

HB

204

<TARGET><BILL>HB 204</BILL><SUBJECT>HB
204</SUBJECT><COMM>HTRA30</COMM></TARGET>



Representative Scott Jiu Wo Kawasaki

Alaska State Legislature

District 1 Fairbanks

House Bill 204 Sponsor Statement

An act relating to overtaking and passing certain stationary vehicles.

The Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities (DOT&PF) mission is to "Keep Alaska Moving through service and infrastructure." As part of achieving this mission, the State of Alaska has a duty to ensure our beautiful roadways are safe traveling and working environments.

House Bill 204 would add DOT&PF road maintenance vehicles to the list of vehicles that already require drivers to vacate the nearest lane or to slow down when approaching certain stationary vehicles conducting official business. These include emergency, fire, law enforcement and animal control vehicles and tow trucks when lights are flashing and performing official duties.

Currently, to alert and prevent drivers from coming within an unsafe distance of a work zone, DOT&PF employees place cones and deploy flares. However, these are only visual deterrents and are frequently ignored. With no law requiring the traveling public to grant a certain area of distance between their vehicle and a roadside DOT&PF vehicle, drivers are not legally required to do otherwise. As a result, they put themselves and DOT&PF employees needlessly at risk.

At the state level, if a driver fails to vacate the lane or slow down as required and causes personal injury, the driver is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. If a person violates the law, but does not cause personal injury, the driver is subject to \$150 fine and 2 points assessed against the driver's license.

DOT&PF is already fitted with flashing lights designed to alert traffic of their presence and status of performing road work. To implement HB 204, no additional equipment costs are required.

More than 35,000 people are injured in work zones nationwide, while about 700 people, including 130 workers, are killed in work zone accidents every year. This bill would help avoid dangerous, unnecessary collisions, resulting in saving lives and thousands of dollars for both potential victims and the State.

I urge your support of HB 204, a simple bill in the interest of Alaska's road travelers and state employees.

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Representative Scott Jiu Wo Kawasaki

Alaska State Legislature

District 1 Fairbanks

House Bill 204

Sectional Analysis

An act relating to Overtaking and passing certain stationary vehicles.

Section 1

Adds "vehicles operated by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities in the act of performing maintenance or road service work," to AS 28.35.185. AS 28.35.185 states that people need to move over into another lane, or slow down when they cannot, while approaching a DOT&PF that is performing work while displaying flashing lights.

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2017 Legislative Session

Bill Version: HB 204
Fiscal Note Number: _____
() Publish Date: _____

Identifier: HB204-DPS-AST-03-31-17
Title: OVERTAKING/PASSING DOT VEHICLES
Sponsor: KAWASAKI
Requester: H TRA

Department: Department of Public Safety
Appropriation: Alaska State Troopers
Allocation: Alaska State Trooper Detachments
OMB Component Number: 2325

Expenditures/Revenues

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below. (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY2018 Appropriation Requested	Included in Governor's FY2018 Request	Out-Year Cost Estimates					
			FY 2018	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services								
Travel								
Services								
Commodities								
Capital Outlay								
Grants & Benefits								
Miscellaneous								
Total Operating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Fund Source (Operating Only)

None								
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Positions

Full-time								
Part-time								
Temporary								

Change in Revenues

None								
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY2017) cost: 0.0 *(separate supplemental appropriation required)*
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY2018) cost: 0.0 *(separate capital appropriation required)*
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS

Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency? No
If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed?

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version:

Not applicable; initial version.

Prepared By: <u>Kelly Howell</u>	Phone: <u>(907)465-4336</u>
Division: <u>Administrative Services</u>	Date: <u>03/31/2017 05:50 PM</u>
Approved By: <u>Walt Monegan</u>	Date: <u>03/31/17</u>
Agency: <u>Public Safety</u>	

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

**STATE OF ALASKA
2017 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

BILL NO. HB 204

Analysis

This legislation amends AS 28.35.185(a) relating to overtaking and passing certain stationary vehicles by making it unlawful to either fail to vacate the lane closest to a Department of Transportation and Public Facilities vehicle in the act of performing maintenance or road service work if it is safe to do so or, if it is unsafe to do so, to slow down to a reasonable and prudent speed.

