

ORDINANCE 664

CITY OF LACEY

AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING THE PROVISIONS OF STATE LAW RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES AND AMENDING SECTION 10.04.010 OF THE LACEY MUNICIPAL CODE

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LACEY, WASHINGTON, as follows:

Section 1. Section 10.04.010 of the Lacey Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The following statutes and laws of the state of Washington as they now exist and as they may be hereafter amended are adopted by reference:

- "RCW 16.24.065
- 16.24.070
- 46.04.010 through ~~46.04.600~~ 46.04.672 (except 46.04.440)
- 46.16.010
- 46.16.135
- 46.16.240
- 46.16.260
- 46.16.310
- 46.20.021
- 46.20.041 (only (5) thereof)
- 46.20.190
- 46.20.308 (1), (2) and (3) only
- 46.20.336
- 46.20.342 with the exception of (2) thereof
- 46.20.343
- 46.20.344
- 46.20.420
- 46.20.430
- 46.20.440
- 46.20.500
- 46.29.610
- 46.29.625
- 46.32.060
- 46.32.070
- 46.37.010 through 46.37.510 (except 46.37.194 and except 46.37.320 and except 46.37.330)
- 46.37.530
- 46.37.580
- 46.44.010 through 46.44.047
- 46.44.050
- 46.44.060
- 46.44.070

CERTIFICATION

I, Timothy McGuire, duly appointed City Clerk of the City of Lacey, do hereby authenticate that copies of RCWs and the 1982 Supplement are attached to Ordinance No. 664 as of August 9, 1983.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Timothy McGuire".

Timothy McGuire
City Clerk

as stock restricted area within such county in which it shall be unlawful to permit livestock of any kind to run at large: *Provided*, That no territory so designated shall be less than two square miles in area: *And provided further*, That RCW 16.24.010 through 16.24.065 shall not affect counties having adopted township organization. All territory not so designated shall be range area, in which it shall be lawful to permit livestock to run at large. [1937 c 40 § 1; 1911 c 25 § 1; RRS § 3068; Prior: 1907 c 230 § 1; 1905 c 91 § 1; R & B § 3166.]

16.24.020 Hearing—Notice. Within sixty days after the taking effect of RCW 16.24.010 through 16.24.065, the county commissioners of each of the several counties of the state may make an order fixing a time and place when a hearing will be had, notice of which shall be published at least once each week for two successive weeks in some newspaper having a general circulation within the county. It shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners at the time fixed for such hearing, or at the time to which such hearing may be adjourned, to hear all persons interested in the establishment of range areas or stock restricted areas as defined in RCW 16.24.010 through 16.24.065. [1937 c 40 § 2; 1923 c 33 § 1; 1911 c 25 § 2; RRS § 3069.]

16.24.030 Order establishing area—Publication. Within thirty days after the conclusion of any such hearing the county commissioners shall make an order describing the stock restricted areas within the county where livestock may not run at large, which order shall be entered upon the records of the county and published in a newspaper having general circulation in such county at least once each week for four successive weeks. [1937 c 40 § 3; 1923 c 33 § 2; 1911 c 25 § 3; RRS § 3070.]

16.24.040 Penalty. Any person, or any agent, employée or representative of a corporation, violating any of the provisions of such order after the same shall have been published or posted as provided in RCW 16.24.030 or, violating any provision of this chapter, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [1975 c 38 § 1; 1911 c 25 § 4; RRS § 3071.]

16.24.050 Change of boundaries. When the county commissioners of any county deem it advisable to change the boundary or boundaries of any stock restricted area, a hearing shall be held in the same manner as provided in RCW 16.24.020. If the county commissioners decide to change the boundary or boundaries of any stock restricted area or areas, they shall within thirty days after the conclusion of such hearing make an order describing said change or changes. Such order shall be entered upon the records of the county and published in a newspaper having general circulation in such county once each week for four successive weeks. [1937 c 40 § 4; 1923 c 93 § 1; RRS § 3070-1.]

16.24.060 Road signs in range areas. At the point where a public road enters a range area, and at such other points thereon within such area as the county

~~commissioners shall designate, there shall be erected a road sign bearing the words: "RANGE AREA. WATCH OUT FOR LIVESTOCK." [1937 c 40 § 5; RRS § 3070-2.]~~

16.24.065 Stock at large in areas—Unlawful. No person owning or in control of any livestock shall wilfully or negligently allow such livestock to run at large in any stock restricted area, nor shall any person owning or in control of any livestock allow such livestock to wander or stray upon the right-of-way of any public highway lying within a stock restricted area when not in the charge of some person. [1937 c 40 § 6; RRS § 3070-3. Formerly RCW 16.24.070, part.]

~~Stock at large on highway right-of-way—Unlawful—Impounding: RCW 16.24.070.~~

16.24.070 Stock at large on highway right-of-way—Unlawful—Impounding. It shall be unlawful for any person to cause or permit any livestock to graze or stray upon any portion of the right-of-way of any public highway of this state, within any stock restricted area. It shall be unlawful for any person to herd or move any livestock over, along or across the right-of-way of any public highway, or portion thereof, within any stock restricted area, without having in attendance a sufficient number of persons to control the movement of such livestock and to warn or otherwise protect vehicles traveling upon such public highway from any danger by reason of such livestock being herded or moved thereon.

In the event that any livestock is allowed to stray or graze upon the right-of-way of any public highway, or portion thereof, within any stock restricted area, unattended, the same may be impounded for safekeeping and, if the owner be not known, complaint may be instituted against such stock in a court of competent jurisdiction. Notice shall be published in one issue of a paper of general circulation published as close as possible to the location where the livestock were found, describing as nearly as possible the stock, where found, and that the same are to be sold. In the event that the owner appears and convinces the court of his right thereto, the stock may be delivered upon payment by him of all costs of court, advertising and caring for the stock. In the event no person claiming the right thereto shall appear by the close of business on the tenth day following and exclusive of the date of publication of notice, the stock may be sold at public or private sale, all costs of court, advertising and caring therefor paid from the proceeds thereof and the balance certified by the judge of the court ordering such sale, to the treasurer of the county in which located, to be credited to the county school fund. [1937 c 189 § 127; RRS § 6360-127, part. Prior: 1927 c 309 § 41, part; RRS § 6362-41, part. FORMER PART OF SECTION: 1937 c 40 § 6; RRS § 3070-3, now codified as RCW 16.24.065. Formerly RCW 16.24.070 and 16.24.080.]

~~16.24.090 Swine not permitted at large. The owner of swine shall not allow them to run at large at any time or within any territory, and any violation of this section~~

Chapter 46.04

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Motor vehicle dealer defined: RCW 46.70.011.

46.04.010 Scope and construction of terms. Terms used in this title shall have the meaning given to them in this chapter except where otherwise defined, and unless where used the context thereof shall clearly indicate to the contrary.

Words and phrases used herein in the past, present or future tense shall include the past, present and future tenses; words and phrases used herein in the masculine, feminine or neuter gender shall include the masculine, feminine and neuter genders; and words and phrases used herein in the singular or plural shall include the singular and plural; unless the context thereof shall indicate to the contrary. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.010. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 2; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part; 1923 c 181 § 1, part; 1921 c 96 § 2, part; 1919 c 59 § 1, part; 1917 c 155 § 1, part; 1915 c 142 § 2, part; RRS § 6313, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part; 1929 c 180 § 1, part; 1927 c 309 § 2, part; RRS § 6362-2, part.]

46.04.020 Alley. "Alley" means a public highway not designed for general travel and used primarily as a means of access to the rear of residences and business establishments. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.020. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 3; prior: 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

46.04.030 Arterial highway. "Arterial highway" means every public highway, or portion thereof, designated as such by proper authority. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.030. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 4; prior: 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

46.04.040 Authorized emergency vehicle. "Authorized emergency vehicle" means any vehicle of any fire department, police department, sheriff's office, coroner, prosecuting attorney, Washington state patrol, ambulance service, public or private, which need not be classified, registered or authorized by the state commission on equipment, or any other vehicle authorized in writing

by the state commission on equipment. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.040. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 5; 1953 c 40 § 1; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

46.04.050 Auto stage. "Auto stage" means any motor vehicle used for the purpose of carrying passengers together with incidental baggage and freight or either, on a regular schedule of time and rates: *Provided*, That no motor vehicle shall be considered to be an auto stage where substantially the entire route traveled by such vehicle is within the corporate limits of any city or town or the corporate limits of any adjoining cities or towns. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.050. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 6; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part; 1923 c 181 § 1, part; 1921 c 96 § 2, part; 1919 c 59 § 1, part; 1917 c 155 § 1, part; 1915 c 142 § 1, part; RRS § 6313, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

46.04.060 Axle. "Axle" means structure or structures in the same or approximately the same transverse plane with a vehicle supported by wheels and on which or with which such wheels revolve. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.060. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 7; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part; 1923 c 181 § 1, part; RRS § 6313, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part; 1929 c 180 § 1, part; 1927 c 309 § 2, part; RRS § 6362-2, part.]

SEE Supplement
46.04.071 Bicycle. ~~Bicycle means every device propelled by human power upon which any person may ride, having two tandem wheels either of which is more than twenty inches in diameter. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 86.]~~

46.04.080 Business district. "Business district" means the territory contiguous to and including a highway when within any six hundred feet along such highway there are buildings in use for business or industrial purposes, including but not limited to hotels, banks, or office buildings, railroad stations, and public buildings which occupy at least three hundred feet of frontage on one side or three hundred feet collectively on both sides of the highway. [1975 c 62 § 2; 1961 c 12 § 46.04.080. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 9; prior: 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part; 1929 c 180 § 1, part; 1927 c 309 § 2, part; RRS § 6362-2, part.]

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.04.085 Camper. "Camper" means a structure designed to be mounted upon a motor vehicle which provides facilities for human habitation or for temporary outdoor or recreational lodging and which is five feet or more in overall length and five feet or more in height from its floor to its ceiling when fully extended, but shall not include motor homes as defined in RCW 46.04.305. [1971 ex.s. c 231 § 2.]

Effective date—1971 ex.s. c 231: See note following RCW 46.01.130.

46.04.090 Cancel. "Cancel," in all its forms, means invalidation indefinitely. [1979 c 61 § 1; 1961 c 12 § 46.04.090. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 10; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

46.04.100 Center line. "Center line" means the line, marked or unmarked, parallel to and equidistant from the sides of a two-way traffic roadway of a highway except where otherwise indicated by painted lines or markers. [1975 c 62 § 3; 1961 c 12 § 46.04.100. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 11; prior: 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.04.110 Center of intersection. "Center of intersection" means the point of intersection of the center lines of the roadway of intersecting public highways. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.110. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 12; prior: 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

46.04.120 City street. "City street" means every public highway, or part thereof located within the limits of cities and towns, except alleys. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.120. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 13; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

46.04.130 Combination of vehicles. "Combination of vehicles" means every combination of motor vehicle and motor vehicle, motor vehicle and trailer or motor vehicle and semitrailer. [1963 c 154 § 26; 1961 c 12 § 46.04.130. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 14; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

Effective date—1963 c 154: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.04.140 Commercial vehicle. "Commercial vehicle" means any vehicle the principal use of which is the transportation of commodities, merchandise, produce, freight, animals, or passengers for hire. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.140. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 15; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

46.04.150 County road. "County road" means every public highway or part thereof, outside the limits of cities and towns and which has not been designated as a state highway. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.150. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 16; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

46.04.160 Crosswalk. "Crosswalk" means the portion of the roadway between the intersection area and a prolongation or connection of the farthest sidewalk line or in the event there are no sidewalks then between the intersection area and a line ten feet therefrom, except as

Chapter 46.04 DEFINITIONS

Sections
46.04.071 Bicycle.

46.04.071 Bicycle. "Bicycle" means every device propelled solely by human power upon which a person or persons may ride, having two tandem wheels either of which is sixteen inches or more in diameter, or three wheels, any one of which is more than twenty inches in diameter. [1982 c 55 § 4; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 86.]

Chapter 46.08 GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sections
46.08.066 Publicly owned vehicles—Confidential license plates—Issuance, rules governing—Review by legislative auditor.

46.08.066 Publicly owned vehicles—Confidential license plates—Issuance, rules governing—Review by legislative auditor. (1) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, the department of licensing is authorized to issue confidential motor vehicle license plates to units of local government and to agencies of the federal government for law enforcement purposes only.

(2) Except as provided in subsections (3) and (4) of this section the use of confidential plates on vehicles owned or operated by the state of Washington by any officer or employee thereof, shall be limited to confidential, investigative, or undercover work of state law enforcement agencies, confidential public health work, and confidential public assistance fraud or support investigations.

(3) Any state official elected on a state-wide basis shall be provided on request with one set of confidential plates for use on official business. When necessary for the personal security of any other public officer, or public employee, the chief of the Washington state patrol may recommend that the director issue confidential plates for use on an unmarked publicly owned or controlled vehicle of the appropriate governmental unit for the conduct of official business for the period of time that the personal security of such state official, public officer, or other public employee may require. The office of the state treasurer may use an unmarked state owned or controlled vehicle with confidential plates where required for the safe transportation of either state funds or negotiable securities to or from the office of the state treasurer.

(4) The director of licensing may issue rules and regulations governing applications for, and the use of, such plates by law enforcement and other public agencies. The legislative auditor shall periodically examine or require filing of a current listing of the total number of such plates issued to any law enforcement or other public agency. Reports on the utilization of such plates shall be submitted to the legislative budget committee and to

the legislature. [1982 c 163 § 14; 1979 c 158 § 126; 1975 1st ex.s. c 169 § 2.]

Severability—Effective date—1982 c 163: See notes following RCW 2.10.052.

Chapter 46.10 SNOWMOBILES

Sections
46.10.020 Ownership, transport, or operation of snowmobile without registration prohibited.
46.10.040 Application for registration—Fee—Registration number—Term—Renewal—Transfer—Nonresident permit—Decals.
46.10.043 Registration or transfer of registration pursuant to sale by dealer—Temporary registration.
46.10.050 Snowmobile dealers' registration—Fee—Dealer number plates, use—Sale or demonstration unlawful without registration.
46.10.055 Denial, suspension, or revocation of dealer registration or assessment of monetary civil penalty, when.
46.10.075 Snowmobile account—Deposits—Appropriations, use.
46.10.080 Distribution of snowmobile registration fees, civil penalties, and fuel tax moneys.
46.10.190 Violations as traffic infractions—Exceptions—Civil liability.

46.10.020 Ownership, transport, or operation of snowmobile without registration prohibited. (1) Except as provided in this chapter, no person shall own, transport, or operate any snowmobile within this state unless such snowmobile has been registered in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

(2) A registration number shall be assigned, without payment of a fee, to snowmobiles owned by the state of Washington or its political subdivisions, and the assigned registration number shall be displayed upon each snowmobile in such manner as provided by rules adopted by the department. [1982 c 17 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 182 § 3; 1971 ex.s. c 29 § 2.]

46.10.040 Application for registration—Fee—Registration number—Term—Renewal—Transfer—Nonresident permit—Decals. Application for registration shall be made to the department in such manner and upon such forms as the department shall prescribe, and shall state the name and address of each owner of the snowmobile to be registered, and shall be signed by at least one such owner, and shall be accompanied by a registration fee of ten dollars. Upon receipt of the application and the application fee, such snowmobile shall be registered and a registration number assigned, which shall be affixed to the snowmobile in a manner provided in RCW 46.10.070.

The registration provided in this section shall be valid for a period of one year. At the end of such period of registration, every owner of a snowmobile in this state shall renew his registration in such manner as the department shall prescribe, for an additional period of one year, upon payment of a renewal fee of ten dollars.

Any person acquiring a snowmobile already validly registered under the provisions of this chapter must, within ten days of the acquisition or purchase of such

modified by a marked crosswalk. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.160. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 17; prior: 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

46.04.165 Driveaway-towaway operation. "Driveaway-towaway operation" means any operation in which any motor vehicle, trailer or semitrailer, singly or in combination, new or used, constitutes the commodity being transported when one set or more wheels of any such vehicle are on the roadway during the course of transportation, whether or not any such vehicle furnishes the motive power. [1963 c 154 § 27.]

Effective date—1963 c 154: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.04.170 Explosives. "Explosives" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture that is commonly used or intended for the purpose of producing an explosion, and which contains any oxidizing or combustible units or other ingredients in such proportions, quantities or packing that an ignition by fire, by friction, by concussion, by percussion or by detonation of any part of the compound mixture may cause such a sudden generation of highly heated gases that the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of producing destructible effects on contiguous objects or of destroying life or limb. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.170. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 18; prior: 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part. Cf. 1951 c 102 § 3.]

46.04.180 Farm tractor. "Farm tractor" means every motor vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement for drawing plows, mowing machines, and other implements of husbandry. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.180. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 19; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

46.04.181 Farm vehicle. "Farm vehicle" means any vehicle other than a farm tractor or farm implement which is designed and/or used primarily in agricultural pursuits on farms for the purpose of transporting machinery, equipment, implements, farm products, supplies and/or farm labor thereon and is only incidentally operated on or moved along public highways for the purpose of going from one farm to another. [1967 c 202 § 1.]

46.04.182 Farmer. "Farmer" means any person, firm, partnership or corporation engaged in farming. If a person, firm, partnership or corporation is engaged in activities in addition to that of farming, the definition shall only apply to that portion of the activity that is defined as farming in RCW 46.04.183. [1969 ex.s. c 281 § 58.]

46.04.183 Farming. "Farming" means the cultivation and tillage of the soil, dairying, the production, cultivation, growing, and harvesting of any agricultural or horticultural commodities (except forestry or forestry operations), the raising of livestock, bees, fur-bearing animals, or poultry, and any practices performed on a farm as an incident to or in conjunction with such farming operations. [1969 ex.s. c 281 § 59.]

46.04.190 For hire vehicle. "For hire vehicle" means any motor vehicle used for the transportation of persons for compensation, except auto stages and ride-sharing vehicles. [1979 c 111 § 13; 1961 c 12 § 46.04.190. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 20; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part; 1923 c 181 § 1, part; 1921 c 96 § 2, part; 1919 c 59 § 1, part; 1917 c 155 § 1, part; 1915 c 142 § 2, part; RRS § 6313, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

Severability—1979 c 111: See note following RCW 46.74.010.
Ride-sharing vehicles defined: RCW 46.74.010.

46.04.200 Hours of darkness. "Hours of darkness" means the hours from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, and any other time when persons or objects may not be clearly discernible at a distance of five hundred feet. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.200. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 21; prior: 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

46.04.210 Flammable liquid. "Flammable liquid" means any liquid which has a flash point of 70° Fahrenheit, or less, as determined by a Tagliabue or equivalent closed cup test device. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.210. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 22; prior: 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part. Cf. 1951 c 102 § 3.]

46.04.220 Intersection area. (1) "Intersection area" means the area embraced within the prolongation or connection of the lateral curb lines, or, if none then the lateral boundary lines of the roadways of two or more highways which join one another at, or approximately at, right angles, or the area within which vehicles traveling upon different highways joining at any other angle may come in conflict.

(2) Where a highway includes two roadways thirty feet or more apart, then every crossing of each roadway of such divided highway by an intersecting highway shall be regarded as a separate intersection. In the event such intersecting highway also includes two roadways thirty feet or more apart, then every crossing of two roadways of such highways shall be regarded as a separate intersection.

(3) The junction of an alley with a street or highway shall not constitute an intersection. [1975 c 62 § 4; 1961 c 12 § 46.04.220. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 23; prior: 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part; 1929 c 180 § 1, part; 1927 c 309 § 2, part; RRS § 6362-2, part.]

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.04.240 Intersection control area. "Intersection control area" means intersection area, together with such modification of the adjacent roadway area as results from the arc of curb corners and together with any marked or unmarked crosswalks adjacent to the intersection. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.240. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 25; prior: 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

46.04.260 Laned highway. "Laned highway" means a highway the roadway of which is divided into clearly

marked lanes for vehicular traffic. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.260. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 27; prior: 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

46.04.270 Legal owner. "Legal owner" means a person having a security interest in a vehicle perfected in accordance with chapter 46.12 RCW or the registered owner of a vehicle unencumbered by a security interest or the lessor of a vehicle unencumbered by a security interest. [1975 c 25 § 1; 1961 c 12 § 46.04.270. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 28; prior: 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part.]

46.04.280 Local authorities. "Local authorities" includes every county, municipal, or other local public board or body having authority to adopt local police regulations under the Constitution and laws of this state. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.280. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 29; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part; 1923 c 181 § 1, part; 1921 c 96 § 2, part; 1919 c 59 § 1, part; 1917 c 155 § 1, part; 1915 c 142 § 2, part; RRS § 6313, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part; 1929 c 180 § 1, part; 1927 c 309 § 2, part; RRS § 6362-2, part.]

46.04.290 Marked crosswalk. "Marked crosswalk" means any portion of a roadway distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface thereof. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.290. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 30; prior: 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

46.04.300 Metal tire. "Metal tire" includes every tire, the bearing surface of which in contact with the highway is wholly or partly of metal or other hard, non-resilient material. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.300. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 31; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part; 1929 c 180 § 1, part; 1927 c 309 § 2, part; RRS § 6362-2, part.]

46.04.302 Mobile home. "Mobile home" means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is thirty-two body feet or more in length and is eight body feet or more in width, and which is built on a permanent chassis, and designed to be used as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities, and includes the plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, and electrical systems contained therein, except as hereinafter specifically excluded, and excluding modular homes. [1977 ex.s. c 22 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 231 § 4.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 22: "If any section or provision of this 1977 amendatory act, or its application to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the section or provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1977 ex.s. c 22 § 10.]

Effective date—1971 ex.s. c 231: See note following RCW 46.01.130.

46.04.303 Modular home. "Modular home" means any factory-built housing designed primarily for residential occupancy by human beings which does not contain a permanent frame and must be mounted on a permanent foundation. [1971 ex.s. c 231 § 5.]

Effective date—1971 ex.s. c 231: See note following RCW 46.01.130.

46.04.304 Moped. "Moped" means any two-wheeled or three-wheeled device having fully operative pedals for propulsion by human power and a motor with a cylinder displacement not exceeding fifty cubic centimeters which produces no more than two gross brake horsepower (developed by a prime mover, as measured by a brake applied to the driving shaft) and is capable of propelling the device at a maximum speed of not more than thirty miles per hour on level ground, and the wheels of which are at least sixteen inches in diameter.

The state commission on equipment may approve of and define as a "moped" a vehicle which fails to meet these specific criteria, but which is essentially similar in performance and application to vehicles which do meet these specific criteria. [1979 ex.s. c 213 § 1.]

46.04.305 Motor homes. "Motor homes" means motor vehicles originally designed, reconstructed, or permanently altered to provide facilities for human habitation. [1971 ex.s. c 231 § 3.]

Effective date—1971 ex.s. c 231: See note following RCW 46.01.130.

46.04.310 Motor truck. "Motor truck" means any motor vehicle designed or used for the transportation of commodities, merchandise, produce, freight, or animals. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.310. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 32; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part; 1923 c 181 § 1, part; 1921 c 96 § 2, part; 1919 c 59 § 1, part; 1917 c 155 § 1, part; 1915 c 142 § 2, part; RRS § 6313, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part; 1929 c 180 § 1, part; 1927 c 309 § 2, part; RRS § 6362-2, part.]

46.04.320 Motor vehicle. "Motor vehicle" shall mean every vehicle which is self-propelled and every vehicle which is propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires, but not operated upon rails. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.320. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 33; 1955 c 384 § 10; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part; 1923 c 181 § 1, part; 1921 c 96 § 2, part; 1919 c 59 § 1, part; 1917 c 155 § 1, part; 1915 c 142 § 2, part; RRS § 6313, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part; 1929 c 180 § 1, part; 1927 c 309 § 2, part; RRS § 6362-2, part.]

46.04.330 Motorcycle. "Motorcycle" means every motor vehicle having a saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground, but excluding a farm tractor and a moped. [1979 ex.s. c 213 § 2; 1961 c 12 § 46.04.330. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 34; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1,

part; 1923 c 181 § 1, part; 1921 c 96 § 2, part; 1919 c 59 § 1, part; 1917 c 155 § 1, part; 1915 c 142 § 2, part; RRS § 6313, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part; 1929 c 180 § 1, part; 1927 c 309 § 2, part; RRS § 6362-2, part.]

46.04.332 Motor-driven cycle. "Motor-driven cycle" means every motorcycle, including every motor scooter, with a motor which produces not to exceed five brake horsepower (developed by a prime mover, as measured by a brake applied to the driving shaft). A motor-driven cycle does not include a moped. [1979 ex.s. c 213 § 3; 1963 c 154 § 28.]

Effective date—1963 c 154: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.04.340 Muffler. "Muffler" means a device consisting of a series of chambers, or other mechanical designs for the purpose of receiving exhaust gas from an internal combustion engine and effective in reducing noise resulting therefrom. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.340. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 35; prior: 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

46.04.350 Multiple lane highway. "Multiple lane highway" means any highway the roadway of which is of sufficient width to reasonably accommodate two or more separate lanes of vehicular traffic in the same direction, each lane of which shall be not less than the maximum legal vehicle width and whether or not such lanes are marked. [1975 c 62 § 5; 1961 c 12 § 46.04.350. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 36; prior: 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.04.355 Municipal transit vehicle. Municipal transit vehicle includes every motor vehicle, street car, train, trolley vehicle, and any other device, which (1) is capable of being moved within, upon, above, or below a public highway, (2) is owned or operated by a city, county, or metropolitan municipal corporation within the state, and (3) is used for the purpose of carrying passengers together with incidental baggage and freight on a regular schedule. [1974 ex.s. c 76 § 4.]

46.04.360 Nonresident. "Nonresident" means any person whose residence is outside this state and who is temporarily sojourning within this state. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.360. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 37; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

46.04.370 Operator or driver. "Operator or driver" means every person who drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle. [1975 c 62 § 6; 1967 c 32 § 1; 1961 c 12 § 46.04.370. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 38; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part; 1923 c 181 § 1, part; 1921 c 96 § 2, part; RRS § 6313, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.04.380 Owner. "Owner" means a person who has a lawful right of possession of a vehicle by reason of obtaining it by purchase, exchange, gift, lease, inheritance or legal action whether or not the vehicle is subject to a security interest and means registered owner where the reference to owner may be construed as either to registered or legal owner. [1975 c 25 § 2; 1961 c 12 § 46.04.380. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 39; prior: 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part; 1929 c 180 § 1, part; 1927 c 309 § 2, part; RRS § 6362-2, part.]

46.04.381 Park or parking. "Park or parking" means the standing of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, otherwise than temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading property or passengers. [1975 c 62 § 9.]

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.04.382 Passenger car. "Passenger car" means every motor vehicle except motorcycles and motor-driven cycles, designed for carrying ten passengers or less and used for the transportation of persons. [1963 c 154 § 29.]

Effective date—1963 c 154: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.04.391 Police officer. Police officer means every officer authorized to direct or regulate traffic or to make arrests for violations of traffic regulations. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 89.]

46.04.400 Pedestrian. "Pedestrian" means any person afoot. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.400. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 41; prior: 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

46.04.405 Person. "Person" includes every natural person, firm, copartnership, corporation, association, or organization. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.405. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 42; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part; 1929 c 180 § 1, part; 1927 c 309 § 2, part; RRS § 6362-2, part.]

46.04.410 Pneumatic tires. "Pneumatic tires" includes every tire of rubber or other resilient material designed to be inflated with compressed air to support the load thereon. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.410. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 43; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part; 1929 c 180 § 1, part; 1927 c 309 § 2, part; RRS § 6362-2, part.]

46.04.414 Pole trailer. "Pole trailer" means every vehicle without motive power designed to be drawn by another vehicle and attached to the towing vehicle by means of a reach, or pole, or by being boomed or otherwise secured to the towing vehicle, and ordinarily used for transporting long or irregular shaped loads such as

poles, pipes, logs or structural members capable, generally, of sustaining themselves as beams between the supporting connections. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.414. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 44; prior: 1951 c 56 § 1.]

46.04.416 Private carrier bus. "Private carrier bus" means every motor vehicle designed for the purpose of carrying passengers (having a seating capacity for eleven or more persons) used regularly to transport persons in furtherance of any organized agricultural, religious or charitable purpose. Such term does not include buses operated by common carriers under a franchise granted by any city or town or the Washington public utilities commission. [1970 ex.s. c 100 § 3.]

46.04.420 Private road or driveway. "Private road or driveway" includes every way or place in private ownership and used for travel of vehicles by the owner or those having express or implied permission from the owner, but not by other persons. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.420. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 45; prior: 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part; 1929 c 180 § 1, part; 1927 c 309 § 2, part; RRS § 6362-2, part.]

46.04.431 Highway. Highway means the entire width between the boundary lines of every way publicly maintained when any part thereof is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 87.]

46.04.435 Public scale. "Public scale" means every scale under public or private ownership which is certified as to its accuracy and which is available for public weighing. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.435. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 47.]

