction you want to go and be in the correct lane. Yield to bikes and pedestrians that are crossing. When safe, enter the roundabout at a safe speed. Follow it around to the exit you will be taking, signal to the right and exit at a safe speed.

For more information visit: www.wisconsinroundabouts.gov

Approaching or Driving in a Roundabout

- Traffic travels counterclockwise in a roundabout.
- Slow down and obey traffic signs when approaching and entering.
- Yield to pedestrians and bicyclists as you enter and exit.
- Yield the right-of-way to vehicles already in the roundabout (unless told differently by signs or police officers).
- Use turn right turn signal prior to exiting.
- Yield to emergency vehicles; if an emergency vehicle enters the roundabout, exit the roundabout or pull over to let the emergency vehicle pass.

Choosing a Lane at a Roundabout

Single-Lane - If the roundabout has a single lane, you must enter from the right lane of the road you are coming from. You must exit into the right lane of the road you intend to travel on. (See the figure below, “An example of driving through a single-lane roundabout.”)



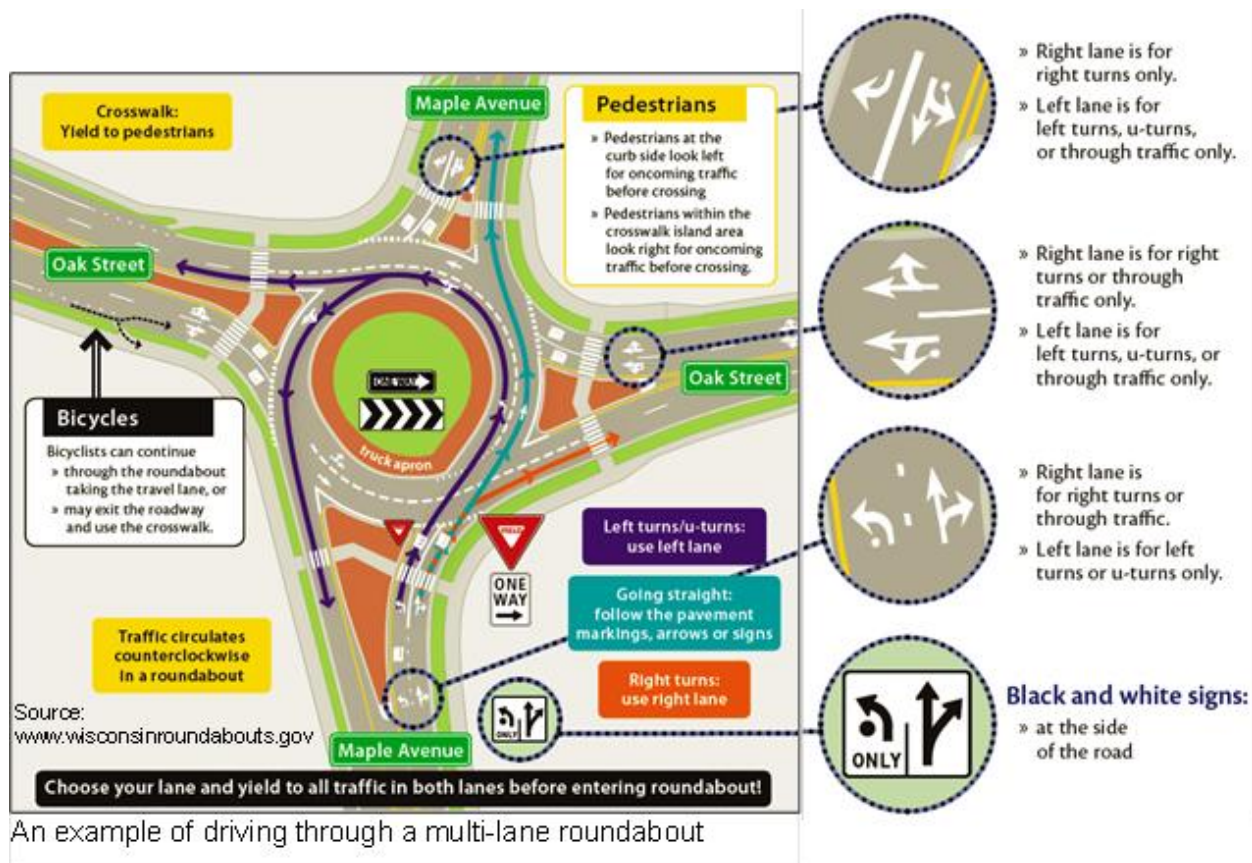
An example of driving through a single-lane roundabout

Multi-Lane - If the roundabout has multiple lanes, look for signs to help you choose the proper lane. (See the second figure below, “An example of driving through a multi-lane roundabout.”) If there are no signs, you should do the following:

- For a quarter-turn, or to continue straight ahead, enter the roundabout from the right lane. Stay in that lane, and exit into the right lane.

