





(Leave only the number projected as students enter the classroom, after a break, or as a segue between lessons. Ask them to guess what the number has to do with the day's lesson. As you start class, click to reveal the answer. For example, "In 2019, the Centers for Disease Control announced that the motor vehicle towing industry has a death rate over 15 times the rate for all other U.S. private industries.

Solve The Problem:

A tow-truck driver was struck and killed on the entrance ramp southbound Interstate 5 while he was working on a vehicle from an earlier collision. The 51-year-old driver, "Tony" Padilla, working for GT Towing in Seattle, was kneeling down at the left front side of the disabled vehicle where the ramp meets the freeway when a car lost control in the HOV lane.

→ Transportation incidents are the second most common cause of death among both police officers and firefighters, and **the leading cause of death among tow truck operators.**



What traffic rules would you create to protect the lives of tow truck drivers (and utility and emergency workers) working roadside helping others? What can drivers do to create a safer working environment for these people?

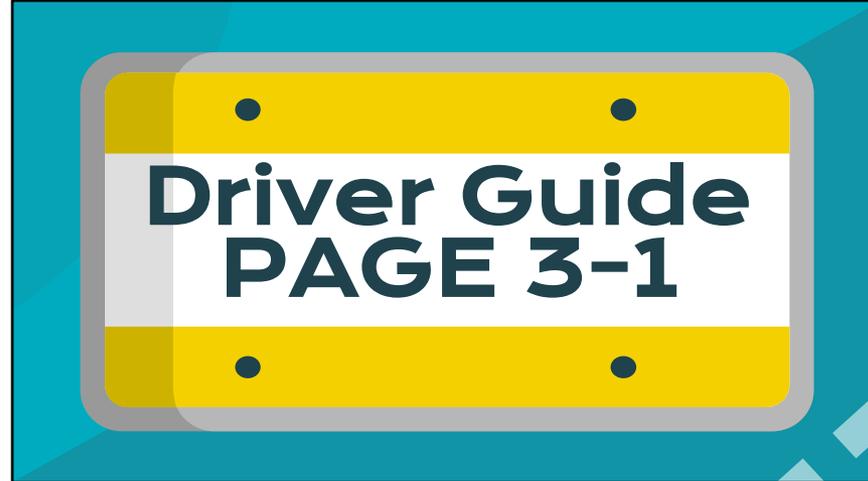
Present students with (a) scenario(s) that led to the creation of the Move Over Slow Down law and have them discuss solutions in pairs/small groups how they would propose solving the issue. (Instructors could easily sub this scenario with tow truck drivers or other emergency/utility workers.) Allow students 3-5 minutes to brainstorm what steps should be taken to protect officers, emergency personnel, roadside workers. Challenge them to be specific with what speed and/or distance feels reasonable to them. Listen to their discussions and use them to segue into the actual parameters of the law.

Solve The Problem:
Over the last few years in Washington, 86 patrol cars have been hit while officers were performing their duties along the side of the road (traffic stops). This has resulted in dozens of officer injuries and even deaths.



What should the citizens of Washington do to protect the officers to ensure they get home safely at the end of the day? Be specific with details that would provide the greatest benefit to the roadside workers.

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Direct students to turn to page 3-1* in the driver guide to follow along. Page 3-1 is actually on the insert page added to the existing guide (as of May 2023).

MOVE OVER SLOW DOWN

Move Over Slow Down protects law enforcement officers, emergency workers, tow truck drivers, sanitation workers and utility workers stopped along roadways, performing their jobs. **The law helps ensure highway safety for motorists, emergency personnel, and utility service workers** when their vehicles are stopped on the side of the road.

- 1. BE ALERT**
Pay attention to roadside situations, especially those involving red, blue, or amber flashing lights
- 2. MOVE OVER**
If there is an open lane and you can safely move over, do it and reduce speed
- 3. SLOW DOWN**
If there is not room to move over, you must slow down to at least 10mph under the posted limit

This law was created to reduce the number of injuries and fatalities to police officers, paramedics, firefighters, highway construction workers by maintaining a buffer lane between passing traffic and authorized roadside emergency vehicles displaying flashing yellow, amber, white, red, or blue lights.