~~**46.04.440 Railroad.** "Railroad" means a carrier of persons or property upon vehicles, other than street cars, operated upon stationary rails, the route of which is principally outside cities and towns. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.440. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 48; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part; (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]~~

46.04.450 Railroad sign or signal. "Railroad sign or signal" means any sign, signal, or device erected by authority of a public body or official or by a railroad and intended to give notice of the presence of railroad tracks or the approach of a railroad train. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.450. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 49; prior: 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

46.04.460 Registered owner. "Registered owner" means the person whose lawful right of possession of a vehicle has most recently been recorded with the department. [1975 c 25 § 3; 1961 c 12 § 46.04.460. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 50; prior: 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part.]

46.04.470 Residence district. "Residence district" means the territory contiguous to and including a public highway not comprising a business district, when the

property on such public highway for a continuous distance of three hundred feet or more on either side thereof is in the main improved with residences or residences and buildings in use for business. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.470. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 51; prior: 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part; 1929 c 180 § 1, part; 1927 c 309 § 2, part; RRS § 6362-2, part.]

46.04.480 Revoke. "Revoke," in all its forms, means the invalidation for a period of one calendar year and thereafter until reissue: *Provided*, That under the provisions of chapter 46.65 RCW the invalidation may last for a period to exceed one calendar year. [1979 c 62 § 7; 1961 c 12 § 46.04.480. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 52; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

Severability—1979 c 62: See note following RCW 46.65.020.

46.04.490 Road tractor. "Road tractor" includes every motor vehicle designed and used primarily as a road building vehicle in drawing road building machinery and devices. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.490. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 53; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

46.04.500 Roadway. "Roadway" means that portion of a highway improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, exclusive of the sidewalk or shoulder even though such sidewalk or shoulder is used by persons riding bicycles. In the event a highway includes two or more separated roadways, the term "roadway" shall refer to any such roadway separately but shall not refer to all such roadways collectively. [1977 c 24 § 1; 1961 c 12 § 46.04.500. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 54; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

46.04.510 Safety zone. "Safety zone" means the area or space officially set apart within a roadway for the exclusive use of pedestrians and which is protected or is marked or indicated by painted marks, signs, buttons, standards, or otherwise, so as to be plainly discernible. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.510. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 55; prior: 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

46.04.521 School bus. School bus means every motor vehicle used regularly to transport children to and from school or in connection with school activities, which is subject to the requirements set forth in the most recent edition of "Specifications for School Buses" published by the state superintendent of public instruction, but does not include buses operated by common carriers in urban transportation of school children. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 90.]

46.04.530 Semitrailer. "Semitrailer" includes every vehicle without motive power designed to be drawn by a

vehicle, motor vehicle, or truck tractor and so constructed that an appreciable part of its weight and that of its load rests upon and is carried by such other vehicle, motor vehicle, or truck tractor. [1979 ex.s. c 149 § 1; 1961 c 12 § 46.04.530. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 57; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part; 1929 c 180 § 1, part; 1927 c 309 § 2, part; RRS § 6362-2, part.]

46.04.540 Sidewalk. "Sidewalk" means that property between the curb lines or the lateral lines of a roadway and the adjacent property, set aside and intended for the use of pedestrians or such portion of private property parallel and in proximity to a public highway and dedicated to use by pedestrians. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.540. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 58; prior: 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

46.04.550 Solid tire. "Solid tire" includes every tire of rubber or other resilient material which does not depend upon inflation with compressed air for the support of the load thereon. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.550. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 59; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part; 1929 c 180 § 1, part; 1927 c 309 § 2, part; RRS § 6362-2, part.]

46.04.552 Special mobile equipment. "Special mobile equipment" means every vehicle not designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property and only incidentally operated or moved over a highway, including but not limited to: Ditch digging apparatus, well boring apparatus and road construction and maintenance machinery such as asphalt spreaders, bituminous mixers, bucket loaders, tractors other than trucktractors, ditchers, leveling graders, finishing machines, motor graders, road rollers, scarifiers, earth moving carry-alls and scrapers, power shovels and draglines, and self-propelled cranes and earth moving equipment. The term does not include house trailers, dump trucks, truck mounted transit mixers, cranes or shovels or other vehicles designed for the transportation of persons or property to which machinery has been attached. [1973 1st ex.s. c 17 § 1; 1972 ex.s. c 5 § 1; 1963 c 154 § 30.]

Effective date—1963 c 154: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.04.555 Stand or standing. "Stand or standing" means the halting of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, otherwise than temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in receiving or discharging passengers. [1975 c 62 § 10.]

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.04.560 State highway. "State highway" includes every highway or part thereof, which has been designated as a state highway or branch thereof, by legislative enactment. [1975 c 62 § 7; 1961 c 12 § 46.04.560. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 60; prior: 1929 c 180 § 1, part; 1927 c 309 § 2, part; RRS § 6362-2, part.]

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.04.565 Stop. "Stop" when required means complete cessation from movement. [1975 c 62 § 11.]

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.04.566 Stop or stopping. "Stop or stopping" when prohibited means any halting even momentarily of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a police officer or traffic control sign or signal. [1975 c 62 § 12.]

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.04.570 Street car. "Street car" means a vehicle other than a train for transporting persons or property and operated upon stationary rails principally within cities and towns. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.570. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 61; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

46.04.580 Suspend. "Suspend," in all its forms, means invalidation for any period less than one calendar year and thereafter until reinstatement. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.580. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 62; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

46.04.582 Tandem axle. "Tandem axle" means any two or more consecutive axles whose centers are more than forty-two inches but not more than eighty-four inches apart, and are individually attached to and/or articulated from a common attachment to the vehicle, including a connecting mechanism designed to equalize the load between axles. [1979 ex.s. c 149 § 2.]

46.04.585 Temporarily sojourning. "Temporarily sojourning," as the term is used in chapter 46.04 RCW, shall be construed to include any nonresident who is within this state for a period of not to exceed six months in any one year. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.585. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 63; prior: 1955 c 89 § 6.]

46.04.590 Traffic. "Traffic" includes pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles, street cars, and other conveyances either singly or together, while using any public highways for purposes of travel. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.590. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 64; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

46.04.600 Traffic control signal. "Traffic control signal" means any traffic device, whether manually, electrically, or mechanically operated, by which traffic alternately is directed to stop or proceed or otherwise controlled. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.600. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 65; prior: 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

46.04.611 Traffic-control devices. Official traffic-control devices means all signs, signals, markings and devices not inconsistent with Title 46 RCW placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction, for the purpose of regulating, warning or guiding traffic. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 88.]

46.04.620 Trailer. "Trailer" includes every vehicle without motive power designed for being drawn by or used in conjunction with a motor vehicle constructed so that no appreciable part of its weight rests upon or is carried by such motor vehicle, but does not include a municipal transit vehicle, or any portion thereof. [1974 ex.s. c 76 § 3; 1961 c 12 § 46.04.620. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 67; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part; 1923 c 181 § 1, part; 1921 c 96 § 2, part; 1919 c 59 § 1, part; 1917 c 155 § 1, part; RRS § 6313, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part; 1929 c 180 § 1, part; 1927 c 309 § 2, part; RRS § 6362-2, part.]

46.04.630 Train. "Train" means a vehicle propelled by steam, electricity, or other motive power with or without cars coupled thereto, operated upon stationary rails, except street cars. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.630. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 68; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

46.04.640 Trolley vehicle. "Trolley vehicle" means a vehicle the motive power for which is supplied by means of a trolley line and which may or may not be confined in its operation to a certain portion of the roadway in order to maintain trolley line contact. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.640. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 69; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

46.04.650 Truck tractor. "Truck tractor" means every motor vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry a load other than a part of the weight of the vehicle and load so drawn. [1975 c 62 § 8; 1961 c 12 § 46.04.650. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 70; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.04.660 Used vehicle. "Used vehicle" means a vehicle which has been sold, bargained, exchanged, given away, or title transferred from the person who first took title to it from the manufacturer or first importer, dealer, or agent of the manufacturer or importer, and so used as to have become what is commonly known as "second-hand" within the ordinary meaning thereof. [1961 c 12 § 46.04.660. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 71; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part.]

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46.04.670 Vehicle. "Vehicle" includes every device capable of being moved upon a public highway and in, upon, or by which any persons or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a public highway, excepting devices moved by human or animal power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks, except that mopeds shall be considered vehicles or motor vehicles for the purposes of chapter 46.12 RCW, but not for the purposes of chapter 46.70 RCW. [1979 ex.s. c 213 § 4; 1961 c 12 § 46.04.670. Prior: 1959 c 49 § 72; prior: (i) 1943 c 153 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-1, part. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 1, part; RRS § 6360-1, part; 1929 c 180 § 1, part; 1927 c 309 § 2, part; RRS § 6362-2, part.]

46.04.672 Vehicle or pedestrian right of way. "Vehicle or pedestrian right of way" means the right of one vehicle or pedestrian to proceed in a lawful manner in preference to another vehicle or pedestrian approaching under such circumstances of direction, speed, and proximity as to give rise to danger of collision unless one grants precedence to the other. [1975 c 62 § 13.]

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.04.690 Department. The term "department" shall mean the department of licensing unless a different department is specified. [1979 c 158 § 126; 1975 c 25 § 4.]

46.04.695 Director. The term "director" shall mean the director of licensing unless the director of a different department of government is specified. [1979 c 158 § 127; 1975 c 25 § 5.]

46.04.700 Driver education. Whenever the term "driver education" is used in the code, it shall be defined to mean "traffic safety education". [1969 ex.s. c 218 § 12.]

Chapter 46.08 GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sections	
46.08.010	State preempts licensing field.
46.08.020	Precedence over local vehicle and traffic regulations.
46.08.030	Uniformity of application.
46.08.065	Publicly owned vehicles to be marked—Exceptions.
46.08.066	Publicly owned vehicles—Confidential license plates—Issuance, rules governing—Review by legislative auditor.
46.08.067	Publicly owned vehicles—Violations concerning marking and confidential license plates.
46.08.068	Publicly owned vehicles—Remarking not required, when.
46.08.070	Nonresidents, application to.
46.08.150	Control of traffic on capitol grounds.
46.08.160	Control of traffic on capitol grounds—Enforcing officer.
46.08.170	Control of traffic on capitol grounds—Violations, traffic infractions, misdemeanors—Jurisdiction.
46.08.172	Control of traffic on capitol grounds—Disposition of fines and parking revenue—State capitol vehicle parking account.
46.08.190	Jurisdiction of justices of peace, police court, and superior court.

(2) Each registration year may be divided into twelve registration months. Each registration month shall commence on the day numerically corresponding to the day of the calendar month on which the registration year begins, and shall terminate on the numerically corresponding day of the next succeeding calendar month.

(3) Each registration year may be divided into four registration quarters, each consisting of three registration months. The first quarter shall commence with registration month one.

(4) Where the term "last day of the month" is utilized in chapters 46.16, 82.44, and 82.50 RCW in lieu of a specified day of any calendar month it shall mean the last day of such calendar month or months irrespective of the numerical designation of that day.

(5) In the event the final day of a registration year, quarter, or month falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, such period shall extend through the end of the next business day. [1981 c 214 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 118 § 1.]

Effective date—1975 1st ex.s. c 118: "This 1975 amendatory act shall take effect on January 1, 1977: *Provided*, That the director of the department of motor vehicles may, prior to such effective date, undertake and perform duties and conduct activities necessary for the timely implementation of this 1975 amendatory act on such date." [1975 1st ex.s. c 118 § 19.]

Severability—1975 1st ex.s. c 118: "If any provision of this 1975 amendatory act is declared unconstitutional, or the applicability thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the constitutionality of the remainder of this 1975 amendatory act and the applicability thereof to persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby." [1975 1st ex.s. c 118 § 18.]

46.16.010 Licenses and plates required—**Exceptions.** It shall be unlawful for a person to operate any vehicle over and along a public highway of this state without first having obtained and having in full force and effect a current and proper vehicle license and display vehicle license number plates therefor as by this chapter provided: *Provided*, That these provisions shall not apply to farm vehicle as defined in RCW 46.04.181 if operated within a radius of fifteen miles of the farm where principally used or garaged, farm tractors and farm implements including trailers designed as cook or bunk houses used exclusively for animal herding temporarily operating or drawn upon the public highways, and trailers used exclusively to transport farm implements from one farm to another during the daylight hours or at night when such equipment has lights that comply with the law: *Provided further*, That these provisions shall not apply to spray or fertilizer applicator rigs designed and used exclusively for spraying or fertilization in the conduct of agricultural operations and not primarily for the purpose of transportation, and nurse rigs or equipment auxiliary to the use of and designed or modified for the fueling, repairing or loading of spray and fertilizer applicator rigs and not used, designed or modified primarily for the purpose of transportation: *Provided further*, That these provisions shall not apply to fork lifts operated during daylight hours on public highways adjacent to and within five hundred feet of the warehouses which they serve: *Provided further*, That these provisions shall not apply to equipment defined as follows:

"Special highway construction equipment" is any vehicle which is designed and used primarily for grading of highways, paving of highways, earth moving, and other construction work on highways and which is not designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property on a public highway and which is only incidentally operated or moved over the highway. It includes, but is not limited to, road construction and maintenance machinery so designed and used such as portable air compressors, air drills, asphalt spreaders, bituminous mixers, bucket loaders, track laying tractors, ditchers, leveling graders, finishing machines, motor graders, paving mixers, road rollers, scarifiers, earth moving scrapers and carryalls, lighting plants, welders, pumps, power shovels and draglines, self-propelled and tractor-drawn earth moving equipment and machinery, including dump trucks and tractor-dump trailer combinations which either (1) are in excess of the legal width or (2) which, because of their length, height or unladen weight, may not be moved on a public highway without the permit specified in RCW 46.44.090 and which are not operated laden except within the boundaries of the project limits as defined by the contract, and other similar types of construction equipment, or (3) which are driven or moved upon a public highway only for the purpose of crossing such highway from one property to another, provided such movement does not exceed five hundred feet and the vehicle is equipped with wheels or pads which will not damage the roadway surface.

Exclusions:

"Special highway construction equipment" does not include any of the following:

Dump trucks originally designed to comply with the legal size and weight provisions of this code notwithstanding any subsequent modification which would require a permit, as specified in RCW 46.44.090, to operate such vehicles on a public highway, including trailers, truck-mounted transit mixers, cranes and shovels, or other vehicles designed for the transportation of persons or property to which machinery has been attached. [1977 ex.s. c 148 § 1; 1973 1st ex.s. c 17 § 2; 1972 ex.s. c 5 § 2; 1969 c 27 § 3; 1967 c 202 § 2; 1963 ex.s. c 3 § 51; 1961 ex.s. c 21 § 32; 1961 c 12 § 46.16-.010. Prior: 1955 c 265 § 1; 1947 c 33 § 1; 1937 c 188 § 15; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 6312-15; 1929 c 99 § 5; RRS § 6324.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

46.16.015 Emission control inspections required—**Exceptions.** (Effective January 1, 1982.) (1) Neither the department of licensing nor its agents may issue or renew a motor vehicle license for any vehicle registered in an emission contributing area, as that area is established under RCW 70.120.040, unless the application for issuance or renewal is: (a) Accompanied by a valid certificate of compliance issued pursuant to RCW 70.120-.060, 70.120.080, or 70.120.090 or a valid certificate of acceptance issued pursuant to RCW 70.120.070; or (b) exempted from this requirement pursuant to subsection (2) of this section. The certificates must have a date of

46.16.115 Payment of tonnage fees separately on trailers or semitrailers—Optional. The owner thereof may elect to pay tonnage fees separately on a trailer or semitrailer: *Provided, however,* In order to exercise this option the owner of such a vehicle with a gross weight of 12,000 pounds or more must pay for the maximum permissible gross weight for the vehicle under RCW 46.44.042 and 46.44.041.

The gross weight fee for such trailers and semitrailers shall be as follows:

Gross Weight	Fee
Up to 12,000 pounds.....	As specified in column B of RCW 46.16.070
More than 12,000 pounds but not more than 18,000 pounds	\$178.00
More than 18,000 pounds but not more than 32,000 pounds	\$401.00
More than 32,000 pounds but not more than 36,000 pounds	\$470.00
More than 36,000 pounds but not more than 40,000 pounds	\$700.00

When vehicles licensed under this section are used with a truck tractor or motor truck the licensed gross weight of the combination shall be the sum of the licensed gross weights of the vehicles forming the combination, and such limits must comply with RCW 46.44.041 in order to purchase additional tonnage as provided in RCW 46.44.095. [1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 64 § 2; 1973 1st ex.s. c 150 § 4; 1969 ex.s. c 170 § 15.]

Effective dates—Severability—1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 64: See notes following RCW 46.16.070.

46.16.121 Seating capacity fees on stages, for hire vehicles. In addition to other fees for the licensing of vehicles, there shall be paid and collected annually, for each auto stage and for hire vehicle, except taxicabs, with a seating capacity of six or less the sum of fifteen dollars. [1967 ex.s. c 83 § 58.]

Effective date—1967 ex.s. c 83: See RCW 47.26.910.

Severability—1967 ex.s. c 83: See RCW 47.26.900.

46.16.125 Mileage fees on stages—Penalty. In addition to the fees required by RCW 46.16.070, operators of auto stages with seating capacity over six shall pay quarterly, at the time they file gross earning returns with the utilities and transportation commission, the sum of fifteen cents for each one hundred vehicle miles operated by each auto stage over the public highways of this state: *Provided,* That in the case of each auto stage propelled by steam, electricity, natural gas, diesel oil, butane or propane, the payment required hereunder shall be twenty cents per one hundred miles of such operation. The commission shall transmit all such sums so collected to the state treasurer, who shall deposit the same in the motor vehicle fund. Any person failing to make any payment required by this section shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred percent of the payment due

hereunder, in addition to any penalty provided for failure to submit a quarterly report. Any penalties so collected shall be credited to the public service revolving fund. [1967 ex.s. c 83 § 60; 1961 c 12 § 46.16.125. Prior: 1951 c 269 § 14.]

Effective date—1967 ex.s. c 83: See RCW 47.26.910.

Severability—1967 ex.s. c 83: See RCW 47.26.900.

46.16.130 Reduction of fees for fractional year. Whenever an application is made for a license on a motor truck, trailer, tractor, semitrailer, for hire vehicle, bus, or auto stage subsequent to the end of the first registration quarter of any registration year, the license fees based on gross weight or seating capacity of such vehicles shall be computed as follows:

Upon vehicles above described licensed in this state during the second registration quarter, the license fees imposed by this section for such year shall be reduced by one-fourth thereof; upon vehicles licensed in this state during the third registration quarter, the license fees shall be reduced by one-half thereof; and upon vehicles licensed in this state during the fourth registration quarter, the license fees shall be reduced by three-fourths thereof. [1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 54 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 118 § 5; 1961 c 12 § 46.16.130. Prior: 1951 c 269 § 15; 1949 c 220 § 11; 1945 c 171 § 1; 1943 c 194 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 6312-18a.]

Effective date—1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 54: "This 1976 amendatory act shall take effect on January 1, 1977." [1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 54 § 5.]

Effective date—Severability—1975 1st ex.s. c 118: See notes following RCW 46.16.006.

46.16.135 Monthly tonnage license—Penalty. Tonnage for any vehicle or combination of vehicles having a declared gross weight of twelve thousand pounds or more may be purchased for any full registration month or months at one-twelfth of the usual annual tonnage fee multiplied by the number of full months for which tonnage is purchased. An additional fee of two dollars shall be charged by the director each time tonnage is purchased. The director is authorized to establish rules and regulations relative to the issuance and display of certificates or insignia.

Operation of a vehicle licensed under the provisions of this section by any person upon the public highways after the expiration of the monthly tonnage license, is a traffic infraction, and in addition the person shall be required to purchase a tonnage license for the vehicle involved at the fee covering an entire registration year's operation thereof, less the fees for any registration month or months of the registration year already paid. If, within five days, no tonnage license for a full registration year has been purchased as required aforesaid, the Washington state patrol, county sheriff, or city police shall impound such vehicle in such manner as may be directed for such cases by the chief of the Washington state patrol, until such requirement is met. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 46; 1979 c 134 § 1; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 64 § 3; 1975 1st ex.s. c 118 § 6; 1969 ex.s. c 170 § 7; 1961 c 12 § 46.16.135. Prior: 1951 c 269 § 16.]

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

Effective dates—Severability—1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 64: See notes following RCW 46.16.070.

Effective date—Severability—1975 1st ex.s. c 118: See notes following RCW 46.16.006.

46.16.140 Overloading licensed capacity—Additional license—Penalties. It is a traffic infraction for any person to operate, or cause, permit, or suffer to be operated upon a public highway of this state any auto stage, motor truck, trailer, pole trailer, or semitrailer, with passengers, or with a maximum gross weight, in excess of that for which the vehicle is licensed.

Any person who operates or causes to be operated upon a public highway of this state any motor truck, trailer, pole trailer, or semitrailer with a maximum gross weight in excess of the maximum gross weight for which the vehicle is licensed shall be deemed to have set a new maximum gross weight and shall, in addition to any penalties otherwise provided, be required to purchase a new license covering the new maximum gross weight, and any failure to secure such new license is a traffic infraction: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to for hire vehicles or auto stages operating principally within cities and towns: *Provided further*, That upon surrender of the license originally purchased the director shall allow proper credit for the gross weight fee originally paid: *Provided further*, That no such person may be permitted or required to purchase the new license upon a gross weight which would exceed the maximum gross weight allowed by law. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 47; 1961 c 12 § 46.16.140. Prior: 1955 c 384 § 16; 1951 c 269 § 18; 1937 c 188 § 25, part; RRS § 6312-25, part.]

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

46.16.145 Overloading licensed capacity—Penalties. Any person violating any of the provisions of RCW 46.16.140 shall, upon a first offense, pay a penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars; upon a second offense pay a penalty of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and in addition the court may suspend the certificate of license registration of the vehicle for not more than thirty days; upon a third and subsequent offense pay a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, and in addition the court shall suspend the certificate of license registration of the vehicle for not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days.

Upon ordering the suspension of any certificate of license registration, the court or judge shall forthwith secure such certificate and mail it to the director. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 48; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 64 § 5; 1961 c 12 § 46.16.145. Prior: 1951 c 269 § 19; 1937 c 188 § 25, part; RRS § 6312-25, part.]

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

Effective dates—Severability—1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 64: See notes following RCW 46.16.070.

46.16.150 School buses exempt from load and seat capacity fees. No provision of the law of this state shall be construed to require for hire vehicle license or adult seating capacity fees, either directly or indirectly for the transportation of school children or teachers, or both, to and from school and other school activities, or either, whether the same be done in motor vehicles owned, leased, rented or used by the school authority or upon contract to furnish such transportation. *Provided*, That this section shall apply to vehicles used exclusively for the purpose set forth and in the event that any vehicle so used is also used for any other purpose, such vehicle shall be appropriately licensed for such other purpose, as required by this chapter. [1961 c 12 § 46.16.150. Prior: 1937 c 188 § 22; RRS § 6312-22.]

46.16.160 Vehicle trip permits—Restrictions and requirements—Fees and taxes—Penalty—Rules.

(1) The owner of a vehicle which under reciprocal relations with another jurisdiction would be required to obtain a license registration in this state or an unlicensed vehicle which would be required to obtain a license registration for operation on public highways of this state may, as an alternative to such license registration, secure and operate such vehicle under authority of a trip permit issued by this state in lieu of a Washington certificate of ownership, license registration, and gross weight or load license if applicable. Trip permits may also be issued for movement of mobile homes pursuant to RCW 46.44-.170. For the purpose of this section, a vehicle is considered unlicensed if the gross weight or load license currently in effect for the vehicle or combination of vehicles is not adequate for the load being carried.

(2) Each trip permit shall authorize the operation of a single vehicle at the maximum legal weight limit for such vehicle for a period of three consecutive days commencing with the day of first use. No more than three such permits may be used for any one vehicle in any period of thirty consecutive days. Every permit shall identify, as the department may require, the vehicle for which it is issued and shall be completed in its entirety, signed, and dated by the operator before operation of the vehicle on the public highways of this state. Correction of data on the permit such as dates, license number, or vehicle identification number invalidates the permit. The trip permit shall be displayed on the vehicle to which it is issued as prescribed by the department.

(3) Vehicles operating under authority of trip permits are subject to all laws, rules, and regulations affecting the operation of like vehicles in this state.

(4) Prorate operators operating commercial vehicles on trip permits in Washington shall retain the customer copy of such permit for four years.

(5) Blank trip permits may be obtained from field offices of the department of transportation, Washington state patrol, department of licensing, or other agents appointed by the department. For each permit issued, there shall be collected a filing fee as provided by RCW 46-.01.140, an administrative fee of eight dollars, and an excise tax of one dollar. If the filing fee amount of one

be renewed for the subsequent registration year on and after the forty-fifth day prior to the end of the current registration year and must be used and displayed from the date of issue or from the day of the expiration of the preceding registration year, whichever date is later: *Provided*, That in no case shall a citation be issued for non-registration prior to the first day of the month following the calendar month in which vehicle licenses and vehicle license number plates are to be renewed. [1975 1st ex.s. c 118 § 9; 1969 ex.s. c 170 § 9; 1961 c 12 § 46.16.220. Prior: 1957 c 261 § 8; 1955 c 89 § 1; 1953 c 252 § 4; 1947 c 164 § 12; 1937 c 188 § 35; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 6312-35; 1921 c 96 § 7, part; RRS § 6318, part; 1921 c 6 § 1, part; 1916 c 142 § 7, part.]

Effective date—Severability—1975 1st ex.s. c 118: See notes following RCW 46.16.006.

46.16.225 Vehicle registration periods may be adjusted to stagger renewal periods. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the director of licensing may extend or diminish vehicle license registration periods for the purpose of staggering renewal periods. Such extension or diminishment of a vehicle license registration period shall be by rule and regulation of the department of licensing adopted in accordance with the provisions of chapter 34.04 RCW. Such rules may provide for the omission of any classes or classifications of vehicle from the staggered renewal system and may provide for the gradual introduction of classes or classifications of vehicles into such a system. Such rules and regulations shall provide for the collection of proportionately increased or decreased vehicle license registration fees, including tonnage fees, if applicable, and of excise or property taxes required to be paid at the time of registration.

It is the intent of the legislature that there shall be neither a significant net gain nor loss of revenue to the state general fund or the motor vehicle fund as the result of implementing a staggered vehicle registration system when compared with the revenue generated by the current registration system. [1979 c 158 § 140; 1975 1st ex.s. c 118 § 2.]

Effective date—Severability—1975 1st ex.s. c 118: See notes following RCW 46.16.006.

46.16.230 License plates to be furnished. The director shall furnish to all persons making satisfactory application for vehicle license as provided by law, two identical vehicle license number plates each containing the vehicle license number to be displayed on such vehicle as by law required: *Provided*, That if the vehicle to be licensed is a trailer, semitrailer or motorcycle only one vehicle license number plate shall be issued for each thereof. The number and plate shall be of such size and color and shall contain such symbols indicative of the registration period for which the same is issued and of the state of Washington, as shall be determined and prescribed by the director. Any vehicle license number plate or plates issued to a dealer shall contain thereon a sufficient and satisfactory indication that such plates have been issued to a dealer in vehicles. All vehicle license number plates

may be obtained by the director from the metal working plant of the state penitentiary at Walla Walla or from any source in accordance with existing state of Washington purchasing procedures.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, the director may, in his discretion and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, adopt a type of vehicle license number plates whereby the same shall be used as long as legible on the vehicle for which issued, with provision for tabs or emblems to be attached thereto or elsewhere on the vehicle to signify renewals, in which event the term "vehicle license number plate" as used in any enactment shall be deemed to include in addition to such plate the tab or emblem signifying renewal except when such plate contains the designation of the current year without reference to any tab or emblem. Renewals shall be effected by the issuance and display of such tab or emblem. [1975 c 25 § 19; 1961 c 12 § 46.16.230. Prior: 1957 c 261 § 9; 1949 c 90 § 1; 1939 c 182 § 5; 1937 c 188 § 28; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 6312-28; 1921 c 96 § 12; 1921 c 6 § 2; 1919 c 59 § 7; 1917 c 155 § 8; 1915 c 142 § 12; RRS § 6323.]

46.16.235 License plates to designate name of state of Washington without abbreviation. Vehicle license number plates issued by the state of Washington commencing with the next general issuance of such plates shall be so designed as to designate the name of the state of Washington in full without abbreviation. [1965 ex.s. c 78 § 2.]

46.16.237 License plates to be treated with reflectorized materials—Fee. All vehicle license number plates issued after January 1, 1968, or such earlier date as the director may prescribe with respect to plates issued in any county, shall be treated with reflectorized materials designed to increase the visibility and legibility of such plates at night. In addition to all other fees prescribed by law, there shall be paid and collected for each vehicle license number plate treated with such materials, the sum of fifty cents and for each set of two plates, the sum of one dollar: *Provided, however*, One plate is available only to those vehicles that by law require only one plate. Such fees shall be deposited in the motor vehicle fund. [1967 ex.s. c 145 § 60.]