- For a three-quarter-turn, or a U-turn, enter the roundabout from the left lane. Travel through the middle or inner lane. Exit into the right lane. If coming from a road with a single lane, you should stay in the right lane for the entire turn.

In a multiple-lane roundabout, there may be traffic on both sides of your vehicle. Do not attempt to move out of your lane until it is safe to do so. If you miss your exit, don't get upset. Check the traffic around you. If it is safe to do so, go around again and position your vehicle to properly and safely exit the rotary. **Do not stop in the roundabout.**



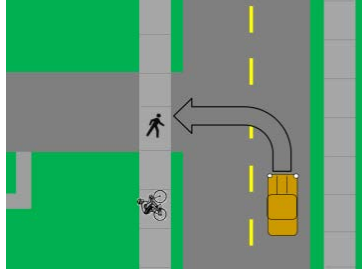
Truck Apron – Large vehicles require more space to get through the roundabout. The center paved area that is normally red in color, is designed for the rear wheels of the large vehicle to travel on. When large vehicles are in the roundabout, stay back and give them space to get through. Never try to pass a large vehicle in the roundabout.

Emergency Vehicles – Always yield to emergency vehicles. If you are not in the roundabout, pull over and allow room for the emergency vehicle to pass you. If you are in the roundabout, continue to your exit and once out of the roundabout, pull over and give the emergency vehicle room to pass.

For more information on roundabouts, visit: www.wisconsinroundabouts.gov

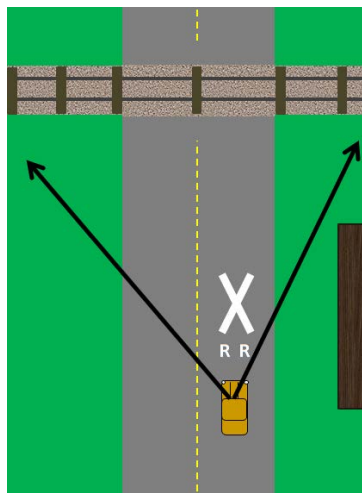
Non-Roadway

Non-Roadway intersections will be driveways, sidewalk areas, recreation trails, railroad crossing, and other places where vehicles will cross paths with other roadway users.



Driveways & Parking Lot Entrances – Be alert for bikes and pedestrians before entering a driveway or parking lot.

Be extra alert for children and pets that may be in or by the driveway. Children play may not see you enter and may run into your path of travel.



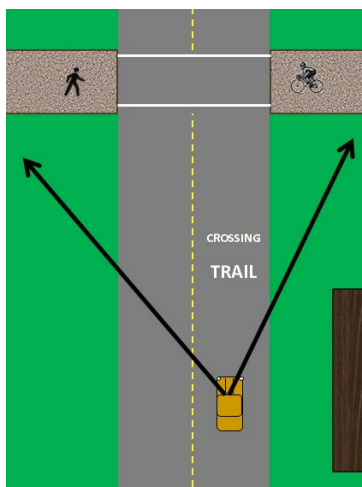
Railroad Crossings – All drivers must check for trains and railroad maintenance equipment before crossing the tracks. If your view of the crossing is blocked by trees, shrubs, signs, or buildings, slow down and be ready to stop if it is not clear. If there is more than one set of tracks, be sure that all sets of tracks are clear before crossing.

If the railroad red signals are active, stop about 15 feet from the tracks and check for trains. If there is no gate and no train or equipment is in sight, you may proceed with caution when safe. If there is a lowered gate, you must wait until the gate raises or a police officer or railroad employee directs you to go around the lowered gate.

If you are following a bus or truck with hazardous materials (gasoline tanker), slow and expect that vehicle to stop or slow before crossing.

Never try to pass another vehicle by railroad crossings.

For more information on railroad safety, visit Operation Lifesaver at: www.oli.org

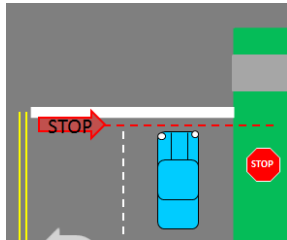


Trail Crossings – Many areas in Wisconsin and other states have pedestrian and bike trails that cross the roadway. Like any other intersection, you need to approach these crossings with caution and take a good look for bikes or pedestrians that are or about to cross. Vehicle drivers must yield to people crossing the roadway. As you approach trail crossings, slow down and be ready to stop if you need to.