This bill would have no fiscal impact on the Department of Public Safety's Division of Alaska State Troopers.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: Apr. 4, 2017

Link:

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2017

ADOT&PF Celebrates Work Zone Safety

(JUNEAU, Alaska) – The ground may still be covered in snow across most of the state, but the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (ADOT&PF) is looking ahead to the quickly approaching construction season. The department joins other DOTs around the nation to celebrate National Work Zone Awareness Week April 3-7, 2017.

This year's theme is "Work Zone Safety is in Your Hands; Drive Toward Zero Crashes." DOTs are sharing this message in an effort to protect workers, drivers and passengers.

Alaska averages approximately 80 highway work zone crashes each year. ADOT&PF reminds drivers to stay alert and be cautious when driving through work zones by minimizing distractions, following signs and flaggers, and reducing speeds.

Drivers can check www.AlaskaNavigator.org for construction updates on active projects or visit 511.Alaska.Gov when planning travel on Alaska highways. The Alaska 511 system is also available for drivers by dialing 511, following @alaska511 on Twitter or on Facebook at www.Facebook.com/Alaska511. The system provides statewide road condition information, including road closures, alerts to emergency incidences, weather conditions affecting travelers and AMBER Alerts.

The Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities oversees 242 airports, 10 ferries serving 35 communities, over 5,600 miles of highway and 731 public facilities throughout the state of Alaska. The mission of the department is to "**Keep Alaska Moving** through service and infrastructure."

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National Work Zone Awareness Week poster

- [NWZAW+Poster2017.jpg](#)

ALASKA STATUTES
TITLE 28 OFFENSES IN UNIFORM MINOR OFFENSE TABLE (UMOT)

INSTRUCTIONS

Offenses must be cited as they appear below. If you wish to cite an offense not listed below, you may do so. However, the court clerk will not be able to enter the offense into CourtView (and the UMOT) until the court system has verified that the offense should be added to the table. If you have any questions, contact Helpdesk@courts.state.ak.us. Note: Any offense on a bail forfeiture schedule is a minor offense and must be charged as a minor offense, even though it is classified by statute as a misdemeanor. Minor Offense Rule 2.

Statute Number	Statute Description	Is Offense: Mandatory Optional Correctable	Bail Schedule Amount	Driver's License Points	DMV Processing Code
AS28.05.095(a)	Failure To Wear Safety Belt (Age 16 And Older: Passenger Or Driver)	Optional	\$15.00		F04
AS28.05.095(b)	Fail To Properly Secure Child In Child Safety Device	Optional	\$50.00	2	F02
AS28.05.095(b)	Fail To Provide Child Safety Device 1st Offense	Correctable	\$50.00	2	F02
AS28.05.095(b)	Fail To Provide Child Safety Device 2nd And Subsequent Not Dismissible	Optional	\$50.00	2	F02
AS28.05.095(d)	Illegal Removal Of Vehicle Seatbelt	Optional	\$15.00		U20
AS28.10.171(b)	Display Of Registration Plates - Securely Fastened	Mandatory			B43
AS28.10.451	Fail To Register Vehicle	Optional	\$90.00		B54
AS28.10.461	Fail To Carry Certificate Of Registration In Vehicle	Optional	\$40.00		B76
AS28.10.461	Plates/Decals/Permits Must Be Properly Attached And Displayed	Optional	\$75.00		B43
AS28.10.471	Operating Vehicle w/ Expired Registration	Optional	\$90.00		B54
AS28.10.471	Operating Vehicle W/Suspended/Revoked Registration	Optional	\$300.00		B29
AS28.15.011(b)	Driving With License Expired Less Than One Year	Optional	\$75.00	2	B51
AS28.15.021(2)	Drive With Out-Of-State License After 90 Days In State	Optional	\$75.00	2	B51
AS28.15.021(6)	Driving A Motor-Driven Cycle With Out-Of-State Drivers License After 90 Days	Optional	\$75.00	2	B51
AS28.15.057(b)	Operating A Vehicle In Violation Of A Provisional License	Optional	\$200.00	2	D29
AS28.15.131	License Carried/ Exhibited On Demand	Correctable	\$50.00	2	B72
AS28.15.281(a)	Unlawful Use Of A Drivers License	Optional	\$200.00		B41
AS28.15.291(a)(2)	Drive w/ License Cancelled/Suspended/Revoked	Mandatory		10	B25
AS28.15.291(a)(3)	Drive in Violation of License Limitation	Mandatory		10	D27
AS28.22.019	Proof Of Insurance To Be Carried And Exhibited On Demand	Correctable	\$500.00	6	B74
AS28.35.029	Open Container Of Alcoholic Beverage In Motor Vehicle	Optional	\$200.00	2	A35
AS28.35.031(e)	Refusal To Submit To A Preliminary Breath Test	Optional	\$100.00		
AS28.35.135(b)	Failure to Notify Dept of Change of Name/Address	Optional	\$25.00		B62
AS28.35.140(a)	Obstruct Or Blocking Traffic	Optional	\$75.00	2	F34
AS28.35.140(b)	Turn Off Required When 5 Or More Vehicles Are Behind	Optional	\$100.00	4	N06
AS28.35.145(e)	Ownership Of A Vehicle Which Illegally Passes A Stopped School Bus	Optional	\$75.00		
AS28.35.155	Operating Vehicle w/Studded/Chained Tires When Prohibited	Correctable	\$50.00		E20
AS28.35.161(f)(1)	Electronic devices while driving	Optional	\$500.00	2	N84
AS28.35.180	Disobedience To Signal Of Officer Regulating Traffic	Optional	\$75.00	2	M08

