

SIGNAL LIGHTS OTHER THAN AT INTERSECTIONS. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 20-158(c)(2), (3), and (4).

The motor vehicle law provides that: (*Select among the following alternatives as applicable*)

[(*Red light*) when a traffic signal erected or installed at a place other than an intersection is emitting a steady red light, a vehicle approaching and facing the red light shall come to a complete stop.¹]

[(*Flashing red light*) when a flashing red light has been erected or installed at a place other than an intersection, a vehicle approaching and facing the flashing red light shall stop and yield the right-of-way to pedestrians or other vehicles.²]

[(*Yellow light*) when a traffic signal erected or installed at a place other than an intersection is emitting a steady yellow light, a vehicle approaching and facing the steady yellow light is thereby warned that a red light will be immediately forthcoming and that vehicles may not proceed through that red light.³]

[(*Flashing yellow light*) when a flashing yellow light has been erected or installed at a place other than an intersection, a vehicle approaching and facing the flashing yellow light may proceed with caution, yielding the right-of-way to pedestrians and other vehicles.⁴]

[(*Green light*) when a traffic signal erected or installed at a place other than an intersection is emitting a steady green light, a vehicle approaching and facing the green light may proceed subject to the rights of pedestrians and other vehicles.⁵]

A violation of [this duty] [one of these duties] is not negligence within itself.

¹N.C. Gen. Stat. § 20-158 (c)(2).

²*Id.* at (c)(3).

³*Id.* at (c)(2).

⁴*Id.* at (c)(4).

⁵*Id.* at (c)(2)

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However, a violation of [this duty] [one of these duties] would be negligence if under the same or similar circumstances a reasonably careful and prudent person would not have violated [that duty] [one of those duties].