Snowmobile Crossings – In rural areas you need to be alert for snowmobiles and ATV's that may be crossing. Watch for more than one snowmobile or ATV. That will normally ride in groups.

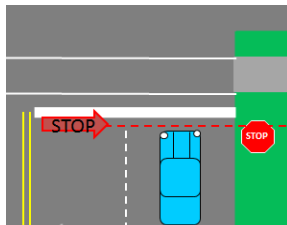
Where to stop if required

When you are required to stop at a stop sign or traffic signals you need to bring the vehicle to a complete stop at the designated spot. WI law does not require you to stop at or before the stop sign. Traffic engineers can not always place the stop sign where they would like you to stop due to utility lines, sight restrictions, and other hazards. **You are required to stop:**

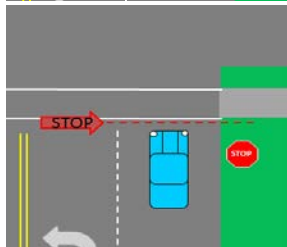


Before painted Stop Line – if there is a painted stop line, bring your vehicle to a complete stop before the stop line.

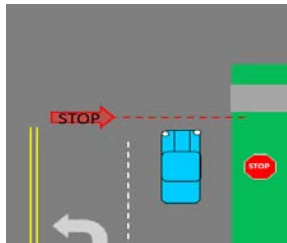
If it is a traffic signal controlled intersection, stop before the stop line. Most traffic signal controlled intersections have sensors in the roadway to tell the traffic signals a vehicle is waiting. If you stop past the stop line, the sensor may not know you are waiting and the signal will not change for several minutes.



Before painted Stop Line & Crosswalk – if there is a painted stop line and crosswalk, bring your vehicle to a complete stop before the stop line.

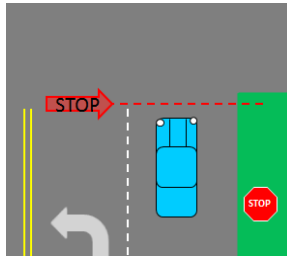


Before painted Crosswalk – if there is a painted crosswalk, bring your vehicle to a complete stop before the first painted line. If it is a busy crosswalk area, stay farther back in case you get rear ended. By leaving this extra space you won't get pushed into the crosswalk.



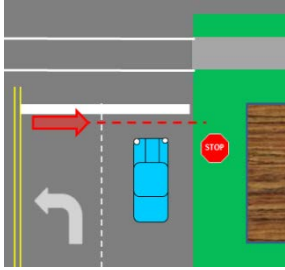
Before Sidewalk – if there is no painted stop line or crosswalk on the roadway, bring your vehicle to a complete stop before the sidewalk area. Do not block the sidewalk area. This is an unmarked crosswalk.

Be sure to check for pedestrians or bikes that are about to cross.



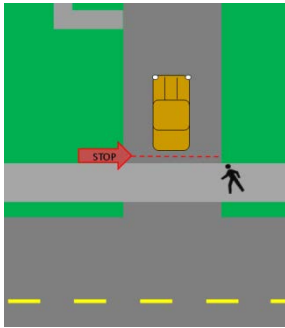
Before crossroad – if there is no sidewalk, painted crosswalk or stop line, bring your vehicle to a complete stop before the start of the crossroad. Even if the stop sign is farther back, stop up by the intersection if safe.

Traffic engineers are not always able to place the stop sign where they would like you to stop due to utility lines or other objects or hazards.



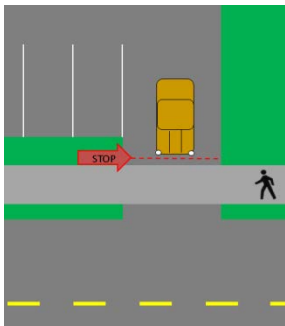
Blocked View - If you stop at the required place and your view of cross traffic is blocked by something, when clear of pedestrians you may slowly move forward and come to a second complete stop where you have a good view of cross traffic.

If there are pedestrians waiting to cross, let them cross first before moving forward.



Backing out of a Driveway – When backing out of a driveway, stop before backing onto the sidewalk and check for any pedestrians and bikes. Be extra alert for small children that may be running ahead of adults or older children. Children do not always look for cars pulling out or into driveways.