Statute Number	Statute Description	Is Offense: Mandatory Optional Correctable	Bail Schedule Amount	Driver's License Points	DMV Processing Code
AS28.35.185(b)(2)	Overtaking And Passing A Parked Emergency Vehicle - If No Personal Injury	Optional	\$150.00	2	M70
AS28.35.235	Special Lic Or Permit - Unauth Use Of Disabled Parking - First Offense	Optional	\$250.00		F33
AS28.35.235	Special Lic Or Permit - Unauth Use Of Disabled Parking - Second And Subsequent	Optional	\$500.00		F33
AS28.35.235	Unauthorized Use Of Parking Reserved For Persons With Disabilities - First Offense	Optional	\$125.00		F33
AS28.35.235	Unauthorized Use Of Parking Reserved For Persons With Disabilities - Second And Subs	Optional	\$250.00		F33
AS28.35.251	Contained Or Confined Loads	Optional	\$300.00		F10
AS28.35.253	Anti-Spray Devices Required	Correctable	\$60.00		E30
AS28.35.261	Low Speed Vehicle On Highway With Limit Above 35 MPH	Optional	\$100.00	2	M60
AS28.35.410	Negligent Driving CMV	Mandatory		6	M83
AS28.35.410	Negligent Driving Not CMV	Mandatory		6	M83
AS28.39.010	Operating An Unregistered Snowmobile	Optional	\$50.00		B53
AS28.39.040(e)	Failure To Display Snowmobile Numbered Registration Decal	Optional	\$50.00		B76
AS28.39.040(f)	Fail To Carry Snowmobile Cert Or Reg Or Provide Identity Info	Optional	\$50.00		B76

In Delaware, dozens of state and local emergency workers have been injured or killed by passing motorists while working outside of their vehicles. Delaware's Move Over law was enacted to help protect emergency workers including law enforcement officers, EMS personnel, firefighters, park rangers and Department of Transportation personnel. Violators of the Move Over law can be charged with a Class F Felony.