Severability—1967 ex.s. c 145: See RCW 47.98.043.

46.16.240 Attachment of plates to vehicles—Violations enumerated. The vehicle license number plates shall be attached conspicuously at the front and rear of each vehicle for which the same are issued and in such a manner that they can be plainly seen and read at all times: *Provided*, That if only one license number plate is legally issued for any vehicle such plate shall be conspicuously attached to the rear of such vehicle. Each vehicle license number plate shall be placed or hung in a horizontal position at a distance of not less than one foot nor more than four feet from the ground and shall be kept clean so as to be plainly seen and read at all times: *Provided, however*, That in cases where the body construction of the vehicle is such that compliance with this

section is impossible, permission to deviate therefrom may be granted by the state commission on equipment. It shall be unlawful to display upon the front or rear of any vehicle, vehicle license number plate or plates other than those furnished by the director for such vehicle or to display upon any vehicle any vehicle license number plate or plates which have been in any manner changed, altered, disfigured or have become illegible. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate any vehicle unless there shall be displayed thereon valid vehicle license number plates attached as herein provided. [1969 ex.s. c 170 § 10; 1967 c 32 § 18; 1961 c 12 § 46.16.240. Prior: 1947 c 89 § 1; 1937 c 188 § 36; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 6312-36.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

46.16.260 License registration certificate/maximum gross weight license—Signature required—Carried in vehicle—Penalty—Inspection—Exception. A certificate of license registration to be valid must have endorsed thereon the signature of the registered owner (if a firm or corporation, the signature of one of its officers or other duly authorized agent) and must be carried in the vehicle for which it is issued, at all times in the manner prescribed by the director. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or have in his possession a vehicle without carrying thereon such certificate of license registration and/or maximum gross weight license as herein provided. Any person in charge of such vehicle shall, upon demand of any of the local authorities or of any police officer or of any representative of the department, permit an inspection of such certificate of license registration and/or maximum gross weight license. This section does not apply to a vehicle for which annual renewal of its license number plates is not required and which is marked in accordance with the provisions of RCW 46.08.065. [1979 ex.s. c 113 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 170 § 11; 1967 c 32 § 19; 1961 c 12 § 46.16.260. Prior: 1955 c 384 § 18; 1937 c 188 § 8; RRS § 6312-8.]

46.16.270 Loss, defacement, or destruction of plates—Replacement fee. Upon the loss, defacement, or destruction of one or both of the vehicle license number plates issued for any vehicle where more than one plate was originally issued or where one or both have become so illegible or in such a condition as to be difficult to distinguish, the owner of the vehicle shall make application for new vehicle license number plates upon a form furnished by the director, upon which form it shall be required that the owner, in addition to other requirements, make a complete statement as to the cause of the loss, defacement, or destruction of the original plate or plates, which statement shall be subscribed and sworn to before a notary public or other person authorized to certify to statements upon vehicle license applications. Such application shall be filed with the director or his authorized agent, accompanied by the certificate of license registration of the vehicle and a fee in the amount of four dollars, whereupon the director, or his authorized agent, shall issue new vehicle license number plates to

the applicant. It shall be accompanied by a fee of two dollars for a new vehicle license number plate where only one was originally issued and one dollar for a new motorcycle license number plate. In the event the director has issued license period tabs or a windshield emblem instead of vehicle license number plates, and upon the loss, defacement or destruction of said tabs or windshield emblem, application shall be made on a form provided by the director and in the same manner as above described, and shall be accompanied by a fee of one dollar for each pair of tabs or for each windshield emblem, whereupon the director shall issue to the applicant a duplicate pair of tabs or a windshield emblem to replace those lost, defaced or destroyed: *Provided*, That for those vehicles owned, rented, or leased by the state of Washington or by any county, city, town, school district, or other political subdivision of the state of Washington or United States government, a fee shall be charged for replacement of a vehicle license number plate only to the extent required by the provisions of RCW 46.16.020, 46.16.061, 46.16.237, and 46.01.140. *Provided further*, That for those vehicles owned, rented, or leased by foreign countries or international bodies to which the United States government is a signatory by treaty, the payment of any fee for the replacement of a vehicle license number plate shall not be required. [1975 1st ex.s. c 169 § 7; 1965 ex.s. c 78 § 1; 1961 c 12 § 46.16.270. Prior: 1951 c 269 § 6; 1947 c 164 § 13; 1937 c 188 § 37; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 6312-37; 1929 c 99 § 6; 1921 c 96 § 14; 1919 c 59 § 8; 1915 c 142 § 14; RRS § 6325.]

46.16.280 Sale, loss, or destruction of commercial vehicle—Procedure on change in license classification. In case of loss or destruction, sale or transfer of any for hire vehicle, auto stage, motor truck, trailer, or semi-trailer, the registered owner thereof may retain the right to the load license or seat license to apply in licensing such vehicle as may be procured in replacement thereof and in any case of sale or transfer where load or seat license has not been assigned on the certificate of license registration it will be presumed that the same was intended to be retained by the previous registered owner thereof. Whenever during the calendar year any vehicle has been so altered as to change its license classification, in such a manner that the vehicle license number plates are rendered improper therefor, the current vehicle license number plates shall be surrendered to the director and new and proper vehicle license number plates issued on application therefor accompanied by a fee therefor in the amount of one dollar in addition to any other or different charge by reason of licensing under a new classification. Such application shall be on forms prescribed by the director and forwarded with proper fee to his office or the office of his duly authorized agent. [1967 c 32 § 20; 1961 c 12 § 46.16.280. Prior: 1947 c 164 § 14; 1937 c 188 § 38; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 6312-38.]

46.16.290 License certificate and plates follow vehicle on transfer—Exception. In any case of valid sale or transfer of the ownership of any vehicle, the right to the certificates properly transferable therewith and to

department pursuant to RCW 46.20.270(3) since the vehicle's license was last issued or renewed. The renewal application may be processed by the director or his agents only if the applicant both:

(a) Presents a preprinted renewal application, or in the absence of such presentation, the agent, at his discretion, verifies the information which would be contained on the preprinted renewal application; and

(b) Presents either proof of payment on a form provided by the department or payment of the total fines and penalties stated on the preprinted renewal application and, in the case of payment, payment of a twenty-five percent surcharge thereon.

(2) The twenty-five percent surcharge referred to in subsection (1) of this section shall be allocated as follows:

(a) Eighty percent to the department of licensing; and

(b) Twenty percent to the agent handling the renewal application to be used by the agent for the administration of this section.

(3) All fines, penalties, and surcharges collected under subsection (1) of this section, with the exception of twenty percent of the surcharge collected by and for the agent, shall be forwarded to the director with a proper identifying detailed report, who shall transmit the accounts [amounts] from fines and penalties to the local charging jurisdictions. Amounts from the percentage of the surcharge received shall be deposited in the general fund to be used exclusively for the administrative costs of the department of licensing and its agents in implementing this section.

(4) If there is a change in the registered owner of the vehicle, the department shall forward such information regarding the change to the local charging jurisdiction and release any hold on the renewal of the vehicle license resulting from parking violations incurred while the certificate of license registration was in a prior registered owner's name.

(5) The department shall send to all registered owners of vehicles who have been reported to have outstanding parking violations, at the time of renewal, a statement listing the dates and jurisdictions in which the violations occurred as well as the amounts of unpaid fines and penalties relating thereto and the surcharge to be collected. The preprinted renewal application shall state the total amount of such fines and of the surcharge. [1982 1st ex.s. c 14 § 1.]

Effective date—1982 1st ex.s. c 14: "This act shall take effect on July 1, 1984, and shall apply to violations of traffic laws committed on or after July 1, 1984." [1982 1st ex.s. c 14 § 7.]

Severability—1982 1st ex.s. c 14: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1982 1st ex.s. c 14 § 6.]

46.16.310 Antique vehicles—"Horseless carriage" licenses. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, any motor vehicle which is not less than 40 years old and owned and operated primarily as a collector's item shall, upon application and acceptance in the manner and at the time prescribed by the department, be issued a special commemorative license plate in

lieu of the regular license plates. Any vehicles to be so licensed must be in good running order. In addition to paying all other initial fees required by law, each applicant shall pay a fee of twenty-five dollars, which fee shall entitle him to one permanent license plate valid for the life of the vehicle.

The registration numbers and special license plates assigned to such motor vehicles shall run in a separate numerical series, commencing with "Horseless Carriage No. 1." The plates shall be of a distinguishing color.

In the event of defacement, loss, or destruction of such special plate, the owner shall apply for a replacement plate in the same manner as prescribed by law for the replacement of regular plates.

All fees collected under this section shall be deposited in the state treasury and credited to the motor vehicle fund. [1982 c 143 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 114 § 1; 1961 c 12 § 46.16.310. Prior: 1955 c 100 § 1.]

Severability—1971 ex.s. c 114: "If any provision of this 1971 amendatory act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1971 ex.s. c 114 § 6.]

Chapter 46.20

DRIVERS' LICENSES—IDENTICARDS

Sections	
46.20.270	Conviction of mandatory license suspension or revocation offense—Procedure—Court to forward records of convictions or traffic infractions—Municipalities to report parking violations—Terms defined. (Effective July 1, 1984.)
46.20.311	Duration of suspension or revocation—Conditions for reissuance or renewal.
46.20.329	Formal hearing—Time and place—Notice—Stay of suspension or revocation pending hearing or subsequent appeal—Exception—Director or appointee to conduct hearing.
46.20.331	Director's designees to preside over hearings.
46.20.435	Impoundment of vehicle for driver's license violations—Release, when—Rules implementing.
46.20.500	Special endorsement for motorcycle operator's license—Moped exception.
46.20.505	Special endorsement for motorcycle operator's license—Examination fee, amount and distribution of.
46.20.510	Special endorsement for motorcycle operator's license—Categories—Instruction permits.
46.20.515	Motorcycle endorsement examination—Emphasis.
46.20.520	Motorcycle operator training and education program—Advisory committee.

46.20.270 Conviction of mandatory license suspension or revocation offense—Procedure—Court to forward records of convictions or traffic infractions—Municipalities to report parking violations—Terms defined. (Effective July 1, 1984.) (1) Whenever any person is convicted of any offense for which this title makes mandatory the suspension or revocation of the driver's license of such person by the department, the privilege of the person to operate a vehicle is suspended until the department takes the action required by this chapter, and the court in which such conviction is had shall forthwith secure the immediate forfeiture of the driver's

- 46.20.329 Formal hearing—Time and place—Notice—
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- 46.20.332 Formal hearing—Evidence—Subpoenas—Reex-
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- 46.20.900 Repeal and saving.
- 46.20.910 Severability—1965 ex.s. c 121.
- 46.20.911 Severability, implied consent law—1969 c 1.

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

46.20.011 Definitions. For the purpose of chapter 46.20 RCW the term "adult driver's license" shall mean the driver's license which shall be issued only to persons eighteen years of age or older; and "minor driver's license" shall mean the driver's license which shall be issued only to persons sixteen years of age or older and under eighteen years of age but shall not mean a juvenile agricultural driving permit as provided for in RCW 46.20.070. "Driver's license" shall include an "adult driver's license" and a "minor's driver's license". [1971 ex.s. c 292 § 42; 1967 c 167 § 8.]

Severability—1971 ex.s. c 292: See note following RCW 46.28.010.

46.20.021 Driver's license required—Surrender of license held from another jurisdiction—Penalty—Other license not required. (1) No person, except those hereinafter expressly exempted shall drive any motor vehicle upon a highway in this state unless such person has

a valid driver's license issued under the provisions of this chapter. No person shall receive a driver's license unless and until he surrenders to the department all valid driver's licenses in his possession issued to him by any other jurisdiction. All surrendered licenses shall be returned by the department to the issuing department together with information that the licensee is now licensed in a new jurisdiction. No person shall be permitted to have more than one valid driver's license at any time. Violation of the provisions of this section is a misdemeanor.

(2) Any person licensed as a driver hereunder may exercise the privilege thereby granted upon all streets and highways in this state and shall not be required to obtain any other license to exercise such privilege by any county, municipal or local board, or body having authority to adopt local police regulations. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 53; 1965 ex.s. c 121 § 2.]

Reviser's note: Throughout chapter 46.20 RCW the phrases "this 1965 amendatory act" and "this act" have been changed to "this chapter." The 1965 amendatory act [1965 ex.s. c 121] consists of RCW 46.20.021 through 46.20.055, 46.20.091, 46.20.161 through 46.20.181, 46.20.205, 46.20.207, 46.20.215, 46.20.285, 46.20.291, 46.20.305 through 46.20.315, 46.20.322 through 46.20.336, 46.20.342 through 46.20.344, 46.20.900, 46.20.910, and 46.64.025, the 1965 amendments to RCW 46.20.102 through 46.20.106, 46.20.120 through 46.20.140, 46.20.190, 46.20.200, 46.20.270, and 46.20.340 and 1965 ex.s. c 121 § 1, footnoted after RCW 46.20.021.

Rules of court: Bail in traffic offense cases—Mandatory appearance—JCrR 2.09.

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

Purpose of 1965 ex.s. c 121—Construction: "With the advent of greatly increased interstate vehicular travel and the migration of motorists between the states, the legislature recognizes the necessity of enacting driver licensing laws which are reasonably uniform with the laws of other states and are at the same time based upon sound, realistic principles, stated in clear explicit language. To achieve these ends the legislature does hereby adopt this 1965 amendatory act relating to driver licensing modeled after the Uniform Vehicle Code subject to such variances as are deemed better suited to the people of this state. It is intended that this 1965 amendatory act be liberally construed to effectuate the purpose of improving the safety of our highways through driver licensing procedures within the framework of the traditional freedoms to which every motorist is entitled." [1965 ex.s. c 121 § 1.] For application of this section see reviser's note above.

46.20.022 Unlicensed drivers—Subject to all provisions of Title 46 RCW. Any person who operates a motor vehicle on the public highways of this state without a driver's license or nonresident privilege to drive shall be subject to all of the provisions of Title 46 RCW to the same extent as a person who is licensed. [1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 29 § 1.]

46.20.025 Persons exempt from licensing requirement. The following persons are exempt from license hereunder:

(1) Any person in the service of the army, navy, air force, marine corps, or coast guard of the United States, or in the service of the national guard of this state or any other state, when furnished with a driver's license by such service when operating an official motor vehicle in such service;

(2) A nonresident who is at least sixteen years of age and who has in his immediate possession a valid driver's license issued to him in his home state;

(3) A nonresident who is at least sixteen years of age and who has in his immediate possession a valid driver's license issued to him in his home country may operate a motor vehicle in this state for a period not to exceed one year.

(4) Any person operating special highway construction equipment as defined in RCW 46.16.010;

(5) Any person while driving or operating any farm tractor or implement of husbandry which is only incidentally operated or moved over a highway;

(6) Any person while operating a locomotive upon rails, including operation on a railroad crossing over a public highway; and such person is not required to display a driver's license to any law enforcement officer in connection with the operation of a locomotive or train within this state. [1979 c 75 § 1; 1965 ex.s. c 121 § 3.]

46.20.027 Licenses of persons serving in armed forces to remain in force—Duration. A Washington state motor vehicle driver's license issued to any person serving in the armed forces of the United States, if valid and in force and effect while such person is serving in the armed forces, shall remain in full force and effect so long as such service continues unless the same is sooner suspended, canceled, or revoked for cause as provided by law and for not to exceed ninety days following the date on which the holder of such driver's license is honorably separated from service in the armed forces of the United States. [1967 c 129 § 1.]

46.20.031 Persons ineligible to be licensed. The department shall not issue a driver's license hereunder:

(1) To any person who is under the age of sixteen years;

(2) To any person whose license has been suspended during such suspension, nor to any person whose license has been revoked, except as provided in RCW 46.20.311;

(3) To any person when the department has been notified by a court that such person has violated his written promise to appear in court, unless the department has received a certificate from the court in which such person promised to appear, showing that the case has been adjudicated. The deposit of bail by a person charged with a violation of any law regulating the operation of motor vehicles on highways shall be deemed an appearance in court for the purpose of this section;

(4) To any person who (a) is an habitual user of narcotic drugs, or is an habitual user of any other drug to a degree which renders him incapable of safely driving a motor vehicle; or (b) habitually lacks self-control as to the use of alcoholic beverages, or uses alcoholic beverages to the extent that his health is substantially impaired or endangered or his social or economic function is disrupted so as to constitute a danger to other persons or property: *Provided*, That a license may be issued if the department determines that such person is participating in an alcoholism recovery program acceptable to the department and has established control of his alcoholic condition;

(5) To any person who has previously been adjudged to be mentally ill or insane, or to be incompetent due to

any mental disability or disease, and who has not at the time of application been restored to competency by the methods provided by law: *Provided, however*, That no person so adjudged shall be denied a license for such cause if the superior court should find him able to operate a motor vehicle with safety upon the highways during such incompetency;

(6) To any person who is required by this chapter to take an examination, unless such person shall have successfully passed such examination;

(7) To any person who is required under the laws of this state to deposit proof of financial responsibility and who has not deposited such proof;

(8) To any person when the department has good and substantial evidence to reasonably conclude that such person by reason of physical or mental disability would not be able to operate a motor vehicle with safety upon the highways; subject to review by a court of competent jurisdiction. [1977 ex.s. c 162 § 1; 1965 ex.s. c 121 § 4.]

46.20.041 Physically or mentally disabled persons—Procedure—Restrictions—Violations—

Penalty. (1) The department shall permit any person suffering from any physical or mental disability or disease which may affect that person's ability to drive a motor vehicle, to demonstrate personally that notwithstanding such disability or disease he or she is a proper person to drive a motor vehicle. The department may in addition require such person to obtain a certificate showing his or her condition signed by a licensed physician or other proper authority designated by the department. The certificate shall be for the confidential use of the director and the chief of the Washington state patrol and for such other cognizant public officials as may be designated by law. It shall be exempt from public inspection and copying notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 42.17 RCW. The certificate may not be offered as evidence in any court except when appeal is taken from the order of the director suspending, revoking, canceling, or refusing a vehicle driver's license.

(2) The department may issue a driver's license to such a person imposing restrictions suitable to the licensee's driving ability with respect to the special mechanical control devices required on a motor vehicle or the type of motor vehicle which the licensee may operate or such other restrictions applicable to the licensee as the department may determine to be appropriate to assure the safe operation of a motor vehicle by the licensee.

(3) The department may either issue a special restricted license or may set forth such restrictions upon the usual license form.

(4) The department may upon receiving satisfactory evidence of any violation of the restrictions of such license suspend or revoke the same but the licensee shall be entitled to a driver improvement interview and a hearing as upon a suspension or revocation under this chapter.

(5) It is a traffic infraction for any person to operate a motor vehicle in any manner in violation of the restrictions imposed in a restricted license issued to him or

her. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 54; 1979 c 61 § 2; 1965 ex.s. c 121 § 5.]

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

46.20.045 Age limit for school bus drivers and drivers of for-hire vehicles. No person who is under the age of eighteen years shall drive any school bus transporting school children or shall drive any motor vehicle when in use for the transportation of persons for compensation. [1971 ex.s. c 292 § 43; 1965 ex.s. c 121 § 6.]

Severability—1971 ex.s. c 292: See note following RCW 26.28.010.

46.20.055 Instruction permits and temporary licenses.

(1) Any person who is at least fifteen and a half years of age may apply to the department for an instruction permit for the operation of any motor vehicle except a motorcycle. Any person who is at least sixteen years of age may apply for an instruction permit for the operation of a motorcycle. The department may in its discretion, after the applicant has successfully passed all parts of the examination other than the driving test, issue to the applicant an instruction permit which shall entitle the applicant while having such permit in immediate possession to drive a motor vehicle upon the public highways for a period of one year when accompanied by a licensed driver who has had at least five years of driving experience and is occupying a seat beside the driver, except if the permittee is operating a motorcycle. Only one additional instruction permit may be issued. The department after investigation may in its discretion issue a third instruction permit where it finds that the permittee is diligently seeking to improve driving proficiency.

(2) The department upon receiving proper application may in its discretion issue an instruction permit effective for a school semester or other restricted period to an applicant who is at least fifteen years of age and is enrolled in a traffic safety education program which includes practice driving and which is approved and accredited by the superintendent of public instruction. Such instruction permit shall entitle the permittee having the permit in immediate possession to drive a motor vehicle only when an approved instructor or other licensed driver with at least five years of driving experience, is occupying a seat beside the permittee.

(3) The department may in its discretion issue a temporary driver's permit to an applicant for a driver's license permitting the applicant to drive a motor vehicle for a period not to exceed sixty days while the department is completing its investigation and determination of all facts relative to such applicant's right to receive a driver's license. Such permit must be in the applicant's immediate possession while driving a motor vehicle, and it shall be invalid when the applicant's license has been issued or for good cause has been refused. [1981 c 260 § 10. Prior: 1979 c 63 § 1; 1979 c 61 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 218 § 8; 1965 ex.s. c 121 § 7.]

46.20.070 Juvenile agricultural driving permits. Upon receiving a written application on a form provided by the

director for permission for a person under the age of eighteen years to operate a motor vehicle over and upon the public highways of this state in connection with farm work, the director may issue a limited driving permit to be known as a juvenile agricultural driving permit, such issuance to be governed by the following procedure:

(1) The application must be signed by the applicant and by the applicant's father, mother, or legal guardian.

(2) Upon receipt of the application, the director shall cause an examination of the applicant to be made as by law provided for the issuance of a motor vehicle driver's license.

(3) The director shall cause an investigation to be made of the need for the issuance of such operation by the applicant.

Such permit authorizes the holder to operate a motor vehicle over and upon the public highways of this state within a restricted farming locality which shall be described upon the face thereof.

A permit issued under this section shall expire one year from date of issue, except that upon reaching the age of eighteen years such person holding a juvenile agricultural driving permit shall be required to make application for a motor vehicle driver's license.

The director shall charge a fee of one dollar for each such permit and renewal thereof to be paid as by law provided for the payment of motor vehicle driver's licenses and deposited to the credit of the traffic safety education account in the general fund.

The director may transfer this permit from one farming locality to another, but this does not constitute a renewal of the permit.

The director may deny the issuance of a juvenile agricultural driving permit to any person whom the director determines to be incapable of operating a motor vehicle with safety to himself or herself and to persons and property.

The director may suspend, revoke, or cancel the juvenile agricultural driving permit of any person when in the director's sound discretion the director has cause to believe such person has committed any offense for which mandatory suspension or revocation of a motor vehicle driver's license is provided by law.

The director may suspend, cancel, or revoke a juvenile agricultural driving permit when in the director's sound discretion the director is satisfied the restricted character of the permit has been violated. [1979 c 61 § 4; 1969 ex.s. c 218 § 9; 1969 ex.s. c 170 § 12; 1967 c 32 § 27; 1963 c 39 § 9; 1961 c 12 § 46.20.070. Prior: 1947 c 158 § 1, part; 1937 c 188 § 45, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 6312-45, part.]

Traffic safety education account created: RCW 46.81.060.

46.20.091 Application for license or instruction permit—Fees—Driving records from other jurisdictions. (1) Every application for an instruction permit or for an original driver's license shall be made upon a form prescribed and furnished by the department which shall be sworn to and signed by the applicant before a person authorized to administer oaths. Every application for an instruction permit shall be accompanied by a fee

~~This identification shall be designed to and shall be accepted as proper identification under RCW 66.16.040. [1979 ex.s. c 87 § 1.]~~

46.20.190 License to be in immediate possession and displayed on demand. Every licensee shall have his driver's license in his immediate possession at all times when operating a motor vehicle and shall display the same upon demand to any police officer or to any other person when and if required by law to do so. The offense described in this section is a nonmoving offense. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 56; 1965 ex.s. c 121 § 15; 1961 c 12 § 46.20.190. Prior: 1937 c 188 § 59; RRS § 6312-59; 1921 c 108 § 7, part; RRS § 6369, part.]

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

Driver's license, duty to display under other circumstances: RCW 46.52.020, 46.61.020, 46.61.021.

46.20.200 Lost or destroyed licenses or permits—Duplicates—Fee. In the event that an instruction permit or a driver's license shall be lost or destroyed, the person to whom the same was issued may obtain a duplicate thereof upon furnishing proof of such fact satisfactory to the department without reexamination upon payment of a fee of two dollars and fifty cents to the department. [1975 1st ex.s. c 191 § 5; 1965 ex.s. c 121 § 16; 1961 c 12 § 46.20.200. Prior: 1947 c 164 § 18; 1937 c 188 § 60; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 6312-60; 1921 c 108 § 11; RRS § 6373.]

46.20.205 Change of address or name—Duty to notify department. Whenever any person after applying for or receiving a driver's license shall move from the address named in such application or in the license issued to him or when the name of a licensee is changed by marriage or otherwise such person shall within ten days thereafter notify the department in writing of his old and new addresses or of such former and new names and of the number of any license then held by him. [1969 ex.s. c 170 § 13; 1965 ex.s. c 121 § 18.]

46.20.207 Cancellation of license where licensee not entitled to issuance or information inadequate or incorrect. (1) The department is hereby authorized to cancel any driver's license upon determining that the licensee was not entitled to the issuance thereof hereunder or that said licensee failed to give the required or correct information in his application.

(2) Upon such cancellation, the licensee must surrender the license so canceled to the department. [1965 ex.s. c 121 § 20.]

46.20.215 Nonresidents—Suspension or revocation of licenses—Reporting convictions and traffic infractions. (1) The privilege of driving a motor vehicle on the highways of this state given to a nonresident hereunder shall be subject to suspension or revocation by the department in like manner and for like cause as a driver's license issued hereunder may be suspended or revoked.

(2) The department shall, upon receiving a record of the conviction in this state of a nonresident driver of a

motor vehicle of any offense under the motor vehicle laws of this state, forward a report of such conviction to the motor vehicle administrator in the state wherein the person so convicted is a resident. Such report shall clearly identify the person convicted; describe the violation specifying the section of the statute, code or ordinance violated; identify the court in which action was taken; and indicate whether a plea of guilty or not guilty was entered, or the conviction was a result of the forfeiture of bail, bond or other security.

(3) The department shall, upon receiving a record of the commission of a traffic infraction in this state by a nonresident driver of a motor vehicle, forward a report of the traffic infraction to the motor vehicle administrator in the state where the person who committed the infraction resides. The report shall clearly identify the person found to have committed the infraction; describe the infraction, specifying the section of the statute, code or ordinance violated; identify the court in which action was taken; and indicate whether the determination that an infraction was committed was contested or whether the individual failed to respond to the notice of infraction. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 57; 1965 ex.s. c 121 § 21.]

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

46.20.220 Unlawful renting of vehicle to unlicensed person—Rental record. (1) It shall be unlawful for any person to rent a motor vehicle of any kind including a motorcycle to any other person unless the latter person is then duly licensed as a vehicle driver for the kind of motor vehicle being rented in this state or, in case of a nonresident, then that he is duly licensed as a driver under the laws of the state or country of his residence except a nonresident whose home state or country does not require that a motor vehicle driver be licensed;

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person to rent a motor vehicle to another person until he has inspected the vehicle driver's license of such other person and compared and verified the signature thereon with the signature of such other person written in his presence;

(3) Every person renting a motor vehicle to another person shall keep a record of the vehicle license number of the motor vehicle so rented, the name and address of the person to whom the motor vehicle is rented, the number of the vehicle driver's license of the person renting the vehicle and the date and place when and where such vehicle driver's license was issued. Such record shall be open to inspection by any police officer or anyone acting for the director. [1969 c 27 § 1. Prior: 1967 c 232 § 9; 1967 c 32 § 28; 1961 c 12 § 46.20.220; prior: 1937 c 188 § 63; RRS § 6312-63.]

Helmet requirements when motorcycle rented: RCW 46.37.533

46.20.270 Conviction of mandatory license suspension or revocation offense—Procedure—Court to forward records of convictions or traffic infractions—Terms defined. (1) Whenever any person is convicted of any offense for which this title makes mandatory the suspension or revocation of the driver's license of such person by the department, the privilege of the person to

as to indicate a disrespect for traffic laws or a disregard for the safety of other persons on the highways;

(d) Is incompetent to drive a motor vehicle for any of the reasons enumerated in subsections (4), (5) and (8) of RCW 46.20.031;

(e) Has committed one of the prohibited practices relating to drivers' licenses defined in RCW 46.20.336. [1980 c 128 § 12; 1965 ex.s. c 121 § 25.]

Effective date—Severability—1980 c 128: See notes following RCW 46.63.060.

Negligent homicide by motor vehicle, penalty: RCW 46.61.520.

Reckless driving, suspension of license: RCW 46.61.500.

46.20.292 Suspension, revocation, or restriction of driver's license—Finding of juvenile court officer. The department may suspend, revoke, restrict, or condition any driver's license upon a showing of its records that the licensee has been found by a juvenile court, chief probation officer, or any other duly authorized officer of a juvenile court to have committed any offense or offenses which under Title 46 RCW constitutes grounds for said action. [1979 c 61 § 8; 1967 c 167 § 9.]