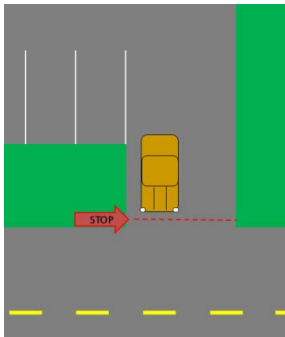
If you are not sure the path behind your vehicle is clear, park the vehicle and get out and check.



Pulling out of a Driveway or Parking Lot – When pulling out of a driveway or parking lot, stop before the sidewalk or sidewalk area and check for any pedestrians and bikes. Even if there are no pedestrians or bikes, you must come to a complete stop before the sidewalk.

Once clear, check for and yield to vehicles on the roadway before pulling out of driveway or parking lot.

WI LAW – requires vehicles emerging from a driveway or parking lot to stop such vehicle immediately prior to moving on to the sidewalk or on to the sidewalk area extending across the path of such vehicle and shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian, bicyclist, or rider of an electric personal assistive mobility device, and upon crossing or entering the roadway shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching on such roadway.

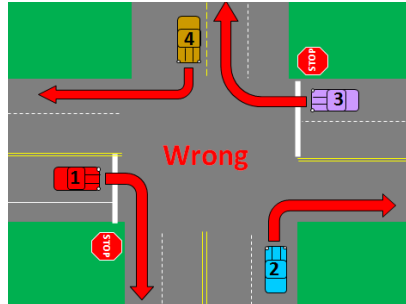
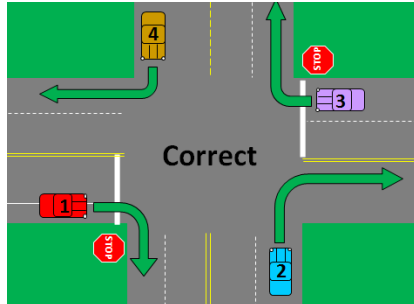


Pulling out of Driveway or Parking Lot with no Sidewalk – When pulling out of a driveway or parking lot with no sidewalk, bring the vehicle to a stop before entering the roadway and check for pedestrians, bikes, and vehicles on the roadway. If there are any, you must yield to them before exiting the driveway or parking lot.

Be sure to leave room for vehicles to enter the parking lot by staying to the right side of the driveway.

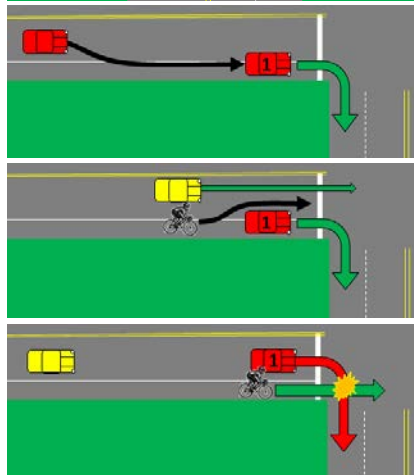
Turning at Intersections

Right Turns – When making a right turn at an intersection, you need to be to the right most lane or curb area to turn from. You turn into the first driving lane open to traffic in your direction.



Turning from or into the wrong lane or lane position could result in a crash or traffic ticket.

Turning into the wrong lane could also result in traffic movement problems.

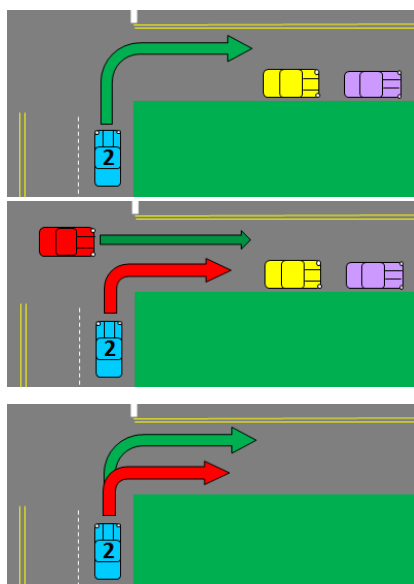


Bike Lanes – When it is safe, get into the bike lane before making your right turn. Get into the bike lane about 50 – 100 feet before your turn. Be sure to check for bikes before entering the bike lane.

By getting into the bike lane, you leave room to your left for traffic going straight and also forces bikes to pass you on your left where it is safer.

