

PART 8 - PEDESTRIANS

801. Pedestrian obedience to traffic control devices and traffic regulations.

- (1) A pedestrian shall obey the instructions of any official traffic control device specifically applicable to the pedestrian, unless otherwise directed by a police officer.
- (2) Pedestrians shall be subject to traffic and pedestrian-control signals as provided in Sections 604 and 802(5).
- (3) At all other places, pedestrians shall be accorded the privileges and shall be subject to the restrictions stated in this Traffic Code. (Ord. 016, 2003 §1)

802. Pedestrians right-of-way in crosswalks.

- (1) When traffic control signals are not in place or not in operation, the driver of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way, slowing down or stopping if need be to so yield, to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within a crosswalk when the pedestrian is on the half of the roadway upon which the vehicle is traveling or when the pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite half of the roadway as to be in danger.
- (2) Subsection (1) of this Section shall not apply under the conditions stated in Section 803.
- (3) No pedestrian shall suddenly leave a curb or other place of safety and ride a bicycle, ride an electrical assisted bicycle, walk or run into the path of a moving vehicle that is so close as to constitute an immediate hazard.
- (4) No pedestrian shall cross a roadway at any place other than by a route at right angles to the curb or by the shortest route to the opposite curb except in a crosswalk or except where angle crossing is authorized.
- (5) Whenever any vehicle is stopped at a marked crosswalk or at any unmarked crosswalk at an intersection to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway, the driver of any other vehicle approaching from the rear shall not overtake and pass such stopped vehicle.
- (6) Whenever special pedestrian-control signals exhibiting “Walk” or “Don't Walk” word or symbol indications are in place, as declared in the traffic control manual adopted by the Colorado Department of Transportation, such signals shall indicate and require as follows:
 - (a) “Walk” (steady): While the “Walk” indication is steadily illuminated, pedestrians facing such signal may proceed across the roadway in the

direction of the signal indication and shall be given the right-of-way by the drivers of all vehicles.

- (b) “Don't Walk” (steady): While the “Don't Walk” indication is steadily illuminated, no pedestrian shall enter the roadway in the direction of the signal indication.
 - (c) “Don't Walk” (flashing): Whenever the “Don't Walk” indication is flashing, no pedestrian shall start to cross the roadway in the direction of such signal indication, but any pedestrian who has partly completed his or her crossing during the “Walk” indication shall proceed to a sidewalk or to a safety island, and all drivers of vehicles shall yield to any such pedestrian.
- (7) Whenever a signal system provides for the stopping of all vehicular traffic and the exclusive movement of pedestrians and “Walk” and “Don't Walk” signal indications control such pedestrian movement, pedestrians may cross in any direction between corners of the intersection offering the shortest route within the boundaries of the intersection while the “Walk” indication is exhibited, and shall have the right-of-way against all vehicle and other traffic, if signals and other official devices direct pedestrian movement in such manner consistent with Section 803(4). (Ord. 016, 2003 §1; Ord. 085, 2005 §10; Ord. 097, 2009 §23; Ord. 119, 2011 §6)

803. Crossing at other than crosswalks.

- (1) Every pedestrian crossing a roadway at any point other than within a marked crosswalk or within an unmarked crosswalk at an intersection shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the roadway.
- (2) Any pedestrian crossing a roadway at a point where a pedestrian tunnel or overhead pedestrian crossing has been provided shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the roadway.
- (3) Between adjacent intersections at which traffic control signals are in operation, pedestrians shall not cross at any place except in a marked crosswalk.
- (4) No pedestrian shall cross a roadway intersection diagonally unless authorized by official traffic control devices; and, when authorized to cross diagonally, pedestrians shall cross only in accordance with the official traffic control devices pertaining to such crossing movements. (Ord. 016, 2003 §1)

