Attention Drivers: lookout for deer, other wildlife, and consider Comprehensive and “PIP” Coverage

What to Know

- Motorists in the United States have a one-in-167 chance of colliding with a deer or other wildlife, according to State Farm.

- The average wildlife-vehicle collision claim is $4,341, according to State Farm.

- Your Auto Insurance policy will pay for damage to your vehicle from a collision with wildlife, but only if you have optional Comprehensive Coverage.

**SEATTLE, September 24, 2019** – Vehicles and wildlife can be a lethal combination on Washington roads. As the weather gets colder and days get shorter, you face a greater risk of collisions as deer and other wildlife migrate from the mountains and too frequently dart across roads and highways.

The Washington Department of Transportation (WSDOT) reports that more than 1,500 wildlife/vehicle collisions are reported annually. Many collisions go unreported, however, which means that number is likely much higher. Based on the number of deer and elk...
carcasses removed from state highways by WSDOT each year, the number of vehicle and wildlife collisions is likely over 5,000.

Washington drivers have a 1 in 395 chance of hitting a deer, according to a 2018 study by State Farm. The study also found that collisions dropped slightly nationwide in 2018, but the average national cost per claim increased from $4,179 in 2017 to $4,341.

“Collisions between vehicles and large animals can cause severe damage and serious injury to drivers and passengers,” said Kenton Brine, NW Insurance Council president. “Using caution and staying alert can save your life and eliminate the need for costly vehicle repairs.”

Brine said a standard Auto Insurance policy will pay for damage to your vehicle, less the deductible, if you hit a deer or any other animal, but only if you have optional Comprehensive Coverage. Another optional coverage – Personal Injury Protection, or “PIP” coverage – can pay medical expenses for the driver and/or injured passengers, regardless of who is at fault in a collision.

“All drivers are required by law to carry an Auto Liability Insurance policy when they drive, which provides coverage to pay for injuries or damage suffered by others in an accident which is your fault,” Brine said. “But to pay for damage to your own vehicle from a collision with wildlife, you’ll need Comprehensive coverage, which is an inexpensive addition to your auto policy. It’s also wise to consider PIP coverage in case you or others in your vehicle suffer injuries.”

NW Insurance Council and Farmers Insurance offer the following defensive driving tips to help you avoid wildlife while on the road:

- **Be attentive** from sunset to midnight and the hours just before and after sunrise. These are the highest-risk periods for deer-vehicle collisions.
- **Drive with caution** when moving through wildlife-crossing zones, in areas known to have large deer and elk populations and in areas where roads
divide agricultural fields from forestland. Also be aware that wildlife collisions also happen on city arterials and suburban neighborhood streets.

- **Deer seldom run alone.** If you see one deer, others may be nearby.
- **When driving at night,** use high-beam headlights when there is no oncoming traffic and no cars directly ahead of you.
- **Brake firmly when you notice deer** or elk in or near your path and stay in your lane. Many serious crashes occur when drivers swerve to avoid an animal and hit another vehicle or lose control of their car.
- **If you hit an animal, pull over** and call law enforcement to direct you to your next step. Some states have special requirements regarding animal collisions.
- **Always wear your seatbelt.** The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) estimates that seat belts saved the lives of 14,955 people in 2017

For more information about insurance, contact NW Insurance Council at (800) 664-4942.

*NW Insurance Council is a nonprofit, insurer-supported organization providing information about home, auto and business insurance to consumers, media and public policymakers in Washington, Oregon and Idaho.*

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