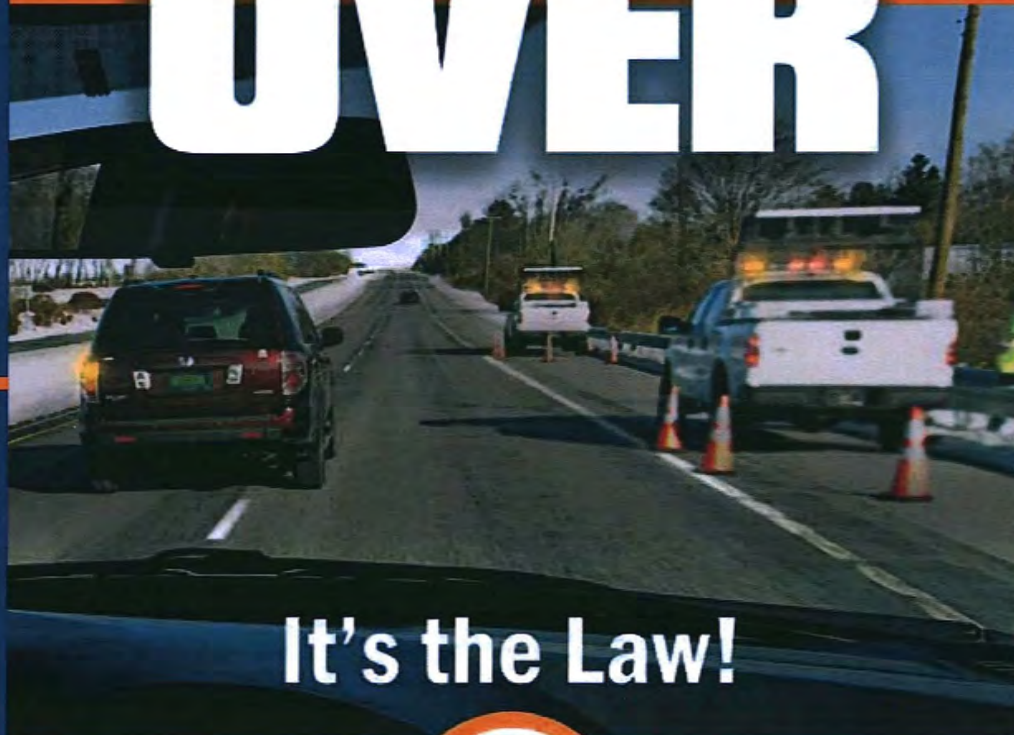
For more information call **302-760-2080**
or go to www.deldot.gov



facebook.com/delawaredot
twitter.com/delawaredot

When you see emergency
flashing lights...

MOVE OVER



It's the Law!





MOVE OVER

for Emergency Flashing Lights

On a multi-lane roadway...
Move over a lane from the stopped vehicle(s) until you are safely past.



On a two-lane roadway...
Slow down below the posted speed limit until you have completely passed the stopped vehicle(s).



“Move Over” Law Protects Emergency Responders, Roadside Workers and the Public

When motorists obey the Move Over Law and create a safety zone, they reduce the dangers to themselves and those who work along our highways.

Ask any emergency services worker and they will tell you that working along the side of the road can be extremely dangerous. A minor “fender-bender” or a stop to issue a traffic ticket can escalate into a serious crash. Hundreds of these public servants are injured or killed by passing motorists each year, and the danger extends to drivers and their passengers as well.

Forty-nine states, including Delaware, are working to keep everyone safe

The Move Over concept is simple. If you see an emergency or maintenance vehicle along the side of the road with lights flashing (blue, red, white, or amber), move over into a lane that is not next to the emergency. If a safe lane change is not possible, slow down to a safe speed while passing the emergency vehicle. This law applies to:

- Law enforcement vehicles
- Ambulances
- Fire trucks
- Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) vehicles
- Tow trucks

Motorists who break the law and end up hurting an emergency service worker will be committing a felony and may face up to four years in prison.



DIGEST OF MOTOR LAWS

MOVE OVER LAW

(*) INDICATES STATES THAT INCLUDE HIGHWAY MAINTAINANCE
AND PUBLIC UTILITY VEHICHLES UNDER MOVE-OVER LAWS

ALABAMA

State law requires drivers approaching stationary emergency vehicles that are displaying flashing lights, including wreckers, traveling in the same direction, to vacate the lane closest if safe and possible to do so, or to slow to at least 15mph less than the posted speed limit.