46.20.293 Record of traffic charges of minors to be furnished juvenile court—Authority of department to furnish other requested services to court, parents, or guardians. The department is authorized to provide juvenile courts with the department's record of traffic charges compiled under RCW 46.52.100 and *13.04.278, against any minor upon the request of any state juvenile court or duly authorized officer of any juvenile court of this state. Further, the department is authorized to provide any juvenile court with any requested service which the department can reasonably perform which is not inconsistent with its legal authority which substantially aids juvenile courts in handling traffic cases and which promotes highway safety.

The department is authorized to furnish to the parent, parents, or guardian of any person under eighteen years of age who is not emancipated from such parent, parents, or guardian, the department records of traffic charges compiled against said person and shall collect for said copy a fee of one dollar and fifty cents to be deposited in the highway safety fund. [1979 c 61 § 9; 1977 ex.s. c 3 § 2; 1971 ex.s. c 292 § 45; 1969 ex.s. c 170 § 14; 1967 c 167 § 10.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 13.04.278 has been recodified as RCW 13.50.200 under the authority of 1979 c 155 § 12.

Severability—1971 ex.s. c 292: See note following RCW 26.28.010.

46.20.300 Suspension, etc., for extraterritorial convictions. The director of licensing may suspend, revoke, or cancel the vehicle driver's license of any resident of this state upon receiving notice of the conviction of such person in another state of an offense therein which, if committed in this state, would be ground for the suspension or revocation of the vehicle driver's license. The director may further, upon receiving a record of the conviction in this state of a nonresident driver of a motor vehicle of any offense under the motor vehicle laws of

this state, forward a certified copy of such record to the motor vehicle administrator in the state of which the person so convicted is a resident; such record to consist of a copy of the judgment and sentence in the case. [1979 c 158 § 150; 1967 c 32 § 29; 1961 c 12 § 46.20.300. Prior: 1957 c 273 § 8; prior: 1937 c 188 § 66, part; RRS § 6312-66, part; 1923 c 122 § 1, part; 1921 c 108 § 9, part; RRS § 6371, part.]

46.20.305 Reexamination may be required—Certificate of licensee's condition—Action by department. The department, having good cause to believe that a licensed driver is incompetent or otherwise not qualified to be licensed may upon notice require him to submit to an examination. The department may in addition require such person to obtain a certificate showing his condition signed by a licensed physician or other proper authority designated by the department. Upon the conclusion of such examination the department shall take driver improvement action as may be appropriate and may suspend or revoke the license of such person or permit him to retain such license, or may issue a license subject to restrictions as permitted under RCW 46.20.041. The department may suspend or revoke the license of such person who refuses or neglects to submit to such examination. [1965 ex.s. c 121 § 26.]

46.20.308 Implied consent—Revocation, etc., for refusal to submit to chemical tests to determine alcoholic content of blood. (1) Any person who operates a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state shall be deemed to have given consent, subject to the provisions of RCW 46.61.506, to a chemical test or tests of his breath or blood for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of his blood if arrested for any offense where, at the time of the arrest, the arresting officer has reasonable grounds to believe the person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. The test or tests shall be administered at the direction of a law enforcement officer having reasonable grounds to believe the person to have been driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. Such officer shall inform the person of his right to refuse the test, and of his right to have additional tests administered by any qualified person of his choosing as provided in RCW 46.61.506. The officer shall warn the driver that his privilege to drive will be revoked or denied if he refuses to submit to the test. Unless the person to be tested is unconscious, the chemical test administered shall be of his breath only: *Provided*, That if an individual is under arrest for the crime of negligent homicide by motor vehicle as provided in RCW 46.61.520, or if an individual is under arrest for the crime of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs as provided in RCW 46.61.502, which arrest results from an accident in which another person has been injured and there is a reasonable likelihood that such other person may die as a result of injuries sustained in the accident, a breath or blood test may be administered

without the consent of the individual so arrested. In such circumstances, the provisions of subsections (2) through (6) of this section shall not apply.

(2) Any person who is dead, unconscious, or who is otherwise in a condition rendering him incapable of refusal, shall be deemed not to have withdrawn the consent provided by subsection (1) of this section and the test or tests may be administered, subject to the provisions of RCW 46.61.506.

(3) If, following his arrest, the person arrested refuses upon the request of a law enforcement officer to submit to a chemical test of his breath, after being informed that his refusal will result in the revocation or denial of his privilege to drive, no test shall be given. The department of licensing, upon the receipt of a sworn report of the law enforcement officer that he had reasonable grounds to believe the arrested person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor and that the person had refused to submit to the test upon the request of the law enforcement officer after being informed that such refusal would result in the revocation or denial of his privilege to drive, shall revoke his license or permit to drive or any nonresident operating privilege. If the person is a resident without a license or permit to operate a motor vehicle in this state, the department shall deny to the person the issuance of a license or permit for a period of six months after the date of the alleged violation, subject to review as hereinafter provided.

(4) Upon revoking the license or permit to drive or the nonresident operating privilege of any person, or upon determining that the issuance of a license or permit shall be denied to the person, as hereinbefore in this section directed, the department shall immediately notify the person involved in writing by personal service or by registered or certified mail of its decision and the grounds therefor, and of his right to a hearing, specifying the steps he must take to obtain a hearing. The person upon receiving such notice may, in writing and within ten days therefrom request a formal hearing. Upon receipt of such request, the department shall afford him an opportunity for a hearing as provided in RCW 46.20.329 and 46.20.332. The scope of such hearing for the purposes of this section shall cover the issues of whether a law enforcement officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, whether the person was placed under arrest and whether he refused to submit to the test upon request of the officer after having been informed that such refusal would result in the revocation or denial of his privilege to drive. The department shall order that the revocation or determination that there should be a denial of issuance either be rescinded or sustained. Any decision by the department revoking a person's driving privilege shall be stayed and shall not take effect while a formal hearing is pending as herein provided or during the pendency of a subsequent appeal to superior court: *Provided*, That this

stay shall be effective only so long as there is no conviction for a moving violation or no finding that the person has committed a traffic infraction which is a moving violation during pendency of the hearing and appeal.

(5) If the revocation or determination that there should be a denial of issuance is sustained after such a hearing, the person whose license, privilege, or permit is so affected shall have the right to file a petition in the superior court of the county wherein he resides, or, if a nonresident of this state, where the charge arose, to review the final order of revocation or denial by the department in the manner provided in RCW 46.20.334.

(6) When it has been finally determined under the procedures of this section that a nonresident's privilege to operate a motor vehicle in this state has been revoked, the department shall give information in writing of the action taken to the motor vehicle administrator of the state of the person's residence and of any state in which he has a license. [1981 c 260 § 11. Prior: 1979 ex.s. c 176 § 3; 1979 ex.s. c 136 § 59; 1979 c 158 § 151; 1975 1st ex.s. c 287 § 4; 1969 c 1 § 1 (Initiative Measure No. 242 § 1).]

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

Severability—1979 ex.s. c 176: See note following RCW 46.61.502.

Severability—1969 c 1: See RCW 46.20.911.

Liability of medical personnel withdrawing blood: RCW 46.61.508.

46.20.311 Duration of suspension or revocation—
Conditions for reissuance or renewal. (1) The department shall not suspend a driver's license or privilege to drive a motor vehicle on the public highways for a fixed period of more than one year, except as permitted under RCW 46.20.342. Whenever the license of any person is suspended by reason of a conviction, a finding that a traffic infraction has been committed, or pursuant to RCW 46.20.291, such suspension shall remain in effect and the department shall not issue to such person any new or renewal of license until such person shall pay a reinstatement fee of ten dollars and shall give and thereafter maintain proof of financial responsibility for the future as provided in chapter 46.29 RCW.

(2) Any person whose license or privilege to drive a motor vehicle on the public highways has been revoked shall not be entitled to have such license or privilege renewed or restored unless the revocation was for a cause which has been removed, except that after the expiration of six months in cases of revocation for refusal to submit to a chemical test under the provisions of RCW 46.20.308 as now or hereafter amended, and in all other revocation cases after the expiration of one year from the date on which the revoked license was surrendered to and received by the department, such person may make application for a new license as provided by law together with an additional fee in the amount of ten dollars, but the department shall not then issue a new license unless it is satisfied after investigation of the driving ability of such person that it will be safe to grant the privilege of driving a motor vehicle on the public highways, and until such person shall give and thereafter maintain proof of

director or a person authorized by him to make final decisions regarding the issuance, denial, suspension, or revocation of licenses the director, or a person so authorized shall review the records, evidence, and the findings after a formal hearing, and shall render a decision sustaining, modifying, or reversing the order of suspension or revocation or the refusal to grant, or renew a license or the order imposing terms or conditions of probation, or may set aside the prior action of the department and may direct that probation be granted to the applicant or licensee and in such case may fix the terms and conditions of the probation. [1972 ex.s. c 29 § 3; 1965 ex.s. c 121 § 38.]

46.20.334 Appeal to superior court following formal hearing. Any person denied a license or a renewal of a license or whose license has been suspended or revoked by the department except where such suspension or revocation is mandatory under the provisions of this chapter shall have the right within thirty days, after receiving notice of the decision following a formal hearing to file a notice of appeal in the superior court in the county of his residence. The hearing on the appeal hereunder shall be de novo. [1972 ex.s. c 29 § 4; 1965 ex.s. c 121 § 39.]

46.20.335 Probation in lieu of suspension or revocation. Whenever by any provision of this chapter the department has discretionary authority to suspend or revoke the privilege of a person to operate a motor vehicle, the department may in lieu of a suspension or revocation place the person on probation, the terms of which may include a suspension as a condition of probation, and upon such other reasonable terms and conditions as shall be deemed by the department to be appropriate. [1965 ex.s. c 121 § 40.]

46.20.336 Violations—Penalty. It is a misdemeanor for any person:

(1) To display or cause or permit to be displayed or have in his possession any canceled, revoked, suspended, fictitious or fraudulently altered driver's license or identicard;

(2) To lend his driver's license or identicard to any other person or knowingly permit the use thereof by another;

(3) To display or represent as one's own any driver's license or identicard not issued to him;

(4) Wilfully to fail or refuse to surrender to the department upon its lawful demand any driver's license or identicard which has been suspended, revoked or canceled;

(5) To use a false or fictitious name in any application for a driver's license or identicard or to knowingly make a false statement or to knowingly conceal a material fact or otherwise commit a fraud in any such application;

(6) To permit any unlawful use of a driver's license or identicard issued to him. [1981 c 92 § 1; 1965 ex.s. c 121 § 41.]

Rules of court: Bail in traffic offense cases—Mandatory appearance—JCrR 2.09.

(1981 Ed.)

46.20.342 Driving while license suspended or revoked—Penalty—Extension of suspension or revocation period. (1) Any person who drives a motor vehicle on any public highway of this state at a time when his privilege so to do is suspended or revoked in this or any other state or when his policy of insurance or bond, when required under this chapter, shall have been canceled or terminated, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor: *Provided*, That the offenses described in RCW 46.20.021 and 46.20.190, as now or hereafter amended, are lesser included offenses within the offense described by this section. Upon the first conviction therefor, he shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than ten days nor more than six months. Upon the second such conviction therefor, he shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than ninety days nor more than one year. Upon the third such conviction therefor, he shall be punished by imprisonment for one year. There may also be imposed in connection with each such conviction a fine of not more than five hundred dollars.

(2) The department upon receiving a record of conviction of any person or upon receiving an order by any juvenile court or any duly authorized court officer of the conviction of any juvenile under this section upon a charge of driving a vehicle while the license of such person is under suspension shall extend the period of such suspension for an additional like period and if the conviction was upon a charge of driving while a license was revoked the department shall not issue a new license for an additional period of one year from and after the date such person would otherwise have been entitled to apply for a new license. [1980 c 148 § 3. Prior: 1979 ex.s. c 136 § 62; 1979 ex.s. c 74 § 1; 1969 c 27 § 2; prior: 1967 ex.s. c 145 § 52; 1967 c 167 § 7; 1965 ex.s. c 121 § 43.]

Rules of court: Bail in traffic offense cases—Mandatory appearance—JCrR 2.09.

Effective date—1980 c 148: See note following RCW 46.10.090.

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

46.20.343 Unlawful to allow unauthorized minor child or ward to drive. No person shall cause or knowingly permit his child or ward under the age of eighteen years to drive a motor vehicle upon any highway when such minor is not authorized hereunder or in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter. [1965 ex.s. c 121 § 44.]

46.20.344 Unlawful to allow unauthorized person to drive. No person shall authorize and knowingly permit a motor vehicle owned by him or under his control to be driven upon any highway by any person who is not authorized hereunder or in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter. [1965 ex.s. c 121 § 45.]

46.20.380 Occupational driver's license—Fee. No person may file an application for an occupational driver's license as provided in RCW 46.20.391 unless he or she first pays to the director or other person authorized to accept applications and fees for driver's licenses a fee of ten dollars. The applicant shall receive upon payment an official receipt for the payment of such fee. All such

46.20.420 Operation of motor vehicle under other license or permit prohibited while license is suspended or revoked. Any resident or nonresident whose driver's license or right or privilege to operate a motor vehicle in this state has been suspended or revoked as provided in this title shall not operate a motor vehicle in this state under a license, permit or registration certificate issued by any other jurisdiction or otherwise during such suspension or after such revocation until a new license is obtained when and as permitted under this chapter. [1967 c 32 § 35; 1961 c 134 § 2.]

Rules of court: Bail in traffic offense cases—Mandatory appearance—JCrR 2.09.

46.20.430 Stopping of vehicle registered to person whose driver's license has been suspended or revoked authorized—Display of license. Any police officer who has received notice of the suspension or revocation of a driver's license from the department of licensing, may, during the reported period of such suspension or revocation, stop any motor vehicle identified by its vehicle license number as being registered to the person whose driver's license has been suspended or revoked. The driver of such vehicle shall display his driver's license upon request of the police officer. [1979 c 158 § 152; 1965 ex.s. c 170 § 47.]

46.20.440 Operation of vehicles requiring special skills—Additional examination and special license endorsement required—Exemption—Instruction permit, fee. It is unlawful for a person to operate upon the public highway any motor-truck, truck-tractor, school bus, auto stage, for hire vehicle, or private carrier bus as defined by RCW 46.04.310, 46.04.650, 46.04.521, 46.04.050, 46.04.190, and 46.04.416 respectively, found by the director to require special operating skills as hereafter provided, unless the driver has successfully completed an examination, in addition to the examinations in RCW 46.20.130, demonstrating the ability of the driver to operate and maneuver the vehicle or vehicles upon the public highway in a manner not to jeopardize the safety of persons or property: *Provided*, That this requirement does not apply to any person hauling farm commodities from the farm to the processing plant or shipping point, not to exceed a radius of fifty miles from the farm.

The director may issue an instruction permit to an applicant for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days. This instruction permit may be renewed for one additional one hundred eighty-day period. The director shall collect a two dollars and fifty cent fee for the instruction permit or renewal, and the fee shall be deposited in the highway safety fund.

The director shall upon completion of such tests specially endorse the driver's license of the applicant to indicate the type of vehicle qualifications met. [1980 c 114 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 126 § 1; 1970 ex.s. c 100 § 4; 1969 ex.s. c 68 § 1; 1967 ex.s. c 20 § 1.]

Effective date—1967 ex.s. c 20: "Sections 1, 3, and 4 of this amendatory act shall be effective January 1, 1968." [1967 ex.s. c 20 § 5.]

Age limit for school bus drivers and drivers of for hire vehicles: RCW 46.20.045.

46.20.450 Operation of vehicles requiring special skills—Rules and regulations—Public hearings to adopt. The director shall, pursuant to chapter 34/04 RCW hold public hearings to adopt rules and regulations and standards and specifications pertaining to:

(1) A determination of what types of vehicles require special skills for the operation thereof, taking into consideration the extent to which a special knowledge of traffic laws pertaining to the type of vehicle and a special ability to maneuver such vehicles is necessary for the safe operation of the vehicle both alone and in relationship to other types of vehicles on the road;

(2) The establishment of reasonable classifications within one vehicle category or among several categories for the purpose of either requiring or not requiring a special skill test;

(3) The establishment of the type of examinations to be given, taking into consideration that certain categories of equipment may require a more comprehensive testing than others. The director may, however, allow the substitution of a training course or examination given by common carriers or other persons in lieu of the department's examination, if it meets the standards required by the department. [1967 ex.s. c 20 § 2.]

Effective date—1967 ex.s. c 20: See note following RCW 46.20.440.

46.20.460 Operation of vehicles requiring special skills—Waiver of requirements. The director may in lieu of the special examination required in RCW 46.20.440 waive the requirement as to:

(1) Any person who is engaged in driving on the public highways a vehicle or vehicles classified pursuant to RCW 46.20.450; if

(a) His employer certifies that the applicant is well qualified by previous driving experience to operate the type of vehicle or vehicles covered by the special endorsement for which he has applied; or

(b) A self-employed driver who has been engaged in driving a vehicle or vehicles for a minimum of one year on the public highways and has passed a department approved driver training course or examination and/or his driving record on file with the department indicates that he is a safe and careful driver;

(c) Where by contract, written or implied, a labor union is required upon notice to furnish qualified and competent drivers, the department may accept the certification of the dispatching union official that the driver is qualified and competent to drive the particular equipment.

(2) Any driver who cannot qualify under subsection (1) of this section; if

(a) His employer certifies that he has satisfactorily completed a training course given by his employer which course has been approved by the director; or

(b) He is a self-employed person who furnishes a certificate that he has satisfactorily completed a course that

but the department shall not then issue a new license unless it is satisfied after investigation of the driving ability of such person that it will be safe to grant the privilege of driving a motor vehicle on the public highways, and until such person shall give and thereafter maintain proof of financial responsibility for the future as provided in chapter 46.29 RCW. A resident without a license or permit whose license or permit was denied under RCW 46.20.308(3) shall give and thereafter maintain proof of financial responsibility for the future as provided in chapter 46.29 RCW.

(3) Whenever the driver's license of any person is suspended pursuant to Article IV of the nonresident violators compact or RCW 46.23.020, the suspension shall remain in effect and the department shall not issue to the person any new or renewal license until the person shall pay a reinstatement fee of twenty dollars. [1982 c 212 § 5; 1981 c 91 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 136 § 60; 1973 1st ex.s. c 36 § 1; 1969 c 1 § 2 (Initiative Measure No. 242 § 2); 1967 c 167 § 5; 1965 ex.s. c 121 § 27.]

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

Severability—1969 c 1: See RCW 46.20.911.

46.20.329 Formal hearing—Time and place—Notice—Stay of suspension or revocation pending hearing or subsequent appeal—Exception—Director or appointee to conduct hearing. Upon receiving a request for a formal hearing as provided in RCW 46.20.328, the department shall fix a time and place for hearing as early as may be arranged in the county where the applicant or licensee resides, and shall give ten days' notice of the hearing to the applicant or licensee, except that the hearing may be set for a different place with the concurrence of the applicant or licensee and the period of notice may be waived.

Any decision by the department suspending or revoking a person's driving privilege shall be stayed and shall not take effect while a formal hearing is pending as herein provided or during the pendency of a subsequent appeal to superior court: *Provided*, That this stay shall be effective only so long as there is no conviction of a moving violation or a finding that the person has committed a traffic infraction which is a moving violation during pendency of hearing and appeal: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting the department from seeking an order setting aside the stay during the pendency of such appeal in those cases where the action of the department is based upon physical or mental incapacity, or a failure to successfully complete an examination required by this chapter.

A formal hearing shall be conducted by the director or by a person or persons appointed by the director from among the employees of the department. [1982 c 189 § 4; 1981 c 67 § 28; 1979 ex.s. c 136 § 61; 1972 ex.s. c 29 § 1; 1965 ex.s. c 121 § 36.]

Effective date—1982 c 189: See note following RCW 34.12.020.

Effective dates—Severability—1981 c 67: See notes following RCW 34.12.010.

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

46.20.331 Director's designees to preside over hearings. The director may appoint a designee, or designees, to preside over hearings in contested cases which may result in the denial, restriction, suspension, or revocation of a driver's license or driving privilege, or in the imposition of requirements to be met prior to issuance or re-issuance of a driver's license, under Title 46 RCW. The director may delegate to any such designees the authority to render the final decision of the department in such cases. Chapter 34.12 RCW shall not apply to such cases. [1982 c 189 § 3.]

Effective date—1982 c 189: See note following RCW 34.12.020.

46.20.435 Impoundment of vehicle for driver's license violations—Release, when—Rules implementing. (1) Upon determining that a person is operating a motor vehicle without a valid driver's license in violation of RCW 46.20.021 or with a license that has been expired for ninety days or more, or with a suspended or revoked license in violation of RCW 46.20.342 or 46.20.420, a law enforcement officer may immediately impound the vehicle which the person is operating.

(2) If the driver of the vehicle is the owner of the vehicle, the department shall not release the vehicle impounded under subsection (1) of this section until the owner of the vehicle:

(a) Establishes to the department that any penalties, fines, or forfeitures owed by the person driving the vehicle when it was impounded have been satisfied; and

(b) Pays to the person who impounded and stored the vehicle the reasonable costs of such impoundment and storage.

(3) If the driver of the vehicle is not the owner of the vehicle, the driver shall be responsible for any penalties, fines, or forfeitures owed or due and for the costs of impoundment and storage. The vehicle shall be released to the owner upon proof of such ownership.

(4) The department shall adopt such rules as are necessary for the administration of this section. [1982 c 8 § 1.]

Severability—1982 c 8: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1982 c 8 § 2.]

46.20.500 Special endorsement for motorcycle operator's license—Moped exception. No person may drive a motorcycle or a motor-driven cycle unless such person has a valid driver's license specially endorsed by the director to enable the holder to drive such vehicles, nor may a person drive a motorcycle of a larger engine displacement than that authorized by such special endorsement or by an instruction permit for such category: *Provided*, That any person sixteen years of age or older, holding a valid driver's license of any class issued by the state of the person's residence, may operate a moped without taking any special examination for the operation of a moped. [1982 c 77 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 213 § 6; 1967 c 232 § 1.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

Severability—1982 c 77: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1982 c 77 § 10.]

Mopeds

*operation and safety standards: RCW 46.61.710, 46.61.720.
registration: RCW 46.16.630.*

46.20.505 Special endorsement for motorcycle operator's license—Examination fee, amount and distribution of. Every person applying for a special endorsement or a new category of endorsement of a driver's license authorizing such person to drive a motorcycle or a motor-driven cycle shall pay a motorcycle examination fee which is not refundable. The director of licensing shall prescribe the examination fee at an amount equal to the cost of administering such examination, but in no event more than four dollars for the initial or new category examination nor more than two dollars for a subsequent renewal examination. One dollar of the initial or new category examination fee and one dollar of any subsequent fee for a renewal shall be deposited in the motorcycle safety education account of the highway safety fund. [1982 c 77 § 2; 1979 c 158 § 153, 1967 ex.s. c 145 § 50.]

Severability—1982 c 77: See note following RCW 46.20.500.

Severability—1967 ex.s. c 145: See RCW 47.98.043.

46.20.510 Special endorsement for motorcycle operator's license—Categories—Instruction permits. (1) There shall be three categories for the special motorcycle endorsement of a driver's license. Category one shall be for motorcycles or motor-driven cycles having an engine displacement of one hundred fifty cubic centimeters or less. Category two shall be for motorcycles having an engine displacement of five hundred cubic centimeters or less. Category three shall include categories one and two, and shall be for motorcycles having an engine displacement of five hundred one cubic centimeters or more.

(2) A motorcycle endorsement issued prior to June 10, 1982, is deemed to be for category three. Thereafter, a person first seeking a motorcycle endorsement or a person seeking an endorsement to operate a motorcycle with an engine displacement of a higher category than the one covered by his or her existing endorsement, shall obtain an endorsement for the appropriate category pursuant to RCW 46.20.505 through 46.20.515.

(3) The department may issue an instruction permit to an individual who wishes to learn to ride a motorcycle or obtain an endorsement of a larger endorsement category. This permit and a valid driver's license with current endorsement, if any, shall be carried when operating a motorcycle. An individual with an instruction permit may not carry passengers, may not operate a motorcycle during the hours of darkness or on a fully controlled, limited access facility, and shall be under the direct visual supervision of a person with a motorcycle endorsement of the appropriate category. [1982 c 77 § 3.]

Severability—1982 c 77: See note following RCW 46.20.500.

46.20.515 Motorcycle endorsement examination—Emphasis. The motorcycle endorsement examination for each displacement category shall emphasize maneuvers necessary for on-street operation, including emergency braking and turning as may be required to avoid an impending collision. [1982 c 77 § 4.]

Severability—1982 c 77: See note following RCW 46.20.500.

46.20.520 Motorcycle operator training and education program—Advisory committee. (1) The director of licensing shall use moneys designated for the motorcycle safety education account of the highway safety fund to implement by July 1, 1983, a voluntary motorcycle operator training and education program. The director may contract with public and private entities to implement this program.

(2) There is created a motorcycle safety education advisory committee to assist the director of licensing in the development of a motorcycle operator training education program. The committee shall monitor this program following implementation and report to the director of licensing as necessary with recommendations including, but not limited to, administration, application, and substance of the motorcycle operator training and education program.

The committee shall consist of five members appointed by the director of licensing. Three members of the committee, one of whom shall be appointed chairman, shall be active motorcycle riders. The term of appointment shall be determined by the director. The committee shall meet at the call of the director and shall receive no compensation for their services but shall be reimbursed their travel expenses while engaged in business of the committee in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060 as now existing or hereafter amended.

(3) The director of licensing shall submit a proposed motorcycle operator training and education program to the legislative transportation committee for review and approval on or before April 1, 1983. [1982 c 77 § 5.]

Severability—1982 c 77: See note following RCW 46.20.500.

Chapter 46.23

NONRESIDENT VIOLATOR COMPACT

Sections

- 46.23.010 Compact established—Provisions.
- 46.23.020 Reciprocal agreements authorized—Provisions.
- 46.23.030 Progress reports.
- 46.23.040 Review of agreement by legislative transportation committee.
- 46.23.050 Rules.

46.23.010 Compact established—Provisions. The nonresident violator compact, hereinafter called "the compact," is hereby established in the form substantially as follows, and the Washington state department of licensing is authorized to enter into such compact with all other jurisdictions legally joining therein:

46.29.570 Owner may give proof for others. The owner of a motor vehicle may give proof of financial responsibility on behalf of his employee or a member of his immediate family or household in lieu of the furnishing of proof by any said person. The furnishing of such proof shall permit such person to operate only a motor vehicle covered by such proof. The department shall endorse appropriate restrictions on the license held by such person, or may issue a new license containing such restrictions. [1963 c 169 § 57.]

46.29.580 Substitution of proof. The department shall consent to the cancellation of any bond or certificate of insurance or the department shall direct and the state treasurer shall return any money or securities to the person entitled thereto upon the substitution and acceptance of other adequate proof of financial responsibility pursuant to this chapter. [1963 c 169 § 58.]

46.29.590 Other proof may be required. Whenever any proof of financial responsibility filed under the provisions of this chapter no longer fulfills the purposes for which required, the department shall, for the purpose of this chapter, require other proof as required by this chapter and shall suspend the license and registration pending the filing of such other proof. [1963 c 169 § 59.]

46.29.600 Duration of proof—When proof may be canceled or returned. (1) The department shall upon request consent to the immediate cancellation of any bond or certificate of insurance, or the department shall direct and the state treasurer shall return to the person entitled thereto any money or securities deposited pursuant to this chapter as proof of financial responsibility, or the department shall waive the requirement of filing proof, in any of the following events:

(a) At any time after three years from the date such proof was required when, during the three-year period preceding the request, the department has not received record of a conviction, forfeiture of bail, or finding that a traffic infraction has been committed which would require or permit the suspension or revocation of the license of the person by or for whom such proof was furnished; or

(b) In the event of the death of the person on whose behalf such proof was filed or the permanent incapacity of such person to operate a motor vehicle; or

(c) In the event the person who has given proof surrenders his license to the department;

(2) Provided, however, that the department shall not consent to the cancellation of any bond or the return of any money or securities in the event any action for damages upon a liability covered by such proof is then pending or any judgment upon any such liability is then unsatisfied, or in the event the person who has filed such bond or deposited such money or securities has within one year immediately preceding such request been involved as a driver or owner in any motor vehicle accident resulting in injury or damage to the person or property

of others. An affidavit of the applicant as to the nonexistence of such facts, or that he has been released from all of his liability, or has been finally adjudicated not to be liable, for such injury or damage, shall be sufficient evidence thereof in the absence of evidence to the contrary in the records of the department.

(3) Whenever any person whose proof has been canceled or returned under subdivision (1)(c) of this section applies for a license within a period of three years from the date proof was originally required, any such application shall be refused unless the applicant shall reestablish such proof for the remainder of such three-year period. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 66; 1963 c 169 § 60.]