The law requires drivers to slow down to a speed that is at least 10 mph below the posted speed limit (although no more than 50mph) when passing stopped or slow-moving vehicles that are using flashing warning lights. The lower speed limit applies if drivers cannot safely move over to create a buffer lane between them and the work vehicles, which include tow trucks and other roadside assistance vehicles, emergency vehicles, highway construction and maintenance vehicles, utility service vehicles and solid waste vehicles. The law will protect emergency road service technicians, as well as other first responders and road construction crews. Work zone speed limits still apply. Important steps drivers should take to follow the law: be alert, move over, and slow down.

HISTORY

The original Move Over Law was passed in 2007 to protect emergency workers who were stopped on the highways conducting their business. Since 2007, the number of collisions involving emergency vehicles and workers has increased instead of decreasing. In 2012, legislation was submitted and passed to amend the old law to include an "emergency zone."

This was done because of the growing numbers of police, emergency technicians, tow operators, and Department of Transportation workers being struck or killed during routine traffic stops, collision response, towing vehicles and highway construction projects.



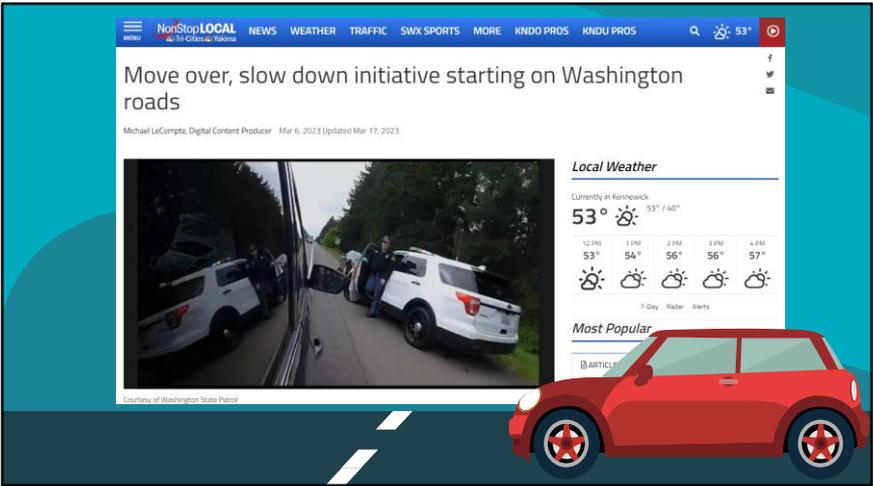
The collage consists of several photographs and a diagram. The top left shows a tow truck operator in a high-visibility vest. The top right shows a police officer in a blue uniform. The middle left shows a firefighter in a red uniform. The middle right shows a worker in a high-visibility vest. The bottom left shows a WSDOT logo. The bottom right is a diagram of a road with a green arrow indicating a lane change around a stopped emergency vehicle.

The history behind the law stems from the number of crashes and fatalities happening involving emergency workers and vehicles along Washington roadways. Officers, firefighters, tow truck drivers working alongside traffic are being struck, injured, or killed by vehicles not taking care and precautions to protect the lives of these service workers.

The law does not simply require you to slow down and move over for emergency vehicles; it also mandates several requirements for drivers when they are approaching and entering areas with emergency or work zones involving utility or DOT vehicles and tow trucks. When drivers see an emergency, support, or utility vehicle on the side of the road, they should be prepared to create a one lane space between the roadside situation and themselves. This will require them to properly assess and safely maneuver the vehicles around them. Check mirrors and over the shoulder. If there is a safe amount of room to move over, do so. Be aware how their own movement impacts other road users.

