## SENATE BILL 5635

State of Washington 67th Legislature 2022 Regular Session

By Senators J. Wilson, Hunt, Lovick, and Stanford

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- 1 AN ACT Relating to safety measures for tow truck operators and
- 2 vehicles; amending RCW 46.37.196 and 46.61.212; and prescribing
- 3 penalties.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 **Sec. 1.** RCW 46.37.196 and 1977 ex.s. c 355 s 16 are each amended to read as follows:
- All emergency tow trucks shall be identified by an intermittent or revolving red light capable of 360((-)) degree visibility at a
- 9 distance of five hundred feet under normal atmospheric conditions.
- 10 ((This intermittent or revolving red light shall be used only at the
- 11 scene of an emergency or accident, and it will be unlawful to use
- 12 such light while traveling to or from an emergency or accident, or
- 13 for any other purposes.)) The emergency tow trucks may also operate
- 14 rear facing blue lights. The red lights may be used when the tow
- 15 truck is enroute to the scene of an emergency or accident, and the
- 16 <u>combination of red and blue lights shall only be used at the scene of</u>
- 17 <u>an emergency or accident. It is unlawful to use such lights when</u>
- 18 traveling from the scene of an accident or for any other purpose.
- 19 **Sec. 2.** RCW 46.61.212 and 2019 c 106 s 1 are each amended to 20 read as follows:

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1 (1) An emergency or work zone is defined as the adjacent lanes of 2 the roadway ((two hundred)) 200 feet before and after:

- (a) A stationary authorized emergency vehicle that is making use of audible and/or visual signals meeting the requirements of RCW 46.37.190;
- 6 (b) A tow truck that is making use of visual ((red)) lights
  7 meeting the requirements of RCW 46.37.196;
- 8 (c) Other vehicles providing roadside assistance that are making 9 use of warning lights with ((three hundred sixty)) 360 degree 10 visibility;
  - (d) A police vehicle properly and lawfully displaying a flashing, blinking, or alternating emergency light or lights; or
  - (e) A stationary or slow moving highway construction vehicle, highway maintenance vehicle, solid waste vehicle, or utility service vehicle making use of flashing lights that meet the requirements of RCW 46.37.300 or warning lights with ((three hundred sixty)) 360 degree visibility.
  - (2) The driver of any motor vehicle, upon approaching an emergency or work zone, shall:
  - (a) On a highway having four or more lanes, at least two of which are intended for traffic proceeding in the same direction as the approaching vehicle, proceed with caution and, if the opportunity exists, with due regard for safety and traffic conditions, yield the right-of-way by making a lane change or moving away from the lane or shoulder occupied by an emergency or work zone vehicle identified in subsection (1) of this section;
  - (b) On a highway having less than four lanes, proceed with caution, reduce the speed of the vehicle, and, if the opportunity exists, with due regard for safety and traffic conditions, and under the rules of this chapter, yield the right-of-way by passing to the left at a safe distance and simultaneously yield the right-of-way to all vehicles traveling in the proper direction upon the highway; or
  - (c) If changing lanes or moving away would be unsafe, proceed with due caution and reduce the speed of the vehicle to at least ((ten)) 10 miles per hour below the posted speed limit, except for when the posted speed limit exceeds 60 miles per hour or more, then reduce the speed of the vehicle to 50 miles per hour or lower.
- 38 (3) A person may not drive a vehicle in an emergency or work zone 39 at a speed greater than the posted speed limit or greater than what 40 is permitted under subsection (2)(c) of this section.

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(4) A person found to be in violation of this section, or any infraction relating to speed restrictions in an emergency or work zone, must be assessed a monetary penalty equal to twice the penalty assessed under RCW 46.63.110. This penalty may not be waived, reduced, or suspended.

- (5) A person who drives a vehicle in an emergency or work zone in such a manner as to endanger or be likely to endanger any emergency or work zone worker or property is guilty of reckless endangerment of emergency or work zone workers. A violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor punishable under chapter 9A.20 RCW.
- (6) The department shall suspend for ((sixty)) 60 days the driver's license, permit to drive, or nonresident driving privilege of a person convicted of reckless endangerment of emergency or work zone workers.

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