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

VIOLATIONS OF THIS CHAPTER

46.29.605 Suspension of registration, notice—Surrender of license plates—Penalties. (1) Whenever the involvement in a motor vehicle accident in this state results in the driving privilege of a person being suspended for failure to pay a judgment or deposit security, the department shall suspend the Washington registration of the motor vehicle if the person driving at the time of the accident was also the registered owner of the motor vehicle.

(2) A notice of suspension shall be mailed by first class mail to the owner's last known address of record in the department and shall be effective notwithstanding the owner's failure to receive the notice.

(3) Upon suspension of the registration of a motor vehicle, the registered owner shall surrender all vehicle license plates registered to the vehicle. The department shall destroy the license plates and, upon reinstatement of the registration, shall issue new vehicle license plates as provided in RCW 46.16.270.

(4) Failure to surrender license plates under subsection (3) of this section is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not less than one day nor more than five days and by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred fifty dollars.

(5) No vehicle license plates or certificate of ownership or registration for a motor vehicle may be issued and no vehicle license may be renewed during the time the registration of the motor vehicle is suspended.

(6) Any person who operates a vehicle in this state while the registration of the vehicle is suspended is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned for not less than two days nor more than five days and fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars. [1981 c 309 § 6.]

46.29.610 Surrender of license—Penalty. (1) Any person whose license shall have been suspended under any provision of this chapter, or whose policy of insurance or bond, when required under this chapter, shall have been canceled or terminated, shall immediately return his license to the department. If any person shall fail to return to the department the license as provided

herein, the department shall forthwith direct any peace officer to secure possession thereof and to return the same to the department.

(2) Any person wilfully failing to return [a] license as required in paragraph (1) of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [1963 c 169 § 61.]

Rules of court: Bail in traffic offense cases—Mandatory appearance—JCrR 2.09.

~~46.29.620 Forged proof—Penalty. Any person who shall forge, or, without authority, sign any evidence of proof of financial responsibility for the future, or who files or offers for filing any such evidence of proof knowing or having reason to believe that it is forged or signed without authority, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. [1963 c 169 § 62.]~~

~~*Rules of court: Bail in traffic offense cases—Mandatory appearance—JCrR 2.09.*~~

46.29.625 Driving when license suspended or revoked until proof of ability to respond in damages furnished—Penalty. Any person whose driver's license or other privilege to operate a motor vehicle has been suspended or revoked and restoration thereof or issuance of a new license is contingent upon the furnishing of proof of ability to respond in damages and who in the absence of full authorization from the director, drives a motor vehicle upon any highway shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than ten days nor more than six months and there may be imposed in addition thereto a fine of not more than five hundred dollars. [1969 ex.s. c 281 § 21.]

Rules of court: Bail in traffic offense cases—Mandatory appearance—JCrR 2.09.

Revoked license not to be renewed or restored until proof of financial responsibility given: RCW 46.20.311.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS RELATING TO FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

46.29.630 Self-insurers. (1) Any person in whose name more than twenty-five vehicles are registered in this state may qualify as a self-insurer by obtaining a certificate of self-insurance issued by the department as provided in subsection (2) of this section.

(2) The department may, in its discretion, upon the application of such a person, issue a certificate of self-insurance when it is satisfied that such person is possessed and will continue to be possessed of ability to pay judgment obtained against such person. Such certificate may be issued authorizing a person to act as a self-insurer for either property damage or bodily injury, or both.

(3) Upon not less than five days' notice and a hearing pursuant to such notice, the department may upon reasonable grounds cancel a certificate of self-insurance. Failure to pay any judgment within thirty days after such judgment shall have become final shall constitute a reasonable ground for the cancellation of a certificate of self-insurance. [1963 c 169 § 63.]

(1981 Ed.)

~~46.29.640 Chapter not to prevent other process. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as preventing the plaintiff in any action at law from relying for relief upon the other processes provided by law. [1963 c 169 § 64.]~~

~~46.29.900 Construction—1963 c 169. RCW 46.29.010 through 46.29.640 shall be codified as a single chapter of the Revised Code of Washington. RCW 46.29.010 through 46.29.050 shall be captioned "ADMINISTRATION." RCW 46.29.060 through 46.29.240 shall be captioned "SECURITY FOLLOWING ACCIDENT." RCW 46.29.250 through 46.29.600 shall be captioned "PROOF OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FUTURE." RCW 46.29.610 through 46.29.620 shall be captioned "VIOLATIONS OF THIS CHAPTER." RCW 46.29.630 through 46.29.640 shall be captioned "MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS RELATING TO FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY." Such captions and subsection headings, as used in this chapter, do not constitute any part of the law. [1963 c 169 § 67.]~~

~~46.29.910 Severability—1963 c 169. If any provision of this chapter, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the chapter, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1963 c 169 § 68.]~~

~~Reviser's note: Chapter 169, Laws of 1963 also amended RCW 46.52.130 and 46.52.140.~~

~~46.29.920 Repeals and saving. Sections 46.24.010 through 46.24.910 and sections 46.28.010 through 46.28.200, chapter 12, Laws of 1961 and RCW 46.24.010 through 46.24.910 and RCW 46.28.010 through 46.28.200 are each repealed.~~

~~Such repeals shall not be construed as affecting any existing right acquired under the statutes repealed, nor as affecting any proceeding instituted thereunder, nor any rule, regulation or order promulgated thereunder, nor any administrative action taken thereunder. [1963 c 169 § 69.]~~

**Chapter 46.32
VEHICLE INSPECTION**

Sections	
46.32.010	Inspection authorized—Stations—Duties of state patrol—Penalties.
46.32.020	Rules and regulations—Local stations to conform—Supplies—Assistants.
46.32.030	Acquisition of property.
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46.32.060	Moving defective vehicle unlawful—Impounding authorized.
46.32.070	Inspection of damaged vehicle.

~~46.32.010 Inspection authorized—Stations—Duties of state patrol—Penalties. The chief of the Washington state patrol is hereby empowered to constitute, erect, operate, and maintain, throughout the state~~

any vehicle equipment inspection station, to perform any repair or adjustment upon any vehicle or any equipment or appliance of any vehicle whatsoever.

It shall be unlawful for any person to solicit in any manner the repair to any vehicle or the adjustment of any equipment or appliance of any vehicle, upon the property of any vehicle equipment inspection station or upon any public highway adjacent thereto.

Violation of the provisions of this section is a traffic infraction. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 68; 1961 c 12 § 46.32-.050. Prior: 1945 c 44 § 5; 1937 c 189 § 11; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 6360-11.]

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

46.32.060 Moving defective vehicle unlawful—Impounding authorized. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or move, or for any owner to cause or permit to be operated or moved upon any public highway, any vehicle or combination of vehicles, which is not at all times equipped in the manner required by this title, or the equipment of which is not in a proper condition and adjustment as required by this title.

Any vehicle operating upon the public highways of this state and at any time found to be defective in equipment in such a manner that it may be considered unsafe shall be an unlawful vehicle and may be prevented from further operation until such equipment defect is corrected and any peace officer is empowered to impound such vehicle until the same has been placed in a condition satisfactory to vehicle inspection. The necessary cost of impounding any such unlawful vehicle and any cost for the storage and keeping thereof shall be paid by the owner thereof. The impounding of any such vehicle shall be in addition to any penalties for such unlawful operation.

The provisions of this section shall not be construed to prevent the operation of any such defective vehicle to a place for correction of equipment defect in the manner directed by any peace officer or representative of the state commission on equipment. [1961 c 12 § 46.32.060. Prior: 1937 c 189 § 12; RRS § 6360-12.]

46.32.070 Inspection of damaged vehicle. In the event that any vehicle shall become damaged in such a manner that such vehicle shall have become unsafe for operation upon the public highways of this state, it shall be unlawful for the owner or operator thereof to cause such vehicle to be operated upon a public highway upon its return to service unless such owner or operator shall have presented such vehicle for inspection of equipment within twenty-four hours after its return to service. [1961 c 12 § 46.32.070. Prior: 1937 c 189 § 13; RRS § 6360-13.]

Chapter 46.37

VEHICLE LIGHTING AND OTHER EQUIPMENT

Sections

46.37.005 Commission on equipment—Powers and duties.

(1981 Ed.)

- 46.37.010 Scope and effect of regulations—General penalty.
- 46.37.020 When lighted lamps and signaling devices are required.
- 46.37.030 Visibility distance and mounted height of lamps.
- 46.37.040 Head lamps on motor vehicles.
- 46.37.050 Tail lamps.
- 46.37.060 Reflectors.
- 46.37.070 Stop lamps and turn signals required.
- 46.37.080 Application of succeeding sections.
- 46.37.090 Additional equipment required on certain vehicles.
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- 46.37.150 Lamps on vehicles—Parked or stopped vehicles, lighting requirements.
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- 46.37.184 Red flashing lights on fire department vehicles.
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- 46.37.320 Authority of state commission on equipment with reference to lighting devices (as amended by 1977 ex.s. c 20).
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- 46.37.528 Motorcycles and motor-driven cycles—Performance ability of brakes.
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- 46.37.600 Liability of operator and/or owner or lessee for violations.

Emission control program: Chapter 46.37 RCW.

46.37.005 Commission on equipment—Powers and duties. There is hereby constituted a state commission on equipment which shall consist of the director of the department of motor vehicles, the chief of the Washington state patrol, and the director of the department of highways. The chief of the Washington state patrol shall act as the chairman of the state commission on equipment. He shall appoint a person under his supervision to act as secretary of the state commission on equipment who shall be responsible for the issuance of rules and regulations adopted by the commission and the issuance of certificates of approval for vehicle equipment requiring approval.

In addition to those powers and duties elsewhere granted by the provisions of this title the state commission on equipment shall have the power and the duty to adopt, apply and enforce such reasonable rules and regulations (1) relating to proper types of vehicles or combinations thereof for hauling passengers, commodities, freight and supplies, (2) relating to vehicle equipment, and (3) relating to the enforcement of the provisions of this title with regard to vehicle equipment, as may be deemed necessary for the public welfare and safety in addition to but not inconsistent with the provisions of this title.

The state commission on equipment is authorized to adopt by regulation, federal standards relating to motor vehicles and vehicle equipment, issued pursuant to the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966, or any amendment to said act, notwithstanding any provision in Title 46 RCW inconsistent with such standards. Federal standards adopted pursuant to this section shall be applicable only to vehicles manufactured in a model year following the adoption of such standards. [1967 ex.s. c 145 § 56; 1967 c 32 § 49; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.005. Prior: 1943 c 133 § 1; 1937 c 189 § 6, Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6360-6; 1927 c 309 § 14, part; RRS § 6362-14, part. Formerly RCW 46.36.010.]

Reviser's note: (1) The "department of motor vehicles" redesignated the "department of licensing" by 1977 ex.s. c 334; see RCW 46.01.020.

(2) Powers, duties, and functions of highway department transferred to department of transportation; see RCW 47.01.031. Term "department of highways" means department of transportation; see RCW 47.04.015.

Severability—1967 ex.s. c 145: See RCW 47.98.043. Towing operators, appointment of: RCW 46.61.567.

46.37.010 Scope and effect of regulations—General penalty. (1) It is a traffic infraction for any person to drive or move or for the owner to cause or knowingly permit to be driven or moved on any highway any vehicle or combination of vehicles which is in such unsafe condition as to endanger any person, or which does not contain those parts or is not at all times equipped with such lamps and other equipment in proper condition and adjustment as required in this chapter or in regulations issued by the state commission on equipment, or which is equipped in any manner in violation of this chapter or the commission's regulations, or for any person to do any act forbidden or fail to perform any act required under this chapter or the commission's regulations.

(2) Nothing contained in this chapter or the commission's regulations shall be construed to prohibit the use of additional parts and accessories on any vehicle not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter or the commission's regulations.

(3) The provisions of the chapter and the commission's regulations with respect to equipment on vehicles shall not apply to implements of husbandry, road machinery, road rollers, or farm tractors except as herein made applicable.

(4) No owner or operator of a farm tractor, self-propelled unit of farm equipment, or implement of husbandry shall be guilty of a crime or subject to penalty

for violation of RCW 46.37.160 as now or hereafter amended unless such violation occurs on a public highway.

(5) It is a traffic infraction for any person to sell or offer for sale vehicle equipment which is required to be approved by the commission on equipment as prescribed in RCW 46.37.005 unless it has been approved by the state commission on equipment.

(6) The provisions of this chapter with respect to equipment required on vehicles shall not apply to motorcycles or motor-driven cycles except as herein made applicable. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 69; 1977 ex.s. c 355 § 1; 1963 c 154 § 1; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.010. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 1; prior: 1937 c 189 § 14, part; RRS § 6360-14, part; RCW 46.40.010, part; 1929 c 178 § 2; 1927 c 309 § 19; 1921 c 96 § 22, part; 1919 c 59 § 10, part; 1917 c 155 § 15, part; 1915 c 142 § 21, part; RRS § 6362-19.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: "If any provision of this 1977 amendatory act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 57.]

Effective date—1963 c 154: "This act shall take effect on January 1, 1964." [1963 c 154 § 32.]

46.37.020 When lighted lamps and signaling devices are required. Every vehicle upon a highway within this state at any time from a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise and at any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavorable atmospheric conditions, persons and vehicles on the highway are not clearly discernible at a distance of one thousand feet ahead shall display lighted head lights, other lights, and illuminating devices as hereinafter respectively required for different classes of vehicles, subject to exceptions with respect to parked vehicles, and such stop lights, turn signals, and other signaling devices shall be lighted as prescribed for the use of such devices. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 2; 1974 ex.s. c 124 § 2; 1963 c 154 § 2; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.020. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 2; prior: 1937 c 189 § 14, part; RRS § 6360-14, part; RCW 46.40.010, part; 1929 c 178 § 2; 1927 c 309 § 19; 1921 c 96 § 22, part; 1919 c 59 § 10, part; 1917 c 155 § 15, part; 1915 c 142 § 21, part; RRS § 6362-19.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

Effective date—1963 c 154: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

Motorcycles and motor-driven cycles—When headlamps and tail lamps to be lighted: RCW 46.37.522.

46.37.030 Visibility distance and mounted height of lamps. (1) Whenever requirement is hereinafter declared as to distance from which certain lamps and devices shall render objects visible or within which such lamps or devices shall be visible, said provisions shall apply during the times stated in RCW 46.37.020 in respect to a vehicle without load when upon a straight, level, unlighted highway under normal atmospheric conditions unless a different time or condition is expressly stated.

(2) Whenever requirement is hereinafter declared as to the mounted height of lamps or devices it shall mean from the center of such lamp or device to the level ground upon which the vehicle stands when such vehicle is without a load.

(3) No additional lamp, reflective device, or other motor vehicle equipment shall be added which impairs the effectiveness of this standard. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 3; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.030. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 3; prior: 1937 c 189 § 14, part; RRS § 6360-14, part; RCW 46.40.010, part.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.040 Head lamps on motor vehicles. (1) Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with at least two head lamps with at least one on each side of the front of the motor vehicle, which head lamps shall comply with the requirements and limitations set forth in this chapter.

(2) Every head lamp upon every motor vehicle shall be located at a height measured from the center of the head lamp of not more than fifty-four inches nor less than twenty-four inches to be measured as set forth in RCW 46.37.030(2). [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 4; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.040. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 4; prior: 1937 c 189 § 15; RRS § 6360-15; RCW 46.40.020; 1933 c 156 § 1, part; 1929 c 178 § 3, part; 1927 c 309 §§ 20, part, 24; 1921 c 96 § 22, part; 1919 c 59 § 10, part; 1917 c 155 § 15, part; 1915 c 142 § 21, part; RRS §§ 6362-20, part, 6362-24.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.050 Tail lamps. (1) After January 1, 1964, every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, and pole trailer, and any other vehicle which is being drawn at the end of a combination of vehicles, shall be equipped with at least two tail lamps mounted on the rear, which, when lighted as required in RCW 46.37.020, shall emit a red light plainly visible from a distance of one thousand feet to the rear, except that passenger cars manufactured or assembled prior to January 1, 1939, shall have at least one tail lamp. On a combination of vehicles only the tail lamps on the rearmost vehicle need actually be seen from the distance specified. On vehicles equipped with more than one tail lamp, the lamps shall be mounted on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable.

(2) Every tail lamp upon every vehicle shall be located at a height of not more than seventy-two inches nor less than fifteen inches.

(3) Either a tail lamp or a separate lamp shall be so constructed and placed as to illuminate with a white light the rear registration plate and render it clearly legible from a distance of fifty feet to the rear. Any tail lamp or tail lamps, together with any separate lamp or lamps for illuminating the rear registration plate, shall be so wired as to be lighted whenever the head lamps or auxiliary driving lamps are lighted. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 5; 1963 c 154 § 3; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.050. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 5; prior: 1947 c 267 § 2, part; 1937 c 189 § 16,

part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 6360-16, part; RCW 46.40.030, part; 1929 c 178 § 7; 1927 c 309 § 27; RRS § 6362-27; 1921 c 96 § 22, part; 1919 c 59 § 10, part; 1917 c 155 § 15, part; 1915 c 142 § 21, part.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

Effective date—1963 c 154: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.060 Reflectors. (1) Every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, and pole trailer shall carry on the rear, either as a part of the tail lamps or separately, two or more red reflectors meeting the requirements of this section: *Provided, however,* That vehicles of the types mentioned in RCW 46.37.090 shall be equipped with reflectors meeting the requirements of RCW 46.37.110 and 46.37.120.

(2) Every such reflector shall be mounted on the vehicle at a height not less than fifteen inches nor more than seventy-two inches measured as set forth in RCW 46.37.030(2), and shall be of such size and characteristics and so mounted as to be visible at night from all distances within six hundred feet to one hundred feet from such vehicle when directly in front of lawful upper beams of head lamps, except that reflectors on vehicles manufactured or assembled prior to January 1, 1970, shall be visible at night from all distances within three hundred and fifty feet to one hundred feet when directly in front of lawful upper beams of head lamps. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 6; 1963 c 154 § 4; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.060. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 6; prior: 1947 c 267 § 2, part; 1937 c 189 § 16, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 6360-16, part; RCW 46.40.030, part.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

Effective date—1963 c 154: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.070 Stop lamps and turn signals required. (1) After January 1, 1964, every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, and pole trailer shall be equipped with two or more stop lamps meeting the requirements of RCW 46.37.200, except that passenger cars manufactured or assembled prior to January 1, 1964, shall be equipped with at least one such stop lamp. On a combination of vehicles, only the stop lamps on the rearmost vehicle need actually be seen from the distance specified in RCW 46.37.200(1).

(2) After January 1, 1960, every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer and pole trailer shall be equipped with electric turn signal lamps meeting the requirements of RCW 46.37.200(2), except that passenger cars, trailers, semitrailers, pole trailers, and trucks less than eighty inches in width, manufactured or assembled prior to January 1, 1953, need not be equipped with electric turn signal lamps. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 7; 1963 c 154 § 5; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.070. Prior: 1959 c 319 § 32; 1955 c 269 § 7; prior: 1953 c 248 § 2, part; 1947 c 267 § 4, part; 1937 c 189 § 23, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 6360-23, part; RCW 46.40.090, part; 1929 c 178 § 1, part; 1927 c 309 § 15, part; RRS § 6362-15, part.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

Effective date—1963 c 154: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.080 Application of succeeding sections. Those sections of this chapter which follow immediately, including RCW 46.37.090, 46.37.100, 46.37.110, 46.37.120, and 46.37.130, relating to clearance lamps, marker lamps, and reflectors, shall apply as stated in said sections to vehicles of the type therein enumerated, namely buses, trucks, truck tractors, and trailers, semitrailers, and pole trailers, respectively, when operated upon any highway, and said vehicles shall be equipped as required and all lamp equipment required shall be lighted at the times mentioned in RCW 46.37.020. For purposes of the sections enumerated above, a camper, when mounted upon a motor vehicle, shall be considered part of the permanent structure of that motor vehicle. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 8; 1963 c 154 § 6; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.080. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 8; prior: 1947 c 267 § 3, part; 1937 c 189 § 17, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 6360-17, part; RCW 46.40.040, part.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

Effective date—1963 c 154: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.090 Additional equipment required on certain vehicles. In addition to other equipment required in RCW 46.37.040, 46.37.050, 46.37.060, and 46.37.070, the following vehicles shall be equipped as herein stated under the conditions stated in RCW 46.37.080, and in addition, the reflectors elsewhere enumerated for such vehicles shall conform to the requirements of RCW 46.37.120(1).

(1) Buses, trucks, motor homes, and motor vehicles with mounted campers eighty inches or more in over-all width:

(a) On the front, two clearance lamps, one at each side, and on vehicles manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1964, three identification lamps meeting the specifications of subdivision (6) [(7)] of this section;

(b) On the rear, two clearance lamps, one at each side, and after January 1, 1964, three identification lamps meeting the specifications of subdivision (6) [(7)] of this section;

(c) On each side, two side marker lamps, one at or near the front and one at or near the rear;

(d) On each side, two reflectors, one at or near the front and one at or near the rear.

(2) Trailers and semitrailers eighty inches or more in over-all width:

(a) On the front, two clearance lamps, one at each side;

(b) On the rear, two clearance lamps, one at each side, and after January 1, 1964, three identification lamps meeting the specifications of subdivision (6) [(7)] of this section;

(c) On each side, two side marker lamps, one at or near the front and one at or near the rear;

(d) On each side, two reflectors, one at or near the front and one at or near the rear: *Provided,* That a mobile home as defined by RCW 46.04.302 need not be

equipped with two side marker lamps or two side reflectors as required by subsection (2) (c) and (d) of this section while operated under the terms of a special permit authorized by RCW 46.44.090.

(3) Truck tractors:

On the front, two cab clearance lamps, one at each side, and on vehicles manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1964, three identification lamps meeting the specifications of subdivision (6) [(7)] of this section.

(4) Trailers, semitrailers, and pole trailers thirty feet or more in over-all length:

On each side, one amber side marker lamp and one amber reflector, centrally located with respect to the length of the vehicle: *Provided*, That a mobile home as defined by RCW 46.04.302 need not be equipped with such side marker lamp or reflector while operated under the terms of a special permit authorized by RCW 46.44.090.

(5) Pole trailers:

(a) On each side, one amber side marker lamp at or near the front of the load;

(b) One amber reflector at or near the front of the load;

(c) On the rearmost support for the load, one combination marker lamp showing amber to the front and red to the rear and side, mounted to indicate maximum width of the pole trailer.

(6) Boat trailers eighty inches or more in overall width:

(a) One on each side, at or near the midpoint, one clearance lamp performing the function of both a front and rear clearance lamp;

(b) On the rear, after June 1, 1978, three identification lamps meeting the specifications of subsection (7) of this section;

(c) One on each side, two side marker lamps, one at or near the front and one at or near the rear;

(d) On each side, two reflectors, one at or near the front and one at or near the rear.

(7) Whenever required or permitted by this chapter, identification lamps shall be grouped in a horizontal row, with lamp centers spaced not less than six nor more than twelve inches apart, and mounted on the permanent structure of the vehicle as close as practicable to the vertical centerline: *Provided, however*, That where the cab of a vehicle is not more than forty-two inches wide at the front roof line, a single identification lamp at the center of the cab shall be deemed to comply with the requirements for front identification lamps. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 9; 1963 c 154 § 7; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.090. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 9; prior: 1947 c 267 § 3, part; 1937 c 189 § 17, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 6360-17, part; RCW 46.40.040, part; 1933 c 156 §§ 5, part, 6, part; 1929 c 178 §§ 7, part, 8, part; 1927 c 309 §§ 27, part, 28, part; RRS §§ 6362-27, part, 6362-28, part; 1921 c 96 § 22, part; 1919 c 59 § 10, part; 1917 c 155 § 15, part.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

Effective date—1963 c 154: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.100 Color of clearance lamps, side marker lamps, back-up lamps, and reflectors. (1) Front clearance lamps and those marker lamps and reflectors mounted on the front or on the side near the front of a vehicle shall display or reflect an amber color.

(2) Rear clearance lamps and those marker lamps and reflectors mounted on the rear or on the sides near the rear of a vehicle shall display or reflect a red color.

(3) All lighting devices and reflectors mounted on the rear of any vehicle shall display or reflect a red color, except the stop lamp or other signal device, which may be red, amber or yellow, and except that the light illuminating the license plate shall be white and the light emitted by a back-up lamp shall be white or amber. [1961 c 12 § 46.37.100. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 10; prior: 1947 c 267 § 3, part; 1937 c 189 § 17, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 6360-17, part; RCW 46.40.040, part; 1933 c 156 §§ 5, part, 6, part; 1929 c 178 §§ 7, part, 8, part; 1927 c 309 §§ 27, part, 28, part; RRS §§ 6362-27, part, 6362-28, part; 1921 c 96 § 22, part; 1919 c 59 § 10, part; 1917 c 155 § 15, part; 1915 c 142 § 21, part.]

46.37.110 Mounting of reflectors, clearance lamps, identification lamps, and side marker lamps. (1) Reflectors when required by RCW 46.37.090 shall be mounted at a height not less than twenty-four inches and not higher than sixty inches above the ground on which the vehicle stands, except that if the highest part of the permanent structure of the vehicle is less than twenty-four inches the reflector at such point shall be mounted as high as that part of the permanent structure will permit.

The rear reflectors on a pole trailer may be mounted on each side of the bolster or load.

Any required red reflector on the rear of a vehicle may be incorporated with the tail lamp, but such reflector shall meet all the other reflector requirements of this chapter.

(2) Clearance lamps shall be mounted on the permanent structure of the vehicle in such a manner as to indicate the extreme height and width of the vehicle. When rear identification lamps are required and are mounted as high as is practicable, rear clearance lamps may be mounted at optional height, and when the mounting of front clearance lamps results in such lamps failing to indicate the extreme width of the trailer, such lamps may be mounted at optional height but must indicate, as near as practicable, the extreme width of the trailer. Clearance lamps on truck tractors shall be located so as to indicate the extreme width of the truck tractor cab. Clearance lamps and side marker lamps may be mounted in combination provided illumination is given as required herein with reference to both: *Provided*, That no rear clearance lamp may be combined in any shell or housing with any tail lamp or identification lamp. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 10; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.110. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 11; prior: 1947 c 267 § 3, part; 1937 c 189 § 17, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 6360-17, part; RCW 46.40.040, part; 1933 c 156 §§ 5, part, 6, part; 1929 c 178 §§ 7, part, 8, part; 1927 c 309 §§ 27, part, 28, part; RRS §§ 6362-27, part, 6362-28, part; 1921 c

96 § 22, part; 1919 c 59 § 10, part; 1917 c 155 § 15, part.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.120 Visibility of reflectors, clearance lamps, identification lamps, and side marker lamps. (1) Every reflector upon any vehicle referred to in RCW 46.37.090 shall be of such size and characteristics and so maintained as to be readily visible at nighttime from all distances within six hundred feet to one hundred feet from the vehicle when directly in front of lawful lower beams of head lamps, except that the visibility for reflectors on vehicles manufactured or assembled prior to January 1, 1970, shall be measured in front of the lawful upper beams of headlamps. Reflectors required to be mounted on the sides of the vehicle shall reflect the required color of light to the sides, and those mounted on the rear shall reflect a red color to the rear.

(2) Front and rear clearance lamps and identification lamps shall be capable of being seen and distinguished under normal atmospheric conditions at the times lights are required at all distances between five hundred feet and fifty feet from the front and rear, respectively, of the vehicle.

(3) Side marker lamps shall be capable of being seen and distinguished under normal atmospheric conditions at the times lights are required at all distances between five hundred feet and fifty feet from the side of the vehicle on which mounted. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 11; 1963 c 154 § 8; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.120. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 12; prior: 1947 c 267 § 3, part; 1937 c 189 § 17, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 6360-17, part; RCW 46.40.040, part; 1933 c 156 §§ 5, part, 6, part; 1929 c 178 §§ 7, part, 8, part; 1927 c 309 §§ 27, part, 28, part; RRS §§ 6362-27, part, 6362-28, part; 1921 c 96 § 22, part; 1919 c 59 § 10, part; 1917 c 155 § 15, part.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

Effective date—1963 c 154: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.130 Obstructed lights not required. Whenever motor and other vehicles are operated in combination during the time that lights are required, any lamp (except tail lamps) need not be lighted which, by reason of its location on a vehicle of the combination, would be obscured by another vehicle of the combination, but this shall not affect the requirement that lighted clearance lamps be displayed on the front of the foremost vehicle required to have clearance lamps; nor that all lights required on the rear of the rearmost vehicle of any combination shall be lighted. [1961 c 12 § 46.37.130. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 13.]