ALASKA

State law requires drivers approaching stationary emergency vehicles that are displaying flashing flights, including tow trucks, traveling in the same direction, to vacate the lane closest if safe and possible to do so, or to slow to a speed reasonable and prudent for traffic, road, and weather conditions.

ARIZONA

State law requires drivers to reduce speed and, if safe to do so, vacate the lane closest to any stationary vehicles with flashing or warning lights, including emergency vehicles and tow trucks.

ARKANSAS

State law requires drivers approaching stationary emergency response vehicles that are displaying flashing lights, including wreckers or tow vehicles, traveling in the same direction, to move to the farthest lane from the vehicle

if safe and possible to do so, or to slow to a speed appropriate for road and weather conditions.

CALIFORNIA

State law requires drivers to slow down and vacate the lane closest to a stationary emergency response vehicle flashing emergency lights if safe to do so. This includes tow trucks and Caltrans vehicles if displaying flashing amber warning lights.

COLORADO

State law requires drivers approaching stationary emergency vehicles that are displaying flashing lights, including tow trucks, traveling in the same direction, to vacate the lane closest, if safe and possible to do so, or to reduce to a speed safe for weather, road, and traffic conditions.

CONNECTICUT

State law requires drivers approaching one or more stationary emergency vehicles, including tow trucks, traveling in the same direction, to reduce speed and, if safe and reasonable to do so, vacate the lane closest to the stationary vehicle.

(*)DELAWARE

When approaching a stationary emergency vehicle, public utility vehicle, or tow truck with flashing lights, motorists traveling in the same direction are required to move to a lane not adjacent to the vehicle and reduce speed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The District of Columbia has no move over law.

FLORIDA

State law requires drivers to reduce speed to 20mph less than the posted speed limit and, if safe to do so, vacate the lane closest to stationary emergency vehicles, including towing and recovery vehicles, when traveling in the same direction. If such movement cannot be safely accomplished, the driver shall reduce speed.

GEORGIA

State law requires drivers approaching stationary emergency vehicles displaying flashing lights, including towing and recovery vehicles, traveling in the same direction, to vacate the lane closest if safe and possible to do so, or slow below the posted speed limit to a speed reasonable for road and traffic conditions.

HAWAII

State law requires drivers approaching stationary emergency vehicles displaying flashing lights, including tow trucks, to vacate the lane closest if safe and possible to do so (and if possible move two lanes over), and slow to a speed that is safe, reasonable, and prudent.

IDAHO

State law requires drivers traveling in the same direction to slow down and vacate the lane closest to a stationary emergency vehicle displaying flashing lights if safe to do so. This includes tow trucks, wreckers, and other recovery vehicles.

ILLINOIS

State law requires drivers approaching stationary emergency vehicles displaying flashing lights, including towing and recovery vehicles, traveling in

the same direction, to vacate the lane closest if safe and possible to do so, or slow to a safe speed.

INDIANA

State law requires drivers approaching a stationary emergency vehicle displaying flashing lights, including towing and recovery vehicles, traveling in the same direction, to vacate the lane closest if safe and possible to do so, or reduce speed at least 10mph below the speed limit.

IOWA

State law requires drivers approaching a stationary emergency vehicle displaying flashing lights, including towing and recovery vehicles, traveling in the same direction, to vacate the lane closest if safe and possible to do so, or slow to a reasonable speed for road and traffic conditions.

KANSAS

State law requires drivers approaching a stationary emergency vehicle displaying flashing lights, including towing and recovery vehicles, traveling in the same direction, to vacate the lane closest if safe and possible to do so, or slow to a speed safe for road, weather, and traffic conditions.

KENTUCKY

State law requires drivers approaching a stationary emergency vehicle displaying flashing lights, including towing and recovery vehicles, traveling in the same direction, to vacate the lane closest if safe and possible to do so, or slow to a speed safe for road, weather, and traffic conditions.

LOUISIANA

State law requires drivers approaching any stationary emergency vehicle, including tow trucks, displaying flashing lights and traveling in the same

direction, to vacate the lane closest if possible to do so, or slow to a reasonably safe speed.