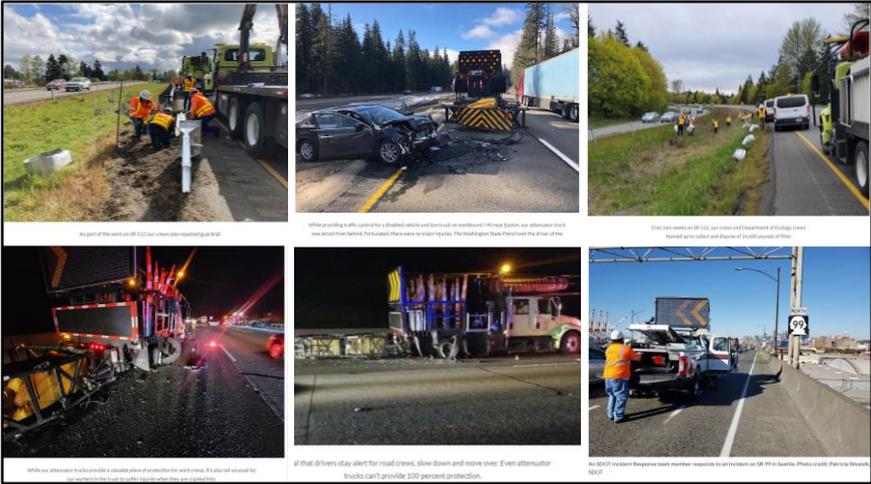


Above are two video visuals to show students what MOSD might look like.



An example of a local news story gives students a chance to see it's an issue in their own communities.

Move Over Slow Down Instructional Support Materials



Here are images of the types of roadside situations drivers may encounter that would require them to slow down or move over. Notice that the vehicles have red, blue, or amber flashing lights and the workers are wearing identifying vests. This should signal to adjust driving.

Let's define "emergency vehicles." Sounds simple enough, but there's a wide array of vehicles included in that list. It's not only ambulances, fire trucks, and police vehicles, though those are very important members of the list. It includes any vehicle of a fire department, police department, sheriff's office, coroner, prosecuting attorney, Washington State Patrol, and public or private ambulance service.

What about "utility vehicles"? When those vehicles have their flashing lights on, it's important to yield to them as well. That list includes tow trucks, other vehicles providing roadside assistance, police vehicles, highway maintenance and service equipment and vehicles (like the Department of Transportation), snow removal equipment, and stationary or slow-moving highway construction vehicles, solid waste vehicles and private utility service vehicles.



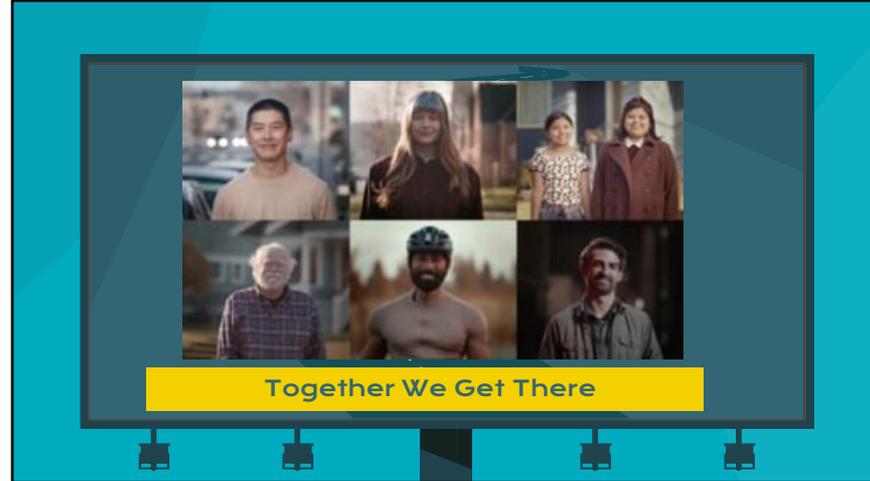


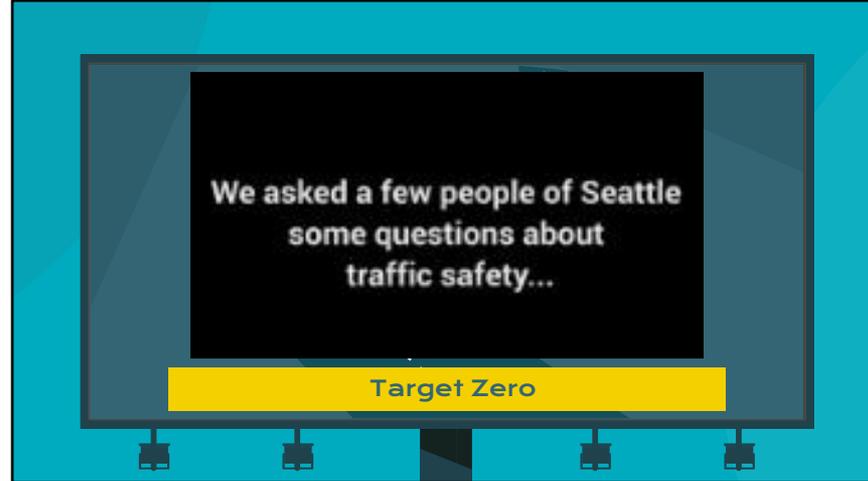
Here are some statistics that support the Move Over law. What facts stand out? Is there information that shocks or surprises you?
(Review and update as needed)

Washington state’s Move Over law is an important one. It may seem obvious, but it’s critical to take it seriously, not only to keep you from getting a ticket, but also to save the lives of others.