46.37.140 Lamps, reflectors, and flags on projecting load. Whenever the load upon any vehicle extends to the rear four feet or more beyond the bed or body of such vehicle there shall be displayed at the extreme rear end of the load, at the times specified in RCW 46.37.020, two red lamps, visible from a distance of at least five hundred feet to the rear, two red reflectors visible at

night from all distances within six hundred feet to one hundred feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful lower beams of headlamps, and located so as to indicate maximum width, and on each side one red lamp, visible from a distance of at least five hundred feet to the side, located so as to indicate maximum overhang. There shall be displayed at all other times on any vehicle having a load which extends beyond its sides or more than four feet beyond its rear, red flags, not less than twelve inches square, marking the extremities of such loads, at each point where a lamp would otherwise be required by this section, under RCW 46.37.020. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 12; 1963 c 154 § 9; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.140. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 14; prior: 1937 c 189 § 18; RRS § 6360-18; RCW 46.40.050; 1929 c 178 § 11, part; 1927 c 309 § 32, part, RRS § 6362-32, part; 1921 c 96 § 22, part; 1919 c 59 § 10, part; 1917 c 155 § 15, part.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

Effective date—1963 c 154: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.150 Lamps on vehicles—Parked or stopped vehicles, lighting requirements. (1) Every vehicle shall be equipped with one or more lamps, which, when lighted, shall display a white or amber light visible from a distance of one thousand feet to the front of the vehicle, and a red light visible from a distance of one thousand feet to the rear of the vehicle. The location of said lamp or lamps shall always be such that at least one lamp or combination of lamps meeting the requirements of this section is installed as near as practicable to the side of the vehicle which is closest to passing traffic.

(2) Whenever a vehicle is lawfully parked upon a street or highway during the hours between a half hour after sunset and a half hour before sunrise and in the event there is sufficient light to reveal any person or object within a distance of one thousand feet upon such street or highway, no lights need be displayed upon such parked vehicle.

(3) Whenever a vehicle is parked or stopped upon a roadway or shoulder adjacent thereto, outside an incorporated city or town, whether attended or unattended, during the hours between a half hour after sunset and a half hour before sunrise and there is insufficient light to reveal any person or object within a distance of one thousand feet upon such highway, such vehicle so parked or stopped shall be equipped with and shall display lamps meeting the requirements of subsection (1) of this section.

(4) Any lighted head lamps upon a parked vehicle shall be depressed or dimmed. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 13; 1963 c 154 § 10; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.150. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 15; prior: 1937 c 189 § 19; RRS § 6360-19; RCW 46.40.060; 1933 c 156 § 8; 1929 c 178 § 10; 1927 c 309 § 31; RRS § 6362-31.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

Effective date—1963 c 154: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.160 Hazard warning lights, lamps, and reflectors on farm tractors, farm equipment, and implements of

husbandry—Slow-moving vehicle emblem. (1) Every farm tractor and every self-propelled unit of farm equipment or implement of husbandry manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1970, shall be equipped with vehicular hazard warning lights of the type described in RCW 46.37.215 visible from a distance of not less than one thousand feet to the front and rear in normal sunlight, which shall be displayed whenever any such vehicle is operated upon a highway.

(2) Every self-propelled unit of farm equipment or implement of husbandry manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1970, shall at all times, and every other motor vehicle shall at times mentioned in RCW 46.37-.020, be equipped with lamps and reflectors as follows:

(a) At least two headlamps meeting the requirements of RCW 46.37.220, 46.37.240, or 46.37.260;

(b) At least one red lamp visible when lighted from a distance of not less than one thousand feet to the rear mounted as far to the left of center of vehicle as practicable;

(c) At least two red reflectors visible from all distances within six hundred to one hundred feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful lower beams of headlamps.

(3) Every combination of farm tractor and towed farm equipment or towed implement of husbandry shall at all times mentioned in RCW 46.37.020 be equipped with lamps and reflectors as follows:

(a) The farm tractor element of every such combination shall be equipped as required in subsections (1) and (2) of this section;

(b) The towed unit of farm equipment or implement of husbandry element of such combination shall be equipped on the rear with two red lamps visible when lighted from a distance of not less than one thousand feet to the rear, and two red reflectors visible to the rear from all distances within six hundred feet to one hundred feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful upper beams of head lamps. One reflector shall be so positioned to indicate, as nearly as practicable, the extreme left projection of the towed unit;

(c) If the towed unit or its load obscures either of the vehicle hazard warning lights on the tractor, the towed unit shall be equipped with vehicle hazard warning lights described in subsection (1) of this section.

(4) The two red lamps and the two red reflectors required in the foregoing subsections of this section on a self-propelled unit of farm equipment or implement of husbandry or combination of farm tractor and towed farm equipment shall be so positioned as to show from the rear as nearly as practicable the extreme width of the vehicle or combination carrying them: *Provided*, That if all other requirements are met, reflective tape or paint may be used in lieu of reflectors required by subsection (3) of this section.

(5) After January 1, 1970, every farm tractor and every self-propelled unit of farm equipment or implement of husbandry designed for operation at speeds not in excess of twenty-five miles per hour shall at all times be equipped with a slow moving vehicle emblem mounted

on the rear except as provided in subsection (6) of this section.

(6) After January 1, 1970, every combination of farm tractor and towed farm equipment or towed implement of husbandry normally operating at speeds not in excess of twenty-five miles per hour shall at all times be equipped with a slow moving vehicle emblem as follows:

(a) Where the towed unit is sufficiently large to obscure the slow moving vehicle emblem on the farm tractor, the towed unit shall be equipped with a slow moving vehicle emblem. In such cases, the towing vehicle need not display the emblem;

(b) Where the slow moving vehicle emblem on the farm tractor unit is not obscured by the towed unit, then either or both may be equipped with the required emblem but it shall be sufficient if either has it.

(7) The emblem required by subsections (5) and (6) of this section shall comply with current standards and specifications as promulgated by the state commission on equipment. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 14; 1969 ex.s. c 281 § 22; 1963 c 154 § 11; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.160. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 16.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

Effective date—1963 c 154: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.170 Lamps and reflectors on other vehicles and equipment—Slow-moving vehicle emblem on animal-drawn vehicles. (1) Every vehicle, including animal-drawn vehicles and vehicles referred to in RCW 46.37.010(3), not specifically required by the provisions of RCW 46.37.020 through 46.37.330 to be equipped with lamps, or other lighting devices, shall at all times specified in RCW 46.37.020 be equipped with at least one lamp displaying a white light visible from a distance of not less than one thousand feet to the front of said vehicle, and shall also be equipped with two lamps displaying red light visible from a distance of not less than one thousand feet to the rear of said vehicle, or as an alternative, one lamp displaying a red light visible from a distance of not less than one thousand feet to the rear and two red reflectors visible from all distances of six hundred to one hundred feet to the rear when illuminated by the lawful lower beams of head lamps.

(2) After June 1, 1978, every animal-drawn vehicle shall at all times be equipped with a slow-moving vehicle emblem complying with RCW 46.37.160(7). [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 15; 1963 c 154 § 12; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.170. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 17; prior: 1937 c 189 § 21; RRS § 6360-21; RCW 46.40.080; 1927 c 309 § 34; 1921 c 96 § 22, part; 1917 c 40 § 1; RRS § 6362-34.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

Effective date—1963 c 154: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.180 Spot lamps and auxiliary lamps. (1) Spot lamps. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed two spot lamps and every lighted spot lamp shall be so aimed and used that no part of the high intensity portion of the beam will strike the windshield, or any windows, mirror, or occupant of another vehicle in use.

(2) Fog lamps. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed two fog lamps mounted on the front at a height of not less than twelve inches nor more than thirty inches above the level surface upon which the vehicle stands and so aimed that when the vehicle is not loaded none of the high intensity portion of the light to the left of the center of the vehicle shall at a distance of twenty-five feet ahead project higher than a level of four inches below the level of the center of the lamp from which it comes. Lighted fog lamps meeting the above requirements may be used with lower head lamp beams as specified in RCW 46.37.220.

(3) Auxiliary passing lamps. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed two auxiliary passing lamps mounted on the front at a height not less than twenty-four inches nor more than forty-two inches above the level surface upon which the vehicle stands. The provisions of RCW 46.37.220 shall apply to any combinations of head lamps and auxiliary passing lamps.

(4) Auxiliary driving lamps. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed two auxiliary driving lamps mounted on the front at a height not less than sixteen inches nor more than forty-two inches above the level surface upon which the vehicle stands. The provisions of RCW 46.37.220 shall apply to any combination of head lamps and auxiliary driving lamps. [1963 c 154 § 13; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.180. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 18; prior: 1949 c 157 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 6360-22a; RCW 46.40.110, 46.40.120.]

Effective date—1963 c 154: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.184 Red flashing lights on fire department vehicles. All fire department vehicles in service shall be identified by red lights of an intermittent flashing type, visible from both front and rear for a distance of five hundred feet under normal atmospheric conditions. Such red flashing lights shall be well separated from the headlights so that they will not black out when headlights are on. Such red flashing lights shall be in operation at all times when such vehicle is on emergency status. [1961 c 12 § 46.37.184. Prior: 1953 c 161 § 1. Formerly RCW 46.40.220.]

46.37.185 Green light on firemen's private cars. Firemen, when approved by the chief of their respective service, shall be authorized to use a green light on the front of their private cars when on emergency duty only. Such green light shall be visible for a distance of two hundred feet under normal atmospheric conditions and shall be of a type and mounting approved by the commission on equipment. The use of the green light shall only be for the purpose of identification and the operator of a vehicle so equipped shall not be entitled to any of the privileges provided in RCW 46.61.035 for the operators of authorized emergency vehicles. [1971 ex.s. c 92 § 3; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.185. Prior: 1953 c 161 § 2. Formerly RCW 46.40.230.]

46.37.186 Fire department sign or plate on private car. (1) No private vehicle, bearing a sign or plate indicating a fire department connection, shall be driven or

operated on any public highway, except when the owner thereof is a bona fide member of a fire department.

(2) Any sign or plate indicating fire department connection on a private car of any member of a fire department shall include the name of the municipality or fire department organization to which the owner belongs. [1961 c 12 § 46.37.186. Prior: 1953 c 161 § 3. Formerly RCW 46.40.240.]

46.37.187 Green light, sign or plate—Identification card required. Any individual displaying a green light as authorized in RCW 46.37.185, or a sign or plate as authorized in RCW 46.37.186, shall also carry attached to a convenient location on the private vehicle to which the green light or sign or plate is attached, an identification card showing the name of the owner of said vehicle, the organization to which he or she belongs and bearing the signature of the chief of the service involved. [1971 ex.s. c 92 § 2; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.187. Prior: 1953 c 161 § 4. Formerly RCW 46.40.250.]

46.37.188 Penalty for violation of RCW 46.37.184 through 46.37.188. Every violation of RCW 46.37.184, 46.37.185, 46.37.186, or 46.37.187 is a traffic infraction. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 70; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.188. Prior: 1953 c 161 § 5. Formerly RCW 46.40.260.]

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

~~**46.37.190 Red lights on emergency vehicles, school buses, private carrier buses, police vehicles—Sirens on emergency vehicles—Blue lights authorized on certain police vehicles—Driver's duty to yield and stop.** (1) Every authorized emergency vehicle shall, in addition to any other equipment and distinctive marking required by this chapter, be equipped with at least one lamp capable of displaying a red light visible from at least five hundred feet in normal sunlight and a siren capable of giving an audible signal.~~

~~(2) Every school bus and private carrier bus shall, in addition to any other equipment and distinctive markings required by this chapter, be equipped with a "stop" signal upon a background not less than fourteen by eighteen inches displaying the word "stop" in letters of distinctly contrasting colors not less than eight inches high, and shall further be equipped with signal lamps mounted as high and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, which shall be capable of displaying to the front two alternately flashing red lights located at the same level and to the rear two alternately flashing red lights located at the same level and these lights shall have sufficient intensity to be visible at five hundred feet in normal sunlight.~~

~~(3) A police vehicle when used as an authorized emergency vehicle, may but need not be equipped with alternately flashing red lights specified herein. A police vehicle may, in addition to or in lieu of the red light specified in subsection (1), be equipped with one or more blue lights.~~

~~(4) The alternately flashing red lights described in subsections (2) and (3) of this section shall not be used~~

adopt, apply and enforce such reasonable rules and regulations (1) relating to proper types of vehicles or combinations thereof for hauling passengers, commodities, freight and supplies, (2) relating to vehicle equipment, and (3) relating to the enforcement of the provisions of this title with regard to vehicle equipment, as may be deemed necessary for the public welfare and safety in addition to but not inconsistent with the provisions of this title.

The state commission on equipment is authorized to adopt by regulation federal standards relating to motor vehicles and vehicle equipment, issued pursuant to the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966, or any amendment to said act, notwithstanding any provision in Title 46 RCW inconsistent with such standards. Federal standards adopted pursuant to this section shall be applicable only to vehicles manufactured in a model year following the adoption of such standards. [1982 c 106 § 1; 1967 ex.s. c 145 § 56; 1967 c 32 § 49; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.005. Prior: 1943 c 133 § 1; 1937 c 189 § 6; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6360-6; 1927 c 309 § 14, part; RRS § 6362-14, part. Formerly RCW 46.36.010.]

Severability—1967 ex.s. c 145: See RCW 47.98.043.

Towing operators, appointment of: RCW 46.61.567.

46.37.190 Red lights on emergency vehicles, school buses, private carrier buses—Colored lights and sirens on emergency and law enforcement vehicles—Driver's duty to yield and stop. (1) Every authorized emergency vehicle shall, in addition to any other equipment and distinctive marking required by this chapter, be equipped with at least one lamp capable of displaying a red light visible from at least five hundred feet in normal sunlight and a siren capable of giving an audible signal.

(2) Every school bus and private carrier bus shall, in addition to any other equipment and distinctive markings required by this chapter, be equipped with a "stop" signal upon a background not less than fourteen by eighteen inches displaying the word "stop" in letters of distinctly contrasting colors not less than eight inches high, and shall further be equipped with signal lamps mounted as high and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, which shall be capable of displaying to the front two alternately flashing red lights located at the same level and to the rear two alternately flashing red lights located at the same level and these lights shall have sufficient intensity to be visible at five hundred feet in normal sunlight.

(3) Vehicles operated by public agencies whose law enforcement duties include the authority to stop and detain motor vehicles on the public highways of the state may be equipped with a siren and lights of a color and type designated by the commission on equipment for that purpose. The commission may prohibit the use of these sirens and lights on vehicles other than the vehicles described in this subsection.

(4) The lights described in this section shall not be mounted nor used on any vehicle other than a school bus, a private carrier bus, or an authorized emergency or law enforcement vehicle.

(5) The use of the signal equipment described herein shall impose upon drivers of other vehicles the obligation to yield right of way and stop as prescribed in RCW 46.61.210, 46.61.370, and 46.61.350. [1982 c 101 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 92 § 1; 1970 ex.s. c 100 § 5; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 53; 1963 c 154 § 14; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.190. Prior: 1957 c 66 § 1; 1955 c 269 § 19.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

46.37.527 Motorcycles and motor-driven cycles—Brake requirements. Every motorcycle and motor-driven cycle must comply with the provisions of RCW 46.37.351, except that:

(1) Motorcycles and motor-driven cycles need not be equipped with parking brakes;

(2) The wheel of a sidecar attached to a motorcycle or to a motor-driven cycle, and the front wheel of a motor-driven cycle need not be equipped with brakes, if such motorcycle or motor-driven cycle is otherwise capable of complying with the braking performance requirements of RCW 46.37.528 and 46.37.529;

(3) Motorcycles shall be equipped with brakes operating on both the front and rear wheels unless the vehicle was originally manufactured without both front and rear brakes: *Provided*, That a front brake shall not be required on any motorcycle over twenty-five years old which was originally manufactured without a front brake and which has been restored to its original condition and is being ridden to or from or otherwise in conjunction with an antique or classic motorcycle contest, show or other such assemblage: *Provided further*, That no front brake shall be required on any motorcycle manufactured prior to January 1, 1931. [1982 c 77 § 6; 1977 ex.s. c 355 § 49.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

Severability—1982 c 77: See note following RCW 46.20.500.

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.530 Motorcycles or motor-driven cycles—Mirrors, glasses, goggles, face shields, and helmets—Regulations and specifications by state commission on equipment. (1) It is unlawful:

(a) For any person to operate a motorcycle or motor-driven cycle not equipped with mirrors on the left and right sides of the motorcycle which shall be so located as to give the driver a complete view of the highway for a distance of at least two hundred feet to the rear of the motorcycle or motor-driven cycle: *Provided*, That mirrors shall not be required on any motorcycle or motor-driven cycle over twenty-five years old originally manufactured without mirrors and which has been restored to its original condition and which is being ridden to or from or otherwise in conjunction with an antique or classic motorcycle contest, show or other such assemblage: *Provided further*, That no mirror shall be required on any motorcycle manufactured prior to January 1, 1931;

(b) For any person to operate a motorcycle or motor-driven cycle which does not have a windshield unless

wearing glasses, goggles, or a face shield of a type approved by the state commission on equipment;

(c) For any person to sell or offer for sale a motorcycle helmet which does not meet the requirements established by the state commission on equipment.

(2) The state commission on equipment is hereby authorized and empowered to adopt and amend regulations, pursuant to the administrative procedure act, concerning the standards and procedures for approval of glasses, goggles, face shields, and protective helmets. The state commission on equipment shall maintain and publish a list of those devices which the commission on equipment has approved. [1982 c 77 § 7; 1977 ex.s. c 355 § 55; 1971 ex.s. c 150 § 1; 1969 c 42 § 1; 1967 c 232 § 4.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

Severability—1982 c 77: See note following RCW 46.20.500.

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

Maximum height for handlebars: RCW 46.61.611.

Riding on motorcycles: RCW 46.61.610.

Chapter 46.52

ACCIDENTS—REPORTS—ABANDONED VEHICLES

Sections

46.52.120 Case record of convictions and traffic infractions—
Cross reference to accident reports.

46.52.120 Case record of convictions and traffic infractions—Cross reference to accident reports. (1) It shall be the duty of the director to keep a case record on every motor vehicle driver licensed under the laws of this state, together with information on each, showing all the convictions and findings of traffic infractions certified by the courts and an index cross reference record of each accident reported relating to such individuals with a brief statement of the cause of such accident, which index cross reference record shall be furnished to the director by the chief of the Washington state patrol, with reference to each driver involved in the reported accidents.

(2) The case record shall be maintained in two parts.

(a) One part shall be the employment driving record of the person which shall include all motor vehicle accidents in which the person is involved while the person is driving a commercial motor vehicle as an employee of another, all convictions of the person for violation of the motor vehicle laws while the person is driving a commercial motor vehicle as an employee of another, and all findings that the person has committed a traffic infraction while the person is driving a commercial motor vehicle as an employee of another. The same reports shall be entered when the person is a law enforcement officer or fire fighter as defined in RCW 41.26.030, or a state patrol officer, and is driving an official police, state patrol, or fire department vehicle in the course of their official duties.

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(b) The other part shall include all other accidents, convictions, and findings that the person has committed a traffic infraction.

(3) Such records shall be for the confidential use of the director and the chief of the Washington state patrol and for such police officers or other cognizant public officials as may be designated by law. Such case records shall not be offered as evidence in any court except in case appeal is taken from the order of director, suspending, revoking, canceling, or refusing vehicle driver's license.

(4) It shall be the duty of the director to tabulate and analyze vehicle driver's case records and to suspend, revoke, cancel, or refuse any vehicle driver's license to any person when it is deemed from facts contained in the case record of such person that it is for the best interest of public safety that such person be denied the privilege of operating a motor vehicle. Whenever the director may order the vehicle driver's license of any such person suspended, revoked, or canceled, or shall refuse the issuance of vehicle driver's license, such suspension, revocation, cancellation, or refusal shall be final and effective unless appeal from the decision of the director shall be taken as provided by law. [1982 c 52 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 136 § 83; 1977 ex.s. c 356 § 1; 1967 c 32 § 62; 1961 c 12 § 46.52.120. Prior: 1937 c 189 § 144; RRS § 6360-144.]

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

Chapter 46.61

RULES OF THE ROAD

Sections

OBEDIENCE TO AND EFFECT OF TRAFFIC LAWS

46.61.024 Attempting to elude pursuing police vehicle.

DRIVING ON RIGHT SIDE OF ROADWAY—OVERTAKING AND PASSING—USE OF ROADWAY

46.61.160 Restrictions on use of limited-access highway—Use by bicyclists.

RECKLESS DRIVING, DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED, AND NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE BY VEHICLE

46.61.515 Driving or being in physical control of motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs—Penalties—Alcohol or drug problem, treatment—Penalty assessments in addition to fines, etc.—Suspension or revocation of license—Appeal.

OPERATION OF BICYCLES AND PLAY VEHICLES

46.61.750 Effect of regulations—Penalty.

46.61.758 Hand signals.

46.61.770 Riding on roadways and bicycle paths.

OBEDIENCE TO AND EFFECT OF TRAFFIC LAWS

46.61.024 Attempting to elude pursuing police vehicle. Any driver of a motor vehicle who willfully fails or refuses to immediately bring his vehicle to a stop and who drives his vehicle in a manner indicating a wanton or willful disregard for the lives or property of others while attempting to elude a pursuing police vehicle, after

on any vehicle other than a school bus, a private carrier bus, or an authorized emergency vehicle. The blue lights described in subsection (3) of this section may only be used on publicly owned police vehicles of a police department, sheriff's office and the Washington state patrol.

(5) The use of the signal equipment described herein shall impose upon drivers of other vehicles the obligation to yield right of way and stop as prescribed in RCW 46.61.210, 46.61.370, and 46.61.350. [1971 ex.s. c 92 § 1; 1970 ex.s. c 100 § 5; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 53; 1963 c 154 § 14; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.190. Prior: 1957 c 66 § 1; 1955 c 269 § 19.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

~~46.37.194 Red lights on emergency vehicles, school buses, private carrier buses, police vehicles—Authorized emergency vehicles—Rules, tests, approval by commission on equipment. The state commission on equipment may make rules and regulations relating to authorized emergency vehicles and shall test and approve sirens and emergency vehicle lamps to be used on such vehicles. [1961 c 12 § 46.37.194. Prior: 1957 c 66 § 3.]~~

46.37.196 Red lights on emergency tow trucks. All emergency tow trucks shall be identified by an intermittent or revolving red light capable of 360° visibility at a distance of five hundred feet under normal atmospheric conditions. This intermittent or revolving red light shall be used only at the scene of an emergency or accident, and it will be unlawful to use such light while traveling to or from an emergency or accident, or for any other purposes. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 16.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.200 Stop lamps and electric turn signals. (1) Any vehicle may be equipped and when required under this chapter shall be equipped with a stop lamp or lamps on the rear of the vehicle which shall display a red or amber light, or any shade of color between red and amber, visible from a distance of not less than one hundred feet and on any vehicle manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1964, three hundred feet to the rear in normal sunlight, and which shall be actuated upon application of a service brake, and which may but need not be incorporated with one or more other rear lamps.

(2) Any vehicle may be equipped and when required under RCW 46.37.070(2) shall be equipped with electric turn signals which shall indicate an intention to turn by flashing lights showing to the front and rear of a vehicle or on a combination of vehicles on the side of the vehicle or combination toward which the turn is to be made. The lamps showing to the front shall be mounted on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable and, when signaling, shall emit amber light: *Provided*, That on any vehicle manufactured prior to January 1, 1969, the lamps showing to the front may emit white or amber light, or any shade of light between white and amber. The lamp showing to the rear shall be mounted

on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, and, when signaling, shall emit a red or amber light, or any shade of color between red and amber. Turn signal lamps shall be visible from a distance of not less than five hundred feet to the front and rear in normal sunlight. Turn signal lamps may, but need not be, incorporated in other lamps on the vehicle. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 17; 1963 c 154 § 15; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.200. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 20; prior: 1953 c 248 § 2, part; 1947 c 267 § 4, part; 1937 c 189 § 23, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 6360-23, part; RCW 46.40.090, part; 1929 c 178 § 1, part; 1927 c 309 § 15, part; RRS § 6362-15.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

Effective date—1963 c 154: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.210 Additional lighting equipment. (1) Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than two side cowl or fender lamps which shall emit an amber or white light without glare.

(2) Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than one running-board courtesy lamp on each side thereof which shall emit a white or amber light without glare.

(3) Any motor vehicle may be equipped with one or more back-up lamps either separately or in combination with other lamps, but any such back-up lamp or lamps shall not be lighted when the motor vehicle is in forward motion.

(4) Any vehicle may be equipped with one or more side marker lamps, and any such lamp may be flashed in conjunction with turn or vehicular hazard warning signals. Side marker lamps located toward the front of a vehicle shall be amber, and side marker lamps located toward the rear shall be red.

(5) Any vehicle eighty inches or more in over-all width, if not otherwise required by RCW 46.37.090, may be equipped with not more than three identification lamps showing to the front which shall emit an amber light without glare and not more than three identification lamps showing to the rear which shall emit a red light without glare. Such lamps shall be mounted as specified in RCW 46.37.090(6) [(7)].

(6) (a) Every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, truck tractor, and pole trailer used in the state of Washington may be equipped with an auxiliary lighting system consisting of:

(i) One green light to be activated when the accelerator of the motor vehicle is depressed;

(ii) Not more than two amber lights to be activated when the motor vehicle is moving forward, or standing and idling, but is not under the power of the engine.

(b) Such auxiliary system shall not interfere with the operation of vehicle stop lamps or turn signals, as required by RCW 46.37.070. Such system, however, may operate in conjunction with such stop lamps or turn signals.

(c) Only one color of the system may be illuminated at any one time, and at all times either the green light, or amber light or lights shall be illuminated when the stop lamps of the vehicle are not illuminated.

(d) The green light, and the amber light or lights, when illuminated shall be plainly visible at a distance of one thousand feet to the rear.

(e) Only one such system may be mounted on a motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, truck tractor, or pole trailer; and such system shall be rear mounted in a horizontal fashion, at a height of not more than seventy-two inches, nor less than twenty inches, as provided by RCW 46.37.050.

(f) On a combination of vehicles, only the lights of the rearmost vehicle need actually be seen and distinguished as provided in subparagraph (d) of this subsection.

(g) Each manufacturer's model of such a system as described in this subsection shall be approved by the commission on equipment as provided for in RCW 46.37.005 and 46.37.320, before it may be sold or offered for sale in the state of Washington. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 18; 1975 1st ex.s. c 242 § 1; 1963 c 154 § 16; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.210. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 21; prior: 1937 c 189 § 24; RRS § 6360-24; RCW 46.40.100.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

Effective date—1963 c 154: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.215 Hazard warning lamps. (1) Any vehicle may be equipped with lamps for the purpose of warning other operators of other vehicles of the presence of a vehicular traffic hazard requiring the exercise of unusual care in approaching, overtaking, or passing.

(2) After June 1, 1978, every motor home, bus, truck, truck tractor, trailer, semitrailer, or pole trailer eighty inches or more in overall width or thirty feet or more in overall length shall be equipped with lamps meeting the requirements of this section.

(3) Vehicular hazard warning signal lamps used to display such warning to the front shall be mounted at the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, and shall display simultaneously flashing amber light: *Provided*, That on any vehicle manufactured prior to January 1, 1969, the lamps showing to the front may display simultaneously flashing white or amber lights, or any shade of color between white and amber. The lamps used to display such warning to the rear shall be mounted at the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, and shall show simultaneously flashing amber or red lights, or any shade of color between amber and red. These warning lights shall be visible from a distance of not less than five hundred feet in normal sunlight. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 19.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.220 Multiple-beam road-lighting equipment. Except as hereinafter provided, the head lamps or the auxiliary driving lamp or the auxiliary passing lamp or combination thereof on motor vehicles shall be so arranged that the driver may select at will between distributions of light projected to different elevations, and such lamps may be so arranged that such selection can be made automatically subject to the following limitations:

(1) There shall be an uppermost distribution of light, or composite beam, so aimed and of such intensity as to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of four hundred fifty feet ahead for all conditions of loading;

(2) There shall be a lowermost distribution of light, or composite beam, so aimed and of sufficient intensity to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of one hundred fifty feet ahead; and on a straight level road under any conditions of loading none of the high intensity portion of the beam shall be directed to strike the eyes of an approaching driver;

(3) Every new motor vehicle registered in this state after January 1, 1948, which has multiple-beam road-lighting equipment shall be equipped with a beam indicator, which shall be lighted whenever the uppermost distribution of light from the head lamps is in use, and shall not otherwise be lighted. Said indicator shall be so designed and located that when lighted it will be readily visible without glare to the driver of the vehicle so equipped. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 20; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.220. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 22; prior: 1947 c 267 § 5, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 6360-25a, part; RCW 46.40.140, part; 1933 c 156 § 3, part; 1929 c 178 § 5, part; 1927 c 309 § 22, part; RRS § 6362-22, part.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.230 Use of multiple-beam road-lighting equipment. (1) Whenever a motor vehicle is being operated on a roadway or shoulder adjacent thereto during the times specified in RCW 46.37.020, the driver shall use a distribution of light, or composite beam, directed high enough and of sufficient intensity to reveal persons and vehicles at a safe distance in advance of the vehicle, subject to the following requirements and limitations:

(2) Whenever a driver of a vehicle approaches an oncoming vehicle within five hundred feet, such driver shall use a distribution of light, or composite beam, so aimed that the glaring rays are not projected into the eyes of the oncoming driver. The lowermost distribution of light, or composite beam, specified in RCW 46.37.220(2) shall be deemed to avoid glare at all times, regardless of road contour and loading.