MAINE

State law requires drivers approaching a stationary emergency vehicle displaying flashing lights, including towing and recovery vehicles, traveling in the same direction, to vacate the lane closest if safe and possible to do so, or to slow to a safe and reasonable speed.

MARYLAND

State law requires drivers traveling in the same direction and approaching a stopped emergency vehicle using flashing lights, including tow trucks, to change into a lane not immediately adjacent to the vehicle, if possible, or to slow to a speed safe for weather, road, and traffic conditions.

(*)MASSACHUSETTS

Drivers traveling in the same direction and approaching a stationary emergency vehicle, highway maintenance vehicle, or tow or recovery vehicle with flashing lights must slow down to a safe speed and, if practicable, move to a non-adjacent lane.

MICHIGAN

State law requires drivers approaching a stationary emergency vehicle displaying flashing lights, including towing and recovery vehicles, traveling in the same direction, to vacate the lane closest if safe and possible to do so, or to slow to a speed safe for weather, road and traffic conditions.

MINNESOTA

State law requires drivers traveling in the same direction to reduce speed and, if safe to do so, vacate the lane closest to stationary emergency vehicles

using flashing lights, including towing and recovery vehicles and road maintenance vehicles.

MISSISSIPPI

State law requires drivers approaching a stationary emergency vehicle displaying flashing lights, including towing and recovery vehicles, traveling in the same direction, to vacate the lane closest if safe and possible to do so, or slow to a speed safe for road conditions.

MISSOURI

State law requires drivers approaching a stationary emergency vehicle displaying flashing lights, including towing and recovery vehicles, traveling in the same direction, to vacate the lane closest if safe and possible to do so, or slow to a speed safe for road conditions.

MONTANA

State law requires drivers approaching a stationary emergency vehicle displaying flashing lights, including towing and recovery vehicles, traveling in the same direction, to vacate the lane closest if safe and possible to do so, or slow to a safe speed. If on a highway with a speed limit 50mph or greater, the driver must slow by at least 20mph below the posted speed limit.

NEBRASKA

A driver approaching a stopped emergency vehicle, including tow trucks, with flashing lights and traveling in the same direction to vacate the lane closest to the vehicle or reduce speed and maintain a safe speed while passing the vehicle. If vacating the closest lane if not possible, a driver must slow to a safe speed.

NEVADA

State law requires drivers traveling in the same direction to reduce speed and, if safe and possible to do so, vacate the lane closest to stationary emergency vehicles and tow vehicles displaying flashing lights.

(*)NEW HAMPSHIRE

State law requires drivers approaching a crash or emergency area to slow to a safe speed and give wide berth to stationary emergency vehicles displaying flashing lights, including towing, recovery, and highway maintenance vehicles.

(*)NEW JERSEY

Motor vehicles approaching a stationary authorized emergency vehicle, tow truck, highway maintenance or emergency service vehicle and traveling in the same direction must move over to a non-adjacent lane if possible, or slow down.

NEW MEXICO

State law requires drivers traveling in the same direction to reduce speed and vacate the lane closest to official emergency vehicles, not including tow trucks.

(*)NEW YORK

Drivers traveling in the same direction must exercise due care, include moving from a lane immediately adjacent, and reducing speed, to avoid colliding with a vehicle parked, stopped, or standing on the shoulder or any portion of the highway when the vehicle is an authorized emergency response, tow truck, or maintenance vehicle with its lights flashing.

NORTH CAROLINA

State law requires drivers approaching a stationary emergency vehicle displaying flashing lights, including towing and recovery vehicles, traveling in

the same direction, to vacate the lane closest if safe and possible to do so, or slow to a safe speed.

(*)NORTH DAKOTA

State law requires drivers approaching a stationary emergency vehicle displaying flashing lights, including wreckers and highway maintenance vehicles, traveling in the same direction, to vacate the lane closest if safe and possible to do so, or slow to a safe speed.