804. Reserved.

805. Pedestrians walking or traveling in a wheelchair on highways.

- (1) When a pedestrian intends to walk or travel in a wheelchair along or upon a highway and a sidewalk is provided on the same side of the highway as the pedestrian, it shall be unlawful for the pedestrian to walk or travel along and upon the roadway rather than the sidewalk, except to the extent that a pedestrian's departure from the sidewalk is reasonably necessary to avoid sidewalk conditions that would, in the judgment of a reasonably prudent person having the same abilities and disabilities as the pedestrian and using the same mode of travel, substantially interfere with the pedestrian's mode of travel. Such conditions may include, but are not limited to, the absence of pavement, the presence of snow or ice or the presence of uneven or broken pavement.
 - (a) Pedestrians walking or traveling in a wheelchair along and upon a highway where a sidewalk is not provided on the same side of the highway as the pedestrian or where the sidewalk provided is in a condition that substantially interferes with the mode of travel used by the pedestrian, the pedestrian shall walk or travel only within a bike lane or on a road shoulder, as far as practicable from the edge of the roadway. Pedestrians must return to the sidewalk as soon as the condition which substantially interfered with the pedestrian's mode of travel is no longer present.
 - (b) Where neither a sidewalk, bike lane nor road shoulder is provided, any pedestrian walking or traveling in a wheelchair along and upon a highway shall walk or travel as near as practicable to an outside edge of the roadway and, in the case of a two-way roadway, shall walk or travel only on the left side of the roadway facing traffic that may approach from the opposite direction; except that any person lawfully soliciting a ride may stand on either side of such two-way roadway where there is a view of traffic approaching from both directions.
- (2) No person shall stand in a roadway for the purpose of soliciting a ride from the driver of any private vehicle. For the purposes of this Subsection (2), "roadway" means that portion of the road normally used by moving motor vehicle traffic.
- (3) It is unlawful for any person who is under the influence of alcohol or of any controlled substance, as defined in Section 12-22-303(7), C.R.S., or of any stupefying drug to walk or be upon that portion of any highway normally used by moving motor vehicle traffic, including bike lanes.

- (4) This Section applying to pedestrians shall also be applicable to riders of animals.
- (5) The City may, by ordinance, regulate the use by pedestrians of streets and highways under its jurisdiction to the extent authorized under Subsection (6) of this Section and Sections 42-4-110 and 42-4-111, C.R.S., but no ordinance regulating such use of streets and highways in a manner differing from this Section shall be effective until official signs or devices giving notice thereof have been placed as required by Section 42-4-111(2), C.R.S.
- (6) No person shall solicit a ride on any highway included in the interstate system, as defined in Section 43-2-101(2), C.R.S., except at an entrance to or exit from such highway or at places specifically designated by the Colorado Department of Transportation; or, in an emergency affecting a vehicle or its operation, a driver or passenger of a disabled vehicle may solicit a ride on any highway.
- (7) Pedestrians shall only be picked up where there is adequate road space for vehicles to pull off and not endanger and impede the flow of traffic.
- (8) Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle making use of audible and visual signals meeting the requirements of Section 213 or of a police vehicle properly and lawfully making use of an audible signal only, every pedestrian shall yield the right-of-way to the authorized emergency vehicle and shall leave the roadway and remain off the same until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer. This Subsection (8) shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to use due care as provided in Sections 107(4) and 807. (Ord. 016, 2003 §1; Ord. 098, 2009)

806. Driving through safety zone or play street prohibited.

- (1) No vehicle at any time shall be driven through or within a safety zone, as defined in Section 42-1-102 (87), C.R.S.
- (2) Whenever official signs are erected indicating any street or parts thereof within the City as a play street, no person shall drive a vehicle upon any such street or portion thereof except drivers of vehicles having business or whose residences are within such closed area, and then any said driver shall exercise the greatest care in driving upon any such street or portion thereof. (Ord. 016, 2003 §1)

807. Drivers to exercise due care.

Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this Traffic Code, every driver of a vehicle shall exercise due care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian upon any roadway, shall give warning by sounding the horn when necessary and shall exercise proper precaution upon observing any child or any obviously confused or incapacitated person upon a roadway. (Ord. 016, 2003 §1)

808. Drivers and pedestrians, other than persons in wheelchairs, to yield to persons with disabilities.

Any pedestrian, other than a person in a wheelchair, or any driver of a vehicle who approaches a person who has an obviously apparent disability of blindness, deafness or mobility impairment shall immediately come to a full stop and take such precautions before proceeding as are necessary to avoid an accident or injury to said person. A disability shall be deemed to be obviously apparent if, by way of example and without limitation, the person is using a cane or crutches, is assisted by an assistance dog as defined in Section 24-34-803(7), C.R.S., is being assisted by another person, is in a wheelchair or is walking with an obvious physical impairment. (Ord. 016, 2003 §1)