(3) Whenever the driver of a vehicle approaches another vehicle from the rear within three hundred feet such driver shall use a distribution of light permissible under this chapter other than the uppermost distribution of light specified in RCW 46.37.220(1). [1963 c 154 § 17; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.230. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 23; prior: 1947 c 267 § 5, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 6360-25a, part; RCW 46.40.140, part; 1933 c 156 § 3, part; 1929 c 178 § 5, part; 1927 c 309 § 22, part; RRS § 6362-22, part.]

Effective date—1963 c 154: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.240 Single-beam road-lighting equipment. Head lamp systems which provide only a single distribution of light shall be permitted on all farm tractors regardless of date of manufacture, and on all other motor vehicles manufactured and sold prior to one year after March 18, 1955, in lieu of multiple-beam road-lighting

equipment herein specified if the single distribution of light complies with the following requirements and limitations:

(1) The head lamps shall be so aimed that when the vehicle is not loaded none of the high intensity portion of the light shall at a distance of twenty-five feet ahead project higher than a level of five inches below the level of the center of the lamp from which it comes, and in no case higher than forty-two inches above the level on which the vehicle stands at a distance of seventy-five feet ahead;

(2) The intensity shall be sufficient to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least two hundred feet. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 21; 1963 c 154 § 18; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.240. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 24; prior: 1947 c 267 § 5, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 6360-25a, part; RCW 46.40.140, part; 1933 c 156 § 3, part; 1929 c 178 § 5, part; 1927 c 309 § 22, part; RRS § 6362-22, part.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

Effective date—1963 c 154: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.260 Alternate road lighting equipment. Any motor vehicle may be operated under the conditions specified in RCW 46.37.020 when equipped with two lighted lamps upon the front thereof capable of revealing persons and objects one hundred feet ahead in lieu of lamps required in RCW 46.37.220 or 46.37.240: *Provided, however,* That at no time shall it be operated at a speed in excess of twenty miles per hour. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 22; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.260. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 26; prior: 1937 c 189 § 27; RRS § 6360-27; RCW 46.40.150.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.270 Number of lamps required—Number of additional lamps permitted. (1) At all times specified in RCW 46.37.020, at least two lighted lamps shall be displayed, one on each side at the front of every motor vehicle, except when such vehicle is parked subject to the regulations governing lights on parked vehicles.

(2) Whenever a motor vehicle equipped with head lamps as herein required is also equipped with any auxiliary lamps or a spot lamp or any other lamp on the front thereof projecting a beam of intensity greater than three hundred candlepower, not more than a total of two of any such additional lamps on the front of a vehicle shall be lighted at any one time when upon a highway. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 23; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.270. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 27; prior: 1937 c 189 § 28; RRS § 6360-28; RCW 46.40.160; 1929 c 178 § 2; 1927 c 309 § 19; 1921 c 96 § 22, part; 1919 c 59 § 10, part; 1917 c 155 § 15, part; 1915 c 142 § 21, part; RRS § 6362-19.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.280 Special restrictions on lamps. (1) During the times specified in RCW 46.37.020, any lighted lamp or illuminating device upon a motor vehicle, other than head lamps, spot lamps, auxiliary lamps, flashing turn

signals, emergency vehicle warning lamps, warning lamps authorized by the state commission on equipment and school bus warning lamps, which projects a beam of light of an intensity greater than three hundred candlepower shall be so directed that no part of the high intensity portion of the beam will strike the level of the roadway on which the vehicle stands at a distance of more than seventy-five feet from the vehicle.

(2) Except as required in RCW 46.37.190 no person shall drive or move any vehicle or equipment upon any highway with any lamp or device thereon displaying a red light visible from directly in front of the center thereof.

(3) Flashing lights are prohibited except as required in RCW 46.37.190, 46.37.200, 46.37.210, 46.37.215, and 46.37.300, and warning lamps authorized by the state commission on equipment. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 24; 1963 c 154 § 19; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.280. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 28; prior: 1949 c 157 § 2; 1947 c 267 § 6; 1947 c 200 § 2; 1937 c 189 § 29; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 6360-29; RCW 46.40.170; 1927 c 309 § 33; RRS § 6362-33.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

Effective date—1963 c 154: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.290 Special lighting equipment on school buses and private carrier buses. The state commission on equipment is authorized to adopt standards and specifications applicable to lighting equipment on and special warning devices to be carried by school buses and private carrier buses consistent with the provisions of this chapter, but supplemental thereto. Such standards and specifications shall correlate with and, so far as possible, conform to the specifications then current as approved by the society of automotive engineers. [1977 c 45 § 1; 1970 ex.s. c 100 § 6; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.290. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 29; prior: 1937 c 189 § 25, part; RRS § 6360-25, part; RCW 46.40.130, part; 1929 c 178 § 3, part; 1927 c 309 § 20, part; RRS § 6362-20, part.]

46.37.300 Standards for lights on snow-removal or highway maintenance and service equipment. (1) The state commission on equipment shall adopt standards and specifications applicable to head lamps, clearance lamps, identification and other lamps on snow-removal and other highway maintenance and service equipment when operated on the highways of this state in lieu of the lamps otherwise required on motor vehicles by this chapter. Such standards and specifications may permit the use of flashing lights for purposes of identification on snow-removal and other highway maintenance and service equipment when in service upon the highways. The standards and specifications for lamps referred to in this section shall correlate with and, so far as possible, conform with those approved by the American association of state highway officials.

(2) It shall be unlawful to operate any snow-removal and other highway maintenance and service equipment on any highway unless the lamps thereon comply with and are lighted when and as required by the standards and specifications adopted as provided in this section.

[1963 c 154 § 20; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.300. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 30.]

Effective date—1963 c 154: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.310 Selling or using lamps or equipment. (1) On and after January 1, 1938, no person shall have for sale, sell or offer for sale for use upon or as a part of the equipment of a motor vehicle, trailer or semitrailer, or use upon any such vehicle any head lamp, auxiliary, or fog lamp, rear lamp, signal lamp or reflector, which reflector is required hereunder, or parts of any of the foregoing which tend to change the original design or performance, unless of a type which has been submitted to the state commission on equipment and approved by it.

(2) No person shall have for sale, sell or offer for sale for use upon or as a part of the equipment of a motor vehicle, trailer or semitrailer any lamp or device mentioned in this section which has been approved by the state commission on equipment unless such lamp or device bears thereon the trademark or name under which it is approved so as to be legible when installed.

(3) No person shall use upon any motor vehicle, trailer or semitrailer any lamps mentioned in this section unless said lamps are mounted, adjusted and aimed in accordance with instructions of the state commission on equipment. [1961 c 12 § 46.37.310. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 31; prior: 1937 c 189 § 30; RRS § 6360-30; RCW 46.40.180; 1929 c 178 § 12; 1927 c 309 § 35; RRS § 6362-35.]

46.37.320 Authority of state commission on equipment with reference to lighting devices (as amended by 1977 ex.s. c 20). (1) The state commission on equipment is hereby authorized to approve or disapprove lighting devices and to issue and enforce regulations establishing standards and specifications for the approval of such lighting devices, and their installation, adjustment, and aiming, when in use on motor vehicles. Such regulations shall correlate with and, so far as practicable, conform to the then current standards and specifications of the society of automotive engineers applicable to such equipment and to the headlamp standards established by the United Nations agreement concerning the adoption of approval and reciprocal recognition of approval for motor vehicle equipment and parts done at Geneva on March 20, 1958, as amended and adopted by the Canadian standards association (CSA standard D106.2): *Provided*, That the sale, installation, and use of any headlamp meeting the standards of either the society of automotive engineers or the United Nations agreement, as amended, shall be lawful in this state.

(2) The state commission on equipment is hereby required to approve or disapprove any lighting device, of a type on which approval is specifically required in this chapter, within a reasonable time after such device has been submitted.

(3) The state commission on equipment is further authorized to set up the procedure which shall be followed when any device is submitted for approval.

(4) The state commission on equipment upon approving any such lamp or device shall issue to the applicant a certificate of approval together with any instructions determined by it.

(5) The state commission on equipment shall publish lists of all lamps and devices by name and type which have been approved by it. [1977 ex.s. c 20 § 1; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.320. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 32; prior: 1937 c 189 § 31; RRS § 6360-31; RCW 46.40.190; 1933 c 156 § 4, part; 1929 c 178 § 6, part; 1927 c 309 § 23, part; RRS § 6362-23, part.]

46.37.320 Authority of state commission on equipment with reference to lighting devices or other safety equipment (as amended by 1977

ex.s. c 355). (1) The state commission on equipment is hereby authorized to approve or disapprove any lighting device or other safety equipment, component, or assembly of a type for which approval is required in this chapter or in regulations issued by the state commission on equipment within a reasonable time after such approval has been requested.

(2) The state commission on equipment shall establish the procedure to be followed when request for approval of any lighting device or other safety equipment, component, or assembly is submitted under this chapter or in regulations issued by the state commission on equipment. The procedure may provide for submission of such device, component, or assembly to any recognized organization or agency such as, but not limited to, the vehicle equipment safety commission, American national standards institute, society of automotive engineers, and the American association of motor vehicle administrators, as the agent of the state commission on equipment and for the issuance of an approval certificate by that recognized organization or agency in lieu of submission of the device, component, or assembly to the state commission on equipment.

(3) The state commission on equipment shall maintain and publish lists of all lamps, lighting devices, components, assemblies, or other safety equipment by name and type which have been approved by it. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 25; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.320. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 32; prior: 1937 c 189 § 31; RRS § 6360-31; RCW 46.40.190; 1933 c 156 § 4, part; 1929 c 178 § 6, part; 1927 c 309 § 23, part; RRS § 6362-23, part.]

Reviser's note: RCW 46.37.320 was amended twice during the 1977 extraordinary session of the legislature, each without reference to the other.

For rule of construction concerning sections amended more than once at any session of the same legislature, see RCW 1.12.025.

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.330 Revocation of certificate of approval on devices—Reapproval, conditions. (1) When the state commission on equipment has reason to believe that an approved device does not comply with the requirements of this chapter or regulations issued by the state commission on equipment, it may, after giving thirty days' previous notice to the person holding the certificate of approval for such device in this state, conduct a hearing upon the question of compliance of said approved device. After said hearing the state commission on equipment shall determine whether said approved device meets the requirements of this chapter and regulations issued by the commission. If said device does not meet the requirements of this chapter or the commission's regulations it shall give notice to the one to whom the certificate of approval has been issued of the commission's intention to suspend or revoke the certificate of approval for such device in this state.

(2) If at the expiration of ninety days after such notice the person holding the certificate of approval for such device has failed to satisfy the state commission on equipment that said approved device as thereafter to be sold or offered for sale meets the requirements of this chapter or the commission's regulations, the state commission on equipment shall suspend or revoke the approval issued therefor and shall require the withdrawal of all such devices from the market and may require that all said devices sold since the notification be replaced with devices that do comply.

(3) When a certificate of approval has been suspended or revoked pursuant to this chapter or regulations by the state commission on equipment, the device shall not be again approved unless and until it has been submitted

for reapproval and it has been demonstrated, in the same manner as in an application for an original approval, that the device fully meets the requirements of this chapter or regulations issued by the state commission on equipment. The state commission on equipment may require that all previously approved items are being effectively recalled and removed from the market as a condition of reapproval. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 26; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.330. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 33; prior: 1937 c 189 § 32; RRS § 6360-32; RCW 46.40.200; 1933 c 156 § 4, part; 1929 c 178 § 6, part; 1927 c 309 § 23, part; RRS § 6362-23, part.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.340 Braking equipment required. Every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, and pole trailer, and any combination of such vehicle operating upon a highway within this state shall be equipped with brakes in compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

(1) **Service brakes—adequacy.** Every such vehicle and combination of vehicles, except special mobile equipment as defined in RCW 46.04.552, shall be equipped with service brakes complying with the performance requirements of RCW 46.37.351 and adequate to control the movement of and to stop and hold such vehicle under all conditions of loading, and on any grade incident to its operation.

(2) **Parking brakes—adequacy.** Every such vehicle and combination of vehicles shall be equipped with parking brakes adequate to hold the vehicle on any grade on which it is operated, under all conditions of loading, on a surface free from snow, ice, or loose material. The parking brakes shall be capable of being applied in conformance with the foregoing requirements by the driver's muscular effort or by spring action or by equivalent means. Their operation may be assisted by the service brakes or other source of power provided that failure of the service brake actuation system or other power assisting mechanism will not prevent the parking brakes from being applied in conformance with the foregoing requirements. The parking brakes shall be so designed that when once applied they shall remain applied with the required effectiveness despite exhaustion of any source of energy or leakage of any kind. The same brake drums, brake shoes and lining assemblies, brake shoe anchors, and mechanical brake shoe actuation mechanism normally associated with the wheel brake assemblies may be used for both the service brakes and the parking brakes. If the means of applying the parking brakes and the service brakes are connected in any way, they shall be so constructed that failure of any one part shall not leave the vehicle without operative brakes.

(3) **Brakes on all wheels.** Every vehicle shall be equipped with brakes acting on all wheels except:

(a) Trailers, semitrailers, or pole trailers of a gross weight not exceeding three thousand pounds, provided that:

(i) The total weight on and including the wheels of the trailer or trailers shall not exceed forty percent of

the gross weight of the towing vehicle when connected to the trailer or trailers; and

(ii) The combination of vehicles consisting of the towing vehicle and its total towed load, is capable of complying with the performance requirements of RCW 46.37.351;

(b) Trailers, semitrailers, or pole trailers manufactured and assembled prior to July 1, 1965, shall not be required to be equipped with brakes when the total weight on and including the wheels of the trailer or trailers does not exceed two thousand pounds;

(c) Any vehicle being towed in driveaway or towaway operations, provided the combination of vehicles is capable of complying with the performance requirements of RCW 46.37.351;

(d) Trucks and truck tractors having three or more axles need not have brakes on the front wheels, except that when such vehicles are equipped with at least two steerable axles, the wheels of one steerable axle need not have brakes. However, such trucks and truck tractors must be capable of complying with the performance requirements of RCW 46.37.351;

(e) Special mobile equipment as defined in RCW 46.04.552 and all vehicles designed primarily for off-highway use with braking systems which work within the power train rather than directly at each wheel;

(f) Vehicles manufactured prior to January 1, 1930, may have brakes operating on only two wheels.

(g) For a forklift manufactured after January 1, 1970, and being towed, wheels need not have brakes except for those on the rearmost axle so long as such brakes, together with the brakes on the towing vehicle, shall be adequate to stop the combination within the stopping distance requirements of RCW 46.37.351.

(4) **Automatic trailer brake application upon breakaway.** Every trailer, semitrailer, and pole trailer equipped with air or vacuum actuated brakes and every trailer, semitrailer, and pole trailer with a gross weight in excess of three thousand pounds, manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1964, shall be equipped with brakes acting on all wheels and of such character as to be applied automatically and promptly, and remain applied for at least fifteen minutes, upon breakaway from the towing vehicle.

(5) **Tractor brakes protected.** Every motor vehicle manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1964, and used to tow a trailer, semitrailer, or pole trailer equipped with brakes, shall be equipped with means for providing that in case of breakaway of the towed vehicle, the towing vehicle will be capable of being stopped by the use of its service brakes.

(6) **Trailer air reservoirs safeguarded.** Air brake systems installed on trailers manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1964, shall be so designed that the supply reservoir used to provide air for the brakes shall be safeguarded against backflow of air from the reservoir through the supply line.

(7) **Two means of emergency brake operation.**

(a) Air brakes. After January 1, 1964, every towing vehicle, when used to tow another vehicle equipped with

air controlled brakes, in other than driveaway or towaway operations, shall be equipped with two means for emergency application of the trailer brakes. One of these means shall apply the brakes automatically in the event of a reduction of the towing vehicle air supply to a fixed pressure which shall be not lower than twenty pounds per square inch nor higher than forty-five pounds per square inch. The other means shall be a manually controlled device for applying and releasing the brakes, readily operable by a person seated in the driving seat, and its emergency position or method of operation shall be clearly indicated. In no instance may the manual means be so arranged as to permit its use to prevent operation of the automatic means. The automatic and the manual means required by this section may be, but are not required to be, separate.

(b) Vacuum brakes. After January 1, 1964, every towing vehicle used to tow other vehicles equipped with vacuum brakes, in operations other than driveaway or towaway operations, shall have, in addition to the single control device required by subsection (8) of this section, a second control device which can be used to operate the brakes on towed vehicles in emergencies. The second control shall be independent of brake air, hydraulic, and other pressure, and independent of other controls, unless the braking system be so arranged that failure of the pressure upon which the second control depends will cause the towed vehicle brakes to be applied automatically. The second control is not required to provide modulated braking.

(8) Single control to operate all brakes. After January 1, 1964, every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, and pole trailer, and every combination of such vehicles, equipped with brakes shall have the braking system so arranged that one control device can be used to operate all service brakes. This requirement does not prohibit vehicles from being equipped with an additional control device to be used to operate brakes on the towed vehicles. This regulation does not apply to driveaway or towaway operations unless the brakes on the individual vehicles are designed to be operated by a single control in the towing vehicle.

(9) Reservoir capacity and check valve.

(a) Air brakes. Every bus, truck, or truck tractor with air operated brakes shall be equipped with at least one reservoir sufficient to insure that, when fully charged to the maximum pressure as regulated by the air compressor governor cut-out setting, a full service brake application may be made without lowering such reservoir pressure by more than twenty percent. Each reservoir shall be provided with means for readily draining accumulated oil or water.

(b) Vacuum brakes. After January 1, 1964, every truck with three or more axles equipped with vacuum assistor type brakes and every truck tractor and truck used for towing a vehicle equipped with vacuum brakes shall be equipped with a reserve capacity or a vacuum reservoir sufficient to insure that, with the reserve capacity or reservoir fully charged and with the engine stopped, a full service brake application may be made

without depleting the vacuum supply by more than forty percent.

(c) Reservoir safeguarded. All motor vehicles, trailers, semitrailers, and pole trailers, when equipped with air or vacuum reservoirs or reserve capacity as required by this section, shall have such reservoirs or reserve capacity so safeguarded by a check valve or equivalent device that in the event of failure or leakage in its connection to the source of compressed air or vacuum, the stored air or vacuum shall not be depleted by the leak or failure.

(10) Warning devices.

(a) Air brakes. Every bus, truck, or truck tractor using compressed air for the operation of its own brakes or the brakes on any towed vehicle, shall be provided with a warning signal, other than a pressure gauge, readily audible or visible to the driver, which will operate at any time the air reservoir pressure of the vehicle is below fifty percent of the air compressor governor cut-out pressure. In addition, each such vehicle shall be equipped with a pressure gauge visible to the driver, which indicates in pounds per square inch the pressure available for braking.

(b) Vacuum brakes. After January 1, 1964, every truck tractor and truck used for towing a vehicle equipped with vacuum operated brakes and every truck with three or more axles using vacuum in the operation of its brakes, except those in driveaway or towaway operations, shall be equipped with a warning signal, other than a gauge indicating vacuum, readily audible or visible to the driver, which will operate at any time the vacuum in the vehicle's supply reservoir or reserve capacity is less than eight inches of mercury.

(c) Combination of warning devices. When a vehicle required to be equipped with a warning device is equipped with both air and vacuum power for the operation of its own brakes or the brakes on a towed vehicle, the warning devices may be, but are not required to be, combined into a single device which will serve both purposes. A gauge or gauges indicating pressure or vacuum shall not be deemed to be an adequate means of satisfying this requirement. [1979 c 11 § 1. Prior: 1977 ex.s. c 355 § 27; 1977 ex.s. c 148 § 2; 1965 ex.s. c 170 § 49; 1963 c 154 § 21; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.340; prior: 1955 c 269 § 34; prior: 1937 c 189 § 34, part; RRS § 6360-34, part; RCW 46.36.020, 46.36.030, part; 1929 c 180 § 6; 1927 c 309 § 16; 1923 c 181 § 5; 1921 c 96 § 23; 1915 c 142 § 22; RRS § 6362-16.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.351 Performance ability of brakes. Every motor vehicle and combination of vehicles, at all times and under all conditions of loading, upon application of the service brakes, shall be capable of:

(1) Developing a braking force that is not less than the percentage of its gross weight tabulated herein for its classification,

(2) Decelerating to a stop from not more than twenty miles per hour at not less than the feet per second per second tabulated herein for its classification, and

(3) Stopping from a speed of twenty miles per hour in not more than the distance tabulated herein for its classification, such distance to be measured from the point at which movement of the service brake pedal or control begins.

Tests for deceleration and stopping distance shall be made on a substantially level (not to exceed plus or minus one percent grade), dry, smooth, hard surface that is free from loose material.

Classification of Vehicles	Braking force as a percentage of gross vehicle or combination weight	Deceleration in feet per second per second	Brake system application and braking distance in feet from an initial speed of 20 m.p.h.
A Passenger vehicles with a seating capacity of 10 people or less including driver, not having a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating	52.8%	17	25
B-1 All motorcycles and motor-driven cycles	43.5%	14	30
B-2 Single unit vehicles with a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or less	43.5%	14	30
C-1 Single unit vehicles with a manufacturer's gross weight rating of more than 10,000 pounds	43.5%	14	40
C-2 Combinations of a two-axle towing vehicle and a trailer with a gross trailer weight of 3,000 pounds or less	43.5%	14	40
C-3 Buses, regardless of the number of axles, not having a manufacturer's gross weight rating	43.5%	14	40
C-4 All combinations of vehicles in driveway-towaway operations	43.5%	14	40
D All other vehicles and combinations of vehicles	43.5%	14	50

[1963 c 154 § 22.]

Effective date—1963 c 154: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.360 Maintenance of brakes—Brake system failure indicator. (1) All brakes shall be maintained in

good working order and shall be so adjusted as to operate as equally as practicable with respect to the front and back wheels and to wheels on opposite sides of the vehicle.

(2) All passenger cars manufactured on or after January 1, 1968, and other types of vehicles manufactured on or after September 1, 1975, shall be equipped with brake system failure indicator lamps which shall be maintained in good working order. The brake system shall demonstrate good working order and integrity by the application of a force of one hundred twenty-five pounds to the brake pedal for ten seconds without the occurrence of any of the following:

- (i) Illumination of the brake system failure indicator lamp;
- (ii) A decrease of more than eighty percent of service brake pedal height as measured from its free position to the floorboard or any other object which restricts service brake pedal travel;
- (iii) Failure of any hydraulic line or other part.

(3) Brake hoses shall not be mounted so as to contact the vehicle body or chassis. In addition, brake hoses shall not be cracked, chafed, flattened, abraded, or visibly leaking. Protection devices such as "rub rings" shall not be considered part of the hose or tubing.

(4) Disc and drum condition. If the drum is embossed with a maximum safe diameter dimension or the rotor is embossed with a minimum safety thickness dimension, the drum or disc shall be within the appropriate specifications. These dimensions will be found on motor vehicles manufactured since January 1, 1971, and may be found on vehicles manufactured for several years prior to that time. If the drums and discs are not embossed, the drums and discs shall be within the manufacturer's specifications.

(5) Friction materials. On each brake the thickness of the lining or pad shall not be less than one thirty-second of an inch over the rivet heads, or the brake shoe on bonded linings or pads. Brake linings and pads shall not have cracks or breaks that extend to rivet holes except minor cracks that do not impair attachment. Drum brake linings shall be securely attached to brake shoes. Disc brake pads shall be securely attached to shoe plates.

(6) Backing plates and caliper assemblies shall not be deformed or cracked. System parts shall not be broken, misaligned, missing, binding, or show evidence of severe wear. Automatic adjusters and other parts shall be assembled and installed correctly. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 28; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.360. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 36; prior: 1951 c 56 § 2, part; 1937 c 189 § 34, part; RRS § 6360-34, part; RCW 46.36.020, 46.36.030, part; 1929 c 180 § 6; 1927 c 309 § 16; 1923 c 181 § 5; 1921 c 96 § 23; 1915 c 142 § 22; RRS § 6362-16.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.365 Hydraulic brake fluid—Defined—Standards and specifications. (1) The term "hydraulic brake fluid" as used in this section shall mean the liquid

medium through which force is transmitted to the brakes in the hydraulic brake system of a vehicle.

(2) Hydraulic brake fluid shall be distributed and serviced with due regard for the safety of the occupants of the vehicle and the public.

(3) The state commission on equipment shall, in compliance with the provisions of chapter 34.04 RCW, the administrative procedure act, which govern the adoption of rules, adopt and enforce regulations for the administration of this section and shall adopt and publish standards and specifications for hydraulic brake fluid which shall correlate with, and so far as practicable conform to, the then current standards and specifications of the society of automotive engineers applicable to such fluid.

(4) No person shall distribute, have for sale, offer for sale, or sell any hydraulic brake fluid unless it complies with the requirements of this section and the standard specifications adopted by the state commission on equipment. No person shall service any vehicle with brake fluid unless it complies with the requirements of this section and the standards and specifications adopted by the state commission on equipment.

(5) Subsections (3) and (4) of this section shall not apply to petroleum base fluids in vehicles with brake systems designed to use them. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 29; 1963 c 154 § 24.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

Effective date—1963 c 154: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.369 Wheels and front suspension. (1) No vehicle shall be equipped with wheel nuts, hub caps, or wheel discs extending outside the body of the vehicle when viewed from directly above which:

- (a) Incorporate winged projections; or
- (b) Constitute a hazard to pedestrians and cyclists.

For the purposes of this section, a wheel nut is defined as an exposed nut which is mounted at the center or hub of a wheel, and is not one of the ordinary hexagonal nuts which secure a wheel to an axle and are normally covered by a hub cap or wheel disc.

(2) Tire rims and wheel discs shall have no visible cracks, elongated bolt holes, or indications of repair by welding. In addition, the lateral and radial runout of each rim bead area shall not exceed one-eighth of an inch of total indicated runout.

(3) King pins or ball joints shall not be worn to the extent that front wheels tip in or out more than one-quarter of an inch at the lower edge of the tire. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 30.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.375 Steering and suspension systems. (1) Construction of steering control system. The steering control system shall be constructed and maintained so that no components or attachments, including horn activating mechanism and trim hardware, can catch the driver's clothing or jewelry during normal driving maneuvers.

(2) Maintenance of steering control system. System play, lash, or free play in the steering system shall not exceed the values tabulated herein.

Steering wheel diameter (inches)	Lash (inches)
16 or less	2
18	2-1/4
20	2-1/2
22	2-3/4

(3) Linkage play. Free play in the steering linkage shall not exceed one-quarter of an inch.

(4) Other components of the steering system such as the power steering belt, tie rods, or idler arms or Pitman arms shall not be broken, worn out, or show signs of breakage.

(5) Suspension condition. Ball joint seals shall not be cut or cracked. Structural parts shall not be bent or damaged. Stabilizer bars shall be connected. Springs shall not be broken, or extended by spacers. Shock absorber mountings, shackles, and U-bolts shall be securely attached. Rubber bushings shall not be cracked, or extruded out or missing from suspension joints. Radius rods shall not be missing or damaged.

(6) Shock absorber system. Shock absorbers shall not be loose from mountings, leak, or be inoperative.

(7) Alignment. Toe-in and toe-out measurements shall not be greater than one and one-half times the value listed in the vehicle manufacturer's service specification for alignment setting. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 31.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.380 Horns, warning devices, and theft alarms.

(1) Every motor vehicle when operated upon a highway shall be equipped with a horn in good working order and capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than two hundred feet, but no horn or other warning device shall emit an unreasonably loud or harsh sound or a whistle. The driver of a motor vehicle shall when reasonably necessary to insure safe operation give audible warning with his horn but shall not otherwise use such horn when upon a highway.

(2) No vehicle shall be equipped with nor shall any person use upon a vehicle any siren, whistle, or bell, except as otherwise permitted in this section.

(3) It is permissible for any vehicle to be equipped with a theft alarm signal device so long as it is so arranged that it cannot be used by the driver as an ordinary warning signal. Such a theft alarm signal device may use a whistle, bell, horn, or other audible signal but shall not use a siren.

(4) Any authorized emergency vehicle may be equipped with a siren, whistle, or bell, capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than five hundred feet and of a type approved by the state commission on equipment, but such siren shall not be used except when such vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call or in the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the

law, in which said latter events the driver of such vehicle shall sound said siren when reasonably necessary to warn pedestrians and other drivers of the approach thereof. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 32; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.380. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 38; prior: 1937 c 189 § 35; RRS § 6360-35; RCW 46.36.040.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

Motorcycles and motor-driven cycles—Additional requirements and limitations: RCW 46.37.539.

46.37.390 Mufflers, prevention of noise—Smoke and air contaminants—Standards—Definitions. (1) Every motor vehicle shall at all times be equipped with a muffler in good working order and in constant operation to prevent excessive or unusual noise, and no person shall use a muffler cut-out, bypass, or similar device upon a motor vehicle on a highway.