If you do **not** get into the bike lane, there is a great chance for bikes to pass you on your right resulting in a crash. The driver of the vehicle would be at fault because they left enough room for bikes to pull in next to them.

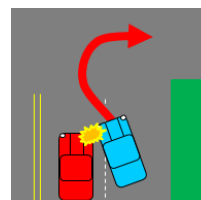
WI LAW – requires vehicles to turn from the right curb area or right most edge of the roadway when making a right turn. Only get into bike, bus, or parking lanes to make your turn when safe to do so.



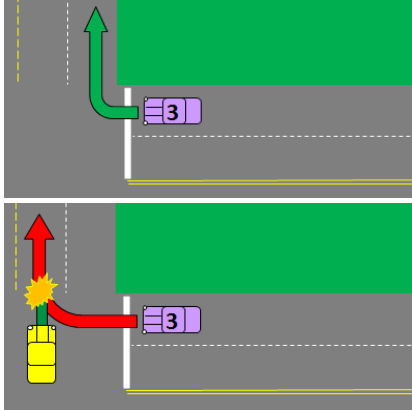
Turn right into the first open traffic lane going in your direction. If there are no white lane divider lines, turn by the yellow center line. This would be your driving lane. The curb lane would be a parking lane. Be alert for vehicles pulling away from the parking lane.

Do **not** turn into the parking lane unless you plan to stop and park your vehicle. Vehicles approaching from behind will think you are stopping and may continue to drive in the open lane.

Even if there are no cars in the parking lane, still turn out by the first painted line. In this case it would be the yellow center line.



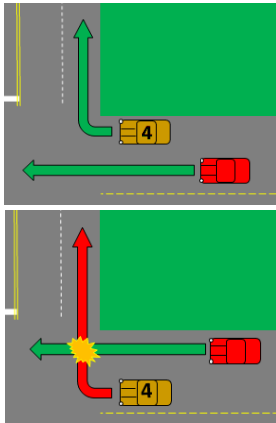
Don't swing to the left to make your right turn. Vehicles in the other lane may hit you.



Turn from the right most lane going in your direction and into the first open traffic lane going in your direction. When making a right turn you are not permitted to cross any lanes going in the same direction as you.

It is best to wait until the vehicle in the left lane has passed you before making the right turn. If you turn at the same time as the vehicle in the left lane is approaching you, that driver may think you are going to turn into their lane and may slow down or stop.

Turning into the wrong lane can result in a crash with a vehicle in the left lane.

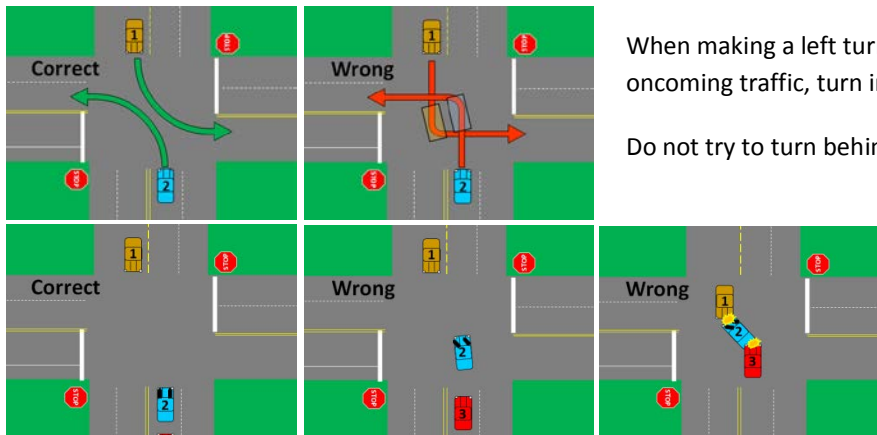


From Parking Lane – When there is a parking lane on the right side of the roadway, if safe, get into the parking lane to make your right turn. This will allow vehicles behind you to continue forward in the driving lane.

When making the turn, turn into the first open traffic lane going in your direction.

If you do not get into the parking lane to make your turn, a vehicle may decide to pass you in the open space to your right which could result in a crash.

Left Turns – When making a left turn, turn from the left most lane going in your direction and into the first lane open to traffic going in the same direction.



When making a left turn at the same time as oncoming traffic, turn in front of each other.

Do not try to turn behind each other.

When waiting to make a left turn, do not wait in the intersection and keep your wheels pointed forward.

Do not turn your wheels into the turn while waiting. If you get hit from behind, that vehicle will push you into oncoming traffic and you could be hit also by oncoming traffic.