You may see/hear promotional materials for Move Over Slow Down on road signs, mail sent to your home, or on posters in the licensing offices. This is an important law to all Washington State residents. It helps ensure that Together We Get There (play video on next slide).





Reflection Question

If you were changing a tire on the side of I-5 or I-90, how would you want drivers to respond to your presence?



Depending on the classroom dynamic, these reflection question can be asked verbally and answered silently, on paper, aloud, with a peer...



Imagine the person on the side of the road as someone you love. How would you want drivers to behave?

Additional Resources For Instructors

MOVE OVER SLOW DOWN

When approaching a roadside vehicle with flashing amber lights, you need to:

- A. Slow down to less than 10 mph
- B. Move over if it's safe and reduce speed to 10 mph below posted limit
- C. Honk as you pass so they know you're there

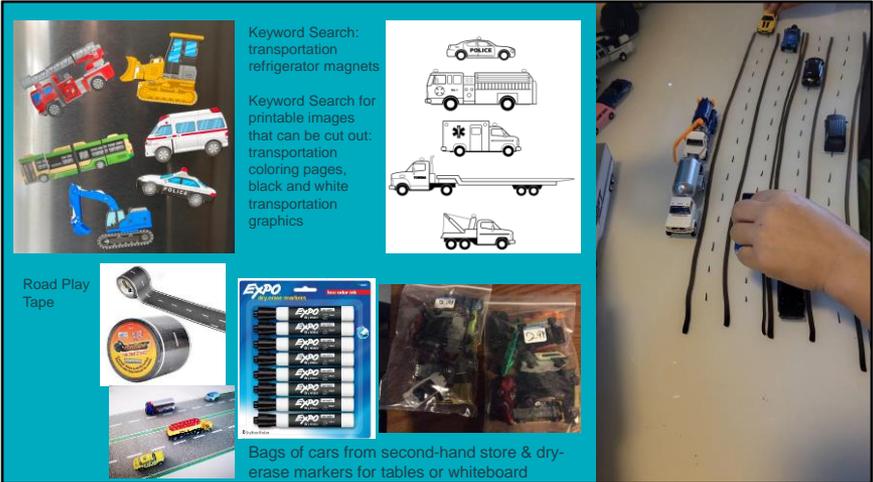
If the road you're on has a speed limit of 70 mph, but you approach a situation requiring you to apply *move over slow down*, your speed should be reduced to:

- A. 65 mph
- B. 60 mph
- C. 55 mph
- D. 50 mph

Of the following, which philosophy is NOT at the root of move over slow down?

- A. Together We Get There
- B. Give Them Space
- C. Don't Be Late
- D. Everyone gets home safely

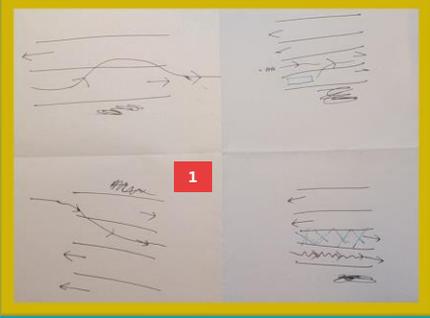
Once projected, click the spacebar to circle answers.



Click image on the right to see a demonstration students could do.

4 square paper scenarios

- 1 Draw a four-lane, two-way road
 - Draw a situation involving a police car on the left side of your roadway
 - Pretend your car is in the lane closest to the police officer and draw a line showing how you would approach the situation.



This is one example. Instructor can create 3 other scenarios. For example: a two-lane, two-way street, the presence of a semi truck in the lane closest to the situation, etc.

Kahoot!
<https://kahoot.com/>

Blooket
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Slidesgo
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"roadside situations"

The "roadside situations" slide features a collage of images: a road with a stop sign, a green alien-like figure, and a grey trash can. Below the collage are four small icons representing different scenarios.