

FINAL BILL REPORT

ESHB 2464

C 252 L 10

Synopsis as Enacted

Brief Description: Implementing rules and penalties for drivers when approaching certain emergency, roadside assistance, or police vehicles in emergency zones.

Sponsors: House Committee on Transportation (originally sponsored by Representatives Lias, Johnson, O'Brien, Morrell, Maxwell, Sullivan, Simpson, Van De Wege, Kenney, Ericks and Sells; by request of Washington State Patrol).

House Committee on Transportation
Senate Committee on Transportation

Background:

On highways with at least four lanes, two lanes of which are for traffic traveling in a single direction, drivers approaching a stationary emergency vehicle with a siren or flashing lights, a tow truck using red lights, an emergency assistance vehicle using warning lights, or a police vehicle using emergency lights are required to proceed with caution, and if reasonable, yield the right-of-way by making a lane change or moving away from the emergency vehicle, tow truck, or emergency assistance vehicle. If changing lanes would be unreasonable or unsafe, the driver must proceed with caution and reduce speed.

On highways of less than four lanes, drivers approaching a stationary emergency vehicle with siren or flashing lights, a tow truck using red lights, an emergency assistance vehicle using warning lights, or a police vehicle using emergency lights must proceed with caution, reduce speed, and if reasonable and safe, yield the right-of-way by passing to the left.

Vehicles are required to be driven on the right side of the roadway, except under specified circumstances such as when passing or on a one-way roadway. No vehicle may pass on the left side of the roadway unless authorized by statute, provided that the left side of the roadway must be free of oncoming traffic for a sufficient distance for the overtaking vehicle to pass without interfering with other vehicles or coming within 200 feet of approaching traffic.

An individual convicted of a gross misdemeanor may be sentenced to up to one year in county jail, fined up to \$5,000, or both.

This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not a part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.

Summary:

An emergency zone is defined as the adjacent lanes of the roadway 200 feet before and after a stationary emergency vehicle with a siren or flashing lights, a tow truck using red lights, an emergency assistance vehicle using warning lights, or a police vehicle using emergency lights.

A person may not drive a vehicle above the posted speed limit in an emergency zone. A driver who receives an infraction for a violation of the restrictions on passing a designated vehicle or an infraction for a speed violation in an emergency zone is subject to a penalty of double the standard amount, which may not be waived, reduced, or suspended.

A person is guilty of reckless endangerment of emergency zone workers, which is a gross misdemeanor, if a person drives a vehicle in an emergency zone in such a way as to endanger or be likely to endanger any emergency zone worker or property. A person convicted of reckless endangerment of emergency zone workers is also subject to a 60-day driver's license suspension by the Department of Licensing.

The education and outreach efforts regarding emergency zones that the Washington State Patrol and the Washington State Department of Transportation are required to conduct must be carried out using existing resources.

Votes on Final Passage:

House	97	0	
Senate	32	8	(Senate amended)
House	94	0	(House concurred)

Effective: January 1, 2011