OHIO

State law requires drivers approaching a stationary emergency vehicle displaying flashing lights, including road service vehicles, traveling in the same direction, to vacate the lane closest to if safe and possible to do so, or slow to a speed safe for road, weather, and traffic conditions.

OKLAHOMA

State law requires drivers approaching a stationary emergency vehicle displaying flashing lights, including wreckers, traveling in the same direction, to vacate the lane closest if safe and possible to do, or slow to a speed safe for road, weather, and traffic conditions.

OREGON

State law requires drivers approaching a stationary emergency vehicle displaying flashing lights, including roadside assistance and tow vehicles, traveling in the same direction, to vacate the lane closest if safe and possible to do so, or to reduce speed to at least 5 mph under the posted speed limit.

PENNSYLVANIA

State law requires drivers approaching an emergency response area, including areas in which a tow truck is offering assistance, to pass in a non-adjacent lane if safe and possible to do so, or slow to a safe speed.

RHODE ISLAND

State law requires drivers approaching a stationary emergency vehicle displaying flashing lights, including roadside assistance vehicles, traveling in the same direction, to vacate the lane closest if safe and possible to do so, and slow to a safe speed.

SOUTH CAROLINA

State law requires drivers to reduce speed and, if safe to do so, vacate the lane closest to stationary emergency vehicles, including tow trucks and recovery vehicles.

SOUTH DAKOTA

State law requires drivers to reduce speed and vacate the lane closest to official emergency vehicles, including tow trucks and wreckers.

TENNESSEE

State law requires drivers approaching a stationary authorized emergency or utility vehicle, including a tow truck or recovery vehicle, giving a signal by use of flashing lights and traveling in the same direction, to reduce speed and, if safe to do so, vacate the lane closest to the vehicles, or reduce to a speed safe for road conditions.

TEXAS

State law requires drivers approaching a stationary authorized emergency vehicle, including a tow truck and TX DMV vehicles and workers, using approved visual signals, and traveling in the same direction, to reduce speed (not to exceed 20 mph less than a posted speed limit of 25 mph or more, or not more than five mpg when the posted speed limit under 25 mph) and vacate the lane closest to the emergency vehicles.

(*)UTAH

State law requires drivers approaching a stationary authorized emergency vehicle, tow truck or highway maintenance vehicle displaying flashing lights, and traveling in the same direction, to reduce speed and, if safe to do so, vacate the lane closest to stationary vehicles.

VERMONT

State law requires drivers approaching a stationary law enforcement vehicle, ambulance, fire fighting vehicle, a vehicle used in rescue operations, or a towing and repair vehicle displaying signal lamps, and traveling in the same direction, to reduce speed and, if safe to do so, vacate the lane closest to the stationary vehicles.

VIRGINIA

State law requires drivers approaching a stationary vehicle, including a tow truck, that is displaying a flashing lights and traveling in the same direction to vacate the lane closest to the stationary vehicle if safe to do so, or slow to a speed safe for highway conditions.

WASHINGTON

State law requires drivers to vacate the lane closest to stationary emergency vehicles, including tow trucks, if they are traveling in the same direction and

it is safe to do so. If not, drivers are required to slow down and may not exceed the speed limit within 200 feet before and after a stationary emergency vehicle that has its flashing lights activated.

WEST VIRGINIA

State law requires drivers approaching and traveling in the same direction as a stationary authorized emergency vehicle, including a tow truck, that is flashing lights, to change to a non-adjacent lane if safe to do so, or to slow to no more than 15 mph on a non-divided highway or 25 mph on a divided highway.

(*)WISCONSIN

State law requires drivers traveling in the same direction and approaching an authorized emergency vehicle or roadside service vehicle, including a tow truck, that is displaying flashing lights and parked or standing on or within 12 feet of a roadway, to vacate the lane closest to the stationary vehicle, if safe to do so, or reduce speed.

WYOMING

State law requires drivers approaching an official stationary emergency vehicle making use of appropriate visual signals, including tow trucks, to merge into the lane farthest from the vehicle when traveling in the same direction, if safe to do so, or to slow to a speed that is 20 miles per hour less than the posted speed limit.

PUERTO RICO

N/A.