(2) (a) No motor vehicle first sold and registered as a new motor vehicle on or after January 1, 1971, shall discharge into the atmosphere at elevations of less than three thousand feet any air contaminant for a period of more than ten seconds which is:

(i) As dark as or darker than the shade designated as No. 1 on the Ringelmann chart, as published by the United States bureau of mines; or

(ii) Of such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke described in subsection (a)(i) above.

(b) No motor vehicle first sold and registered prior to January 1, 1971, shall discharge into the atmosphere at elevations of less than three thousand feet any air contaminant for a period of more than ten seconds which is:

(i) As dark as or darker than the shade designated as No. 2 on the Ringelmann chart, as published by the United States bureau of mines; or

(ii) Of such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke described in subsection (b)(i) above.

(c) For the purposes of this subsection the following definitions shall apply:

(i) "Opacity" means the degree to which an emission reduces the transmission of light and obscures the view of an object in the background;

(ii) "Ringelmann chart" means the Ringelmann smoke chart with instructions for use as published by the United States bureau of mines in May 1967 and as thereafter amended, information circular 7718.

(3) No person shall modify the exhaust system of a motor vehicle in a manner which will amplify or increase the noise emitted by the engine of such vehicle above that emitted by the muffler originally installed on the vehicle, and it shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle not equipped as required by this subsection, or which has been amplified as prohibited by this subsection. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 33; 1972 ex.s. c 135 § 1; 1967 c 232 § 3; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.390. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 39; prior: 1937 c 189 § 36; RRS § 6360-36; RCW 46.36.050; 1927 c 309 § 17; 1921 c 96 § 21; 1915 c 142 § 20; RRS § 6362-17.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

Motorcycles and motor-driven cycles—Additional requirements and limitations: RCW 46.37.539.

46.37.400 Mirrors. (1) Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a mirror mounted on the left side of the vehicle and so located to reflect to the driver a view of the highway for a distance of at least two hundred feet to the rear of such vehicle.

(2) Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with an additional mirror mounted either inside the vehicle approximately in the center or outside the vehicle on the right side and so located as to reflect to the driver a view of the highway for a distance of at least two hundred feet to the rear of such vehicle.

(3) All mirrors required by this section shall be maintained in good condition. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 34; 1963 c 154 § 25; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.400. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 40; prior: 1937 c 189 § 37; RRS § 6360-37; RCW 46.36.060.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

Effective date—1963 c 154: See note following RCW 46.37.010.
Motorcycles and motor-driven cycles—Additional requirements and limitations: RCW 46.37.539.

46.37.410 Windshields required, exception—Must be unobstructed and equipped with wipers. (1) All motor vehicles operated on the public highways of this state shall be equipped with a front windshield manufactured of safety glazing materials for use in motor vehicles in accordance with RCW 46.37.430, except, however, on such vehicles not so equipped or where windshields are not in use, the operators of such vehicles shall wear glasses, goggles, or face shields pursuant to RCW 46.37.530(1)(b).

(2) No person shall drive any motor vehicle with any sign, poster, or other nontransparent material upon the front windshield, side wings, or side or rear windows of such vehicle which obstructs the driver's clear view of the highway or any intersecting highway.

(3) The windshield on every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a device for cleaning rain, snow, or other moisture from the windshield, which device shall be so constructed as to be controlled or operated by the driver of the vehicle. After January 1, 1938, it shall be unlawful for any person to operate a new motor vehicle first sold or delivered after that date which is not equipped with such device or devices in good working order capable of cleaning the windshield thereof over two separate arcs, one each on the left and right side of the windshield, each capable of cleaning a surface of not less than one hundred twenty square inches, or other device or devices capable of accomplishing substantially the same result.

(4) Every windshield wiper upon a motor vehicle shall be maintained in good working order. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 35; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.410. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 41; prior: (i) 1937 c 189 § 38; RRS § 6360-38; RCW 46.36.070. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 39; RRS § 6360-39; RCW 46.36.080.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.420 Restrictions as to tire equipment. (1) After January 1, 1938, it shall be unlawful to operate a vehicle upon the public highways of this state unless it is completely equipped with pneumatic rubber tires.

(2) No tire on a vehicle moved on a highway shall have on its periphery any block, flange, cleat or spike or any other protuberance of any material other than rubber which projects beyond the tread of the traction surface of the tire, except that it shall be permissible to use farm machinery with tires having protuberances which will not injure the highway, and except also that it shall be permissible to use tire chains or metal studs imbedded within the tire of reasonable proportions and of a type approved by the state commission on equipment, upon any vehicle when required for safety because of snow, ice or other conditions tending to cause a vehicle to skid: *Provided*, That it shall be unlawful to use metal studs imbedded within the tire between April 1 and November 1: *Provided further*, That the state highway commission may, from time to time, determine additional periods in which the use of tires with metal studs imbedded therein shall be lawful.

(3) The state highway commission and local authorities in their respective jurisdictions may in their discretion issue special permits authorizing the operation upon a highway of traction engines or tractors having movable tracks with transverse corrugations upon the periphery of such movable tracks or farm tractors or other farm machinery, the operation of which upon a highway would otherwise be prohibited under this section.

(4) Tires with metal studs imbedded therein may be used between November 1 and April 1 upon school buses and fire department vehicles, any law or regulation to the contrary notwithstanding. [1971 ex.s. c 32 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 7 § 1; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.420. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 42; prior: (i) 1937 c 189 § 41; RRS § 6360-41; RCW 46.36.100. (ii) 1937 c 189 § 42; RRS § 6360-42; RCW 46.36.120; 1929 c 180 § 7; 1927 c 309 § 46; RRS § 6362-46.]

Reviser's note: Powers, duties, and functions of highway commission transferred to department of transportation; see RCW 47.01.031. Term "state highway commission" means department of transportation; see RCW 47.04.015.

Dangerous road conditions requiring special tires, chains, metal studs: RCW 47.36.250.

Motorcycles and motor-driven cycles—Additional requirements and limitations: RCW 46.37.539.

46.37.423 Pneumatic passenger car tires—Standards—Exception for off-highway use—Penalty. No person, firm, or corporation shall sell or offer for sale for use on the public highways of this state any new pneumatic passenger car tire which does not meet the standards established by federal motor vehicle safety standard No. 109, as promulgated by the United States department of transportation under authority of the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 719, 728; 15 U.S.C. 1392, 1407).

[Title 46 RCW—p 100]

The applicable standard shall be the version of standard No. 109 in effect at the time of manufacture of the tire.

It is a traffic infraction for any person, firm, or corporation to sell or offer for sale any new pneumatic passenger car tire which does not meet the standards prescribed in this section unless such tires are sold for off-highway use, as evidenced by a statement signed by the purchaser at the time of sale certifying that he is not purchasing such tires for use on the public highways of this state. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 71; 1971 c 77 § 1.]

Effective date—**Severability**—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

46.37.424 Regrooved tires—Standards—Exception for off-highway use—Penalty. No person, firm, or corporation shall sell or offer for sale any regrooved tire or shall regroove any tire for use on the public highways of this state which does not meet the standard established by federal motor vehicle standard part 569—regrooved tires, as promulgated by the United States department of transportation under authority of the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 719, 728; 15 U.S.C. 1392, 1407).

The applicable standard shall be the version of the federal regrooved tire standard in effect at the time of regrooving.

It is a traffic infraction for any person, firm, or corporation to sell or offer for sale any regrooved tire or shall regroove any tire which does not meet the standards prescribed in this section unless such tires are sold or regrooved for off-highway use, as evidenced by a statement signed by the purchaser or regroover at the time of sale or regrooving certifying that he is not purchasing or regrooving such tires for use on the public highways of this state. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 72; 1977 ex.s. c 355 § 36; 1971 c 77 § 2.]

Effective date—**Severability**—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.425 Authority of state commission on equipment with reference to tires—Rules and regulations—Penalty. No person shall drive or move or cause to be driven or moved any vehicle, the tires of which have contact with the driving surface of the road, subject to registration in this state, upon the public highways of this state unless such vehicle is equipped with tires in safe operating condition in accordance with requirements established by this section or by the state commission on equipment.

The state commission on equipment shall promulgate rules and regulations setting forth requirements of safe operating condition of tires capable of being employed by a law enforcement officer by visual inspection of tires mounted on vehicles including visual comparison with simple measuring gauges. These rules shall include effects of tread wear and depth of tread.

A tire shall be considered unsafe if it has:

(1) Any ply or cord exposed either to the naked eye or when cuts or abrasions on the tire are probed; or

(2) Any bump, bulge, or knot, affecting the tire structure; or

(3) Any break repaired with a boot; or

(4) A tread depth of less than 2/32 of an inch measured in any two major tread grooves at three locations equally spaced around the circumference of the tire, or for those tires with tread wear indicators, a tire shall be considered unsafe if it is worn to the point that the tread wear indicators contact the road in any two major tread grooves at three locations equally spaced around the circumference of the tire; or

(5) A legend which indicates the tire is not intended for use on public highways such as, "not for highway use" or "for racing purposes only"; or

(6) Such condition as may be reasonably demonstrated to render it unsafe; or

(7) If not matched in tire size designation, construction, and profile to the other tire and/or tires on the same axle.

No person, firm, or corporation shall sell any vehicle for use on the public highways of this state unless the vehicle is equipped with tires that are in compliance with the provisions of this section. If the tires are found to be in violation of the provisions of this section, the person, firm, or corporation selling the vehicle shall cause such tires to be removed from the vehicle and shall equip the vehicle with tires that are in compliance with the provisions of this section.

It is a traffic infraction for any person to operate a vehicle on the public highways of this state, or to sell a vehicle for use on the public highways of this state, which is equipped with a tire or tires in violation of the provisions of this section or the rules and regulations promulgated by the state commission on equipment hereunder: *Provided, however,* That if the violation relates to items (1) to (7) inclusive of this section then the condition or defect must be such that it can be detected by a visual inspection of tires mounted on vehicles, including visual comparison with simple measuring gauges. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 73; 1977 ex.s. c 355 § 37; 1971 c 77 § 3.]

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

Effective date—1971 c 77: "The provisions of RCW 46.37.425 shall have an effective date of January 1, 1972, but the state commission on equipment shall have the authority to proceed with the promulgation of the rules and regulations provided for in RCW 46.37.425 so the rules and regulations may have an effective date of January 1, 1972." [1971 c 77 § 4.]

46.37.430 Safety glazing materials in motor vehicles.

(1) On and after January 1, 1938, no person shall sell any new motor vehicle as specified herein, nor shall any new motor vehicle as specified herein be registered thereafter unless such vehicle is equipped with safety glazing material of a type approved by the state commission on equipment wherever glazing material is used

in doors, windows and windshields. The foregoing provisions shall apply to all passenger-type motor vehicles, including passenger buses and school buses, but in respect to trucks, including truck tractors, the requirements as to safety glazing material shall apply to all glazing material used in doors, windows and windshields in the drivers' compartments of such vehicles except as provided by paragraph (4).

(2) The term "safety glazing materials" means glazing materials so constructed, treated or combined with other materials as to reduce substantially, in comparison with ordinary sheet glass or plate glass, the likelihood of injury to persons by objects from exterior sources or by these safety glazing materials when they may be cracked or broken.

(3) The state commission on equipment shall compile and publish a list of types of glazing material by name approved by it as meeting the requirements of this section and the director of licensing shall not register after January 1, 1938, any motor vehicle which is subject to the provisions of this section unless it is equipped with an approved type of safety glazing material, and he shall thereafter suspend the registration of any motor vehicle so subject to this section which he finds is not so equipped until it is made to conform to the requirements of this section.

(4) No person shall sell or offer for sale, nor shall any person operate a motor vehicle registered in this state which is equipped with, any camper manufactured after May 23, 1969, unless such camper is equipped with safety glazing material of a type approved by the state commission on equipment wherever glazing materials are used in outside windows and doors.

(5) No tinting or coloring material of any kind, which reduces light transmittance to any degree, shall be applied to the surface of the safety glazing material in a motor vehicle in any of the following locations:

(a) Windshields,

(b) Windows to the immediate right and left of the driver including windwings or,

(c) Rearmost windows if used for driving visibility by means of an interior rear-view mirror.

Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit the use of shaded or heat-absorbing safety glazing material in which the shading or heat-absorbing characteristics have been applied at the time of manufacture of the safety glazing material and which meet the standards of the state commission on equipment for such safety glazing materials.

(6) The standards used for approval of safety glazing materials by the state commission on equipment shall conform as closely as possible to the standards for safety glazing materials for motor vehicles promulgated by the United States of America Standards Institute in effect at the time of manufacture of the safety glazing material. [1979 c 158 § 157; 1969 ex.s. c 281 § 47; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.430. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 43; prior: 1947 c 220 § 1; 1937 c 189 § 40; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 6360-40; RCW 46.36.090.]

46.37.440 Certain vehicles to carry flares or other warning devices. (1) No person shall operate any motor truck, passenger bus, truck tractor, motor home, or travel trailer over eighty inches in overall width upon any highway outside the corporate limits of municipalities at any time unless there shall be carried in such vehicle the following equipment except as provided in subsection (2):

(a) At least three flares or three red electric lanterns or three portable red emergency reflectors, each of which shall be capable of being seen and distinguished at a distance of not less than six hundred feet under normal atmospheric conditions at nighttime.

No flare, fusee, electric lantern, or cloth warning flag shall be used for the purpose of compliance with the requirements of this section unless such equipment is of a type which has been submitted to the state commission on equipment and approved by it. No portable reflector unit shall be used for the purpose of compliance with the requirements of this section unless it is so designed and constructed as to be capable of reflecting red light clearly visible from all distances within six hundred feet to one hundred feet under normal atmospheric conditions at night when directly in front of lawful upper beams of head lamps, and unless it is of a type which has been submitted to the state commission on equipment and approved by it;

(b) At least three red-burning fusees unless red electric lanterns or red portable emergency reflectors are carried;

(c) At least two red-cloth flags, not less than twelve inches square, with standards to support such flags.

(2) No person shall operate at the time and under conditions stated in subsection (1) any motor vehicle used for the transportation of explosives, any cargo tank truck used for the transportation of flammable liquids or compressed gases or liquefied gases, or any motor vehicle using compressed gas as a fuel unless there shall be carried in such vehicle three red electric lanterns or three portable red emergency reflectors meeting the requirements of subsection (1) of this section, and there shall not be carried in any said vehicle any flares, fusees, or signal produced by flame. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 38; 1971 ex.s. c 97 § 1; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.440. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 44; prior: 1947 c 267 § 7, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 6360-32a, part; RCW 46.40.210, part.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.450 Display of warning devices when vehicle disabled. (1) Whenever any motor truck, passenger bus, truck tractor over eighty inches in overall width, trailer, semitrailer or pole trailer is disabled upon the traveled portion of any highway or the shoulder thereof outside of any municipality at any time when lighted lamps are required on vehicles the driver of such vehicle shall display the following warning devices upon the highway during the time the vehicle is so disabled on the highway except as provided in subsection (2):

(a) A lighted fusee, a lighted red electric lantern or a portable red emergency reflector shall be immediately

placed at the traffic side of the vehicle in the direction of the nearest approaching traffic.

(b) As soon thereafter as possible but in any event within the burning period of the fusee (fifteen minutes), the driver shall place three liquid-burning flares (pot torches), or three lighted red electric lanterns or three portable red emergency reflectors on the traveled portion of the highway in the following order:

(i) One, approximately one hundred feet from the disabled vehicle in the center of the lane occupied by such vehicle and toward traffic approaching in that lane.

(ii) One, approximately one hundred feet in the opposite direction from the disabled vehicle and in the center of the traffic lane occupied by such vehicle.

(iii) One at the traffic side of the disabled vehicle not less than ten feet rearward or forward thereof in the direction of the nearest approaching traffic. If a lighted red electric lantern or a red portable emergency reflector has been placed at the traffic side of the vehicle in accordance with subdivision (a) of this subsection, it may be used for this purpose.

(2) Whenever any vehicle referred to in this section is disabled within five hundred feet of a curve, hillcrest or other obstruction to view, the warning signal in that direction shall be so placed as to afford ample warning to other users of the highway, but in no case less than five hundred feet from the disabled vehicle.

(3) Whenever any vehicle of a type referred to in this section is disabled upon any roadway of a divided highway during the time that lights are required, the appropriate warning devices prescribed in subsections (1) and (5) of this section shall be placed as follows:

One at a distance of approximately two hundred feet from the vehicle in the center of the lane occupied by the stopped vehicle and in the direction of traffic approaching in that lane; one at a distance of approximately one hundred feet from the vehicle, in the center of the lane occupied by the vehicle and in the direction of traffic approaching in that lane; one at the traffic side of the vehicle and approximately ten feet from the vehicle in the direction of the nearest approaching traffic.

(4) Whenever any vehicle of a type referred to in this section is disabled upon the traveled portion of a highway or the shoulder thereof outside of any municipality at any time when the display of fusees, flares, red electric lanterns or portable red emergency reflectors is not required, the driver of the vehicle shall display two red flags upon the roadway in the lane of traffic occupied by the disabled vehicle, one at a distance of approximately one hundred feet in advance of the vehicle, and one at a distance of approximately one hundred feet to the rear of the vehicle.

(5) Whenever any motor vehicle used in the transportation of explosives or any cargo tank truck used for the transportation of any flammable liquid or compressed flammable gas, or any motor vehicle using compressed gas as a fuel, is disabled upon a highway of this state at any time or place mentioned in subsection (1) of this section, the driver of such vehicle shall immediately display the following warning devices: One red electric lantern or portable red emergency reflector placed on the

roadway at the traffic side of the vehicle, and two red electric lanterns or portable red reflectors, one placed approximately one hundred feet to the front and one placed approximately one hundred feet to the rear of this disabled vehicle in the center of the traffic lane occupied by such vehicle. Flares, fusees or signals produced by flame shall not be used as warning devices for disabled vehicles of the type mentioned in this paragraph.

(6) The flares, fusees, red electric lanterns, portable red emergency reflectors and flags to be displayed as required in this section shall conform with the requirements of RCW 46.37.440 applicable thereto. [1961 c 12 § 46.37.450. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 45; prior: 1947 c 267 § 7, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 6360-32a, part; RCW 46.40.210, part.]

46.37.460 Vehicles transporting explosives. Any person operating any vehicle transporting any explosive as a cargo or part of a cargo upon a highway shall at all times comply with the provisions of this section.

(1) Said vehicle shall be marked or placarded on each side and the rear with the word "Explosives" in letters not less than eight inches high, or there shall be displayed on the rear of such vehicle a red flag not less than twenty-four inches square marked with the word "danger" in white letters six inches high.

(2) Every said vehicle shall be equipped with not less than two fire extinguishers, filled and ready for immediate use, and placed at a convenient point on the vehicle so used. [1961 c 12 § 46.37.460. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 46.]

46.37.465 Fuel system. (1) The fuel system shall be manufactured, installed, and maintained with due regard for the safety of the occupants of the vehicle and the public. Fuel tanks shall be equipped with approved caps.

(2) There shall be no signs of leakage from the carburetor or the fuel pump or the fuel hoses in the engine compartment or between the fuel tank and the engine compartment.

(3) No person shall operate any motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state unless the fuel tank is securely attached and so located that another vehicle would not be exposed to direct contact with the fuel tank in the event of a rear end collision. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 39.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.470 Air-conditioning equipment. (1) The term "air-conditioning equipment" as used or referred to in this section shall mean mechanical vapor compression refrigeration equipment which is used to cool the driver's or passenger compartment of any motor vehicle.

(2) Such equipment shall be manufactured, installed and maintained with due regard for the safety of the occupants of the vehicle and the public and shall not contain any refrigerant which is toxic to persons or which is flammable.

(3) The state commission on equipment may adopt and enforce safety requirements, regulations and specifications consistent with the requirements of this section applicable to such equipment which shall correlate with and, so far as possible, conform to the current recommended practice or standard applicable to such equipment approved by the society of automotive engineers.

(4) No person shall have for sale, offer for sale, sell or equip any motor vehicle with any such equipment unless it complies with the requirements of this section.

(5) No person shall operate on any highway any motor vehicle equipped with any air-conditioning equipment unless said equipment complies with the requirements of this section. [1961 c 12 § 46.37.470. Prior: 1955 c 269 § 47.]

46.37.480 Television viewers—Earphones. No person shall drive any motor vehicle equipped with any television viewer, screen or other means of visually receiving a television broadcast which is located in the motor vehicle at any point forward of the back of the driver's seat, or which is visible to the driver while operating the motor vehicle.

No person shall operate any motor vehicle on a public highway while wearing any headset or earphones connected to any electronic device capable of receiving a radio broadcast or playing a sound recording for the purpose of transmitting a sound to the human auditory senses and which headset or earphones muffle or exclude other sounds. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 40; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.480. Prior: 1949 c 196 § 11; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 6360-98d. Formerly RCW 46.36.150.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.490 Safety load chains and devices required. It shall be unlawful to operate any vehicle upon the public highways of this state without having the load thereon securely fastened and protected by safety chains or other device. The state commission on equipment is hereby authorized to adopt and enforce reasonable rules and regulations as to what shall constitute adequate and safe chains or other devices for the fastening and protection of loads upon vehicles. [1961 c 12 § 46.37.490. Prior: 1937 c 189 § 43; RRS § 6360-43; 1927 c 309 § 18; RRS § 6362-18. Formerly RCW 46.36.110.]

46.37.500 Fenders or splash aprons. No person shall operate any motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer that is not equipped with fenders, covers, flaps, or splash aprons adequate for minimizing the spray or splash of water or mud from the roadway to the rear of the vehicle. All such devices shall be as wide as the tires behind which they are mounted and extend downward at least to the center of the axle. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 41; 1961 c 12 § 46.37.500. Prior: 1947 c 200 § 3, part; 1937 c 189 § 44, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 6360-44, part. Formerly RCW 46.36.130 (second paragraph).]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.510 Seat belts and shoulder harnesses. (1) No person shall sell any automobile manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1964, nor shall any owner cause such vehicle to be registered thereafter under the provisions of chapter 46.12 RCW unless such motor car or automobile is equipped with automobile seat belts installed for use on the front seats thereof which are of a type and installed in a manner approved by the state commission on equipment. Where registration is for transfer from an out of state license, applicant shall be informed of this section by issuing agent and have thirty days to comply. The state commission on equipment shall adopt and enforce standards as to what shall constitute adequate and safe seat belts and for the fastening and installation thereof, such standards not to be below those specified as minimum requirements by the Society of Automotive Engineers on June 13, 1963.

(2) Every passenger car manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1965, shall be equipped with at least two lap-type safety belt assemblies for use in the front seating positions.

(3) Every passenger car manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1968, shall be equipped with a lap-type safety belt assembly for each permanent passenger seating position. This requirement shall not apply to police vehicles.

(4) Every passenger car manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1968, shall be equipped with at least two shoulder harness-type safety belt assemblies for use in the front seating positions.

(5) The commission on equipment shall excuse specified types of motor vehicles or seating positions within any motor vehicle from the requirements imposed by subsections (1), (2), and (3) of this section when compliance would be impractical.

(6) No person shall distribute, have for sale, offer for sale, or sell any safety belt or shoulder harness for use in motor vehicles unless it meets current minimum standards and specifications approved by the commission or the United States department of transportation. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 42; 1963 c 117 § 1.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.513 Bumpers. When any motor vehicle was originally equipped with bumpers or any other collision energy absorption or attenuation system, that system shall be maintained in good operational condition, and no person shall remove or disconnect, and no owner shall cause or knowingly permit the removal or disconnection of, any part of that system except temporarily in order to make repairs, replacements, or adjustments. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 43.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.517 Body and body hardware. (1) The body, fenders, and bumpers shall be maintained without protrusions which could be hazardous to pedestrians. In addition, the bumpers shall be so attached and maintained so as to not protrude beyond the original bumper line.

[Title 46 RCW—p 104]

(2) The hood, hood latches, hood fastenings, doors, and door latches shall be maintained in a condition sufficient to ensure proper working equal to that at the time of original vehicle manufacture. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 44.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.520 Beach vehicles with soft tires—"Dune buggies"—Inspection and approval required—Fee. It shall be unlawful for any person to lease for hire or permit the use of any vehicle with soft tires commonly used upon the beach and referred to as a dune buggy unless such vehicle has been inspected by and approved by the state commission on equipment, which commission may charge a reasonable fee therefor to go into the motor vehicle fund. [1971 ex.s. c 91 § 4; 1965 ex.s. c 170 § 61.]

46.37.522 Motorcycles and motor-driven cycles—When head lamps and tail lamps to be lighted. Every motorcycle and motor-driven cycle shall have its head lamps and tail lamps lighted whenever such vehicle is in motion upon a highway. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 45.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.523 Motorcycles and motor-driven cycles—Head lamps. (1) Every motorcycle and every motor-driven cycle shall be equipped with at least one lamp which shall comply with the requirements and limitations of this section.

(2) Every head lamp upon every motorcycle and motor-driven cycle shall be located at a height of not more than fifty-four inches nor less than twenty-four inches to be measured as set forth in RCW 46.37.030(2).

(3) Every motorcycle other than a motor-driven cycle shall be equipped with multiple-beam road-lighting equipment.

(4) Such equipment shall:

(a) Reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least three hundred feet ahead when the uppermost distribution of light is selected;

(b) Reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least one hundred fifty feet ahead when the lowermost distribution of light is selected, and on a straight, level road under any condition of loading none of the high intensity portion of the beam shall be directed to strike the eyes of an approaching driver. [1977 ex.s. c 355 § 46.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

46.37.524 Motor-driven cycles—Head lamps. The head lamp or head lamps upon every motor-driven cycle may be of the single-beam or multiple-beam type but in either event shall comply with the requirements and limitations as follows:

(1) Every such head lamp or head lamps on a motor-driven cycle shall be of a sufficient intensity to reveal a person or a vehicle at a distance of not less than one hundred feet when the motor-driven cycle is operated at

46.37.530 SEE Supplement (1981 Ed.)

compact is declared to be unconstitutional or the applicability thereof to any state, agency, person or circumstances is held invalid, the constitutionality of the remainder of this compact and the applicability thereof to any other state, agency, person or circumstances shall not be affected thereby. It is the legislative intent that the provisions of this compact be reasonably and liberally construed. [1977 ex.s. c 88 § 1.]

46.39.020 Designation of Washington state commissioners. The Washington state commissioners to the western states school bus safety commission shall be the director of highways, the superintendent of public instruction and the chief of the Washington state patrol or their respective designees. Annually the Washington commissioners shall elect a chairman from their own membership who shall serve for one year commencing July 1. Election as chairman shall not interfere with the member's right to vote on all matters before the Washington commissioners. The Washington commissioners may by majority vote designate one of their members to represent the state on any matter coming before the Western states school bus safety commission. [1977 ex.s. c 88 § 2.]

Reviser's note: Powers, duties, and functions of director of highways transferred to department of transportation; see RCW 47.01.031. Term "director of highways" means secretary of transportation; see RCW 47.04.015.

Chapter 46.44 SIZE, WEIGHT, LOAD

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Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.
Auto transportation companies: Chapter 81.68 RCW.

46.44.010 Outside width limit. The total outside width of any vehicle or load thereon shall not exceed eight feet: *Provided*, That in any instance where it is necessary to extend a rear vision mirror beyond the extreme left or right of the body the same may be done despite the fact that this results in a width in excess of eight feet, but no rear vision mirror shall extend more than five inches beyond the extreme limits of the body: *Provided further*, That in those instances where it is necessary to install fenders on the rear wheels of vehicles to reduce wheel spray the same may be done despite the fact that this results in a width in excess of eight feet providing such fenders are made of rubber and do not extend more than two inches beyond either side of the body: *And provided further*, That a tolerance of two inches in width will be allowed on the tires of all vehicles where such overwidth is due entirely to the expansion of the tires: *Provided further, however*, That safety appliances such as clearance lights, rub rails, binder chains and appurtenances such as door handles, door hinges and turning signal brackets, may extend beyond the extreme left or right of the body despite the fact that this results in a width in excess of eight feet but no appliances or appurtenances can extend more than two inches beyond the extreme limits of the body. [1961 c 12 § 46-44.010. Prior: 1947 c 200 § 4; 1937 c 189 § 47; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 6360-47; 1923 c 181 § 4, part; RRS § 6362-8, part.]

46.44.020 Maximum height—Impaired clearance signs. It shall be unlawful for any vehicle unladen or with load to exceed a height of fourteen feet above the level surface upon which the vehicle stands: *Provided*, That this height limitation shall not apply to authorized emergency vehicles or repair equipment of a public utility engaged in reasonably necessary operation. The provisions of this section shall not relieve the owner or operator of a vehicle or combination of vehicles from the exercise of due care in determining that sufficient vertical clearance is provided upon the public highways

where such vehicle or combination of vehicles is being operated; and no liability shall attach to the state or to any county, city, town, or other political subdivision by reason of any damage or injury to persons or property by reason of the existence of any structure over or across any public highway where the vertical clearance above the roadway is fourteen feet or more; or, where such vertical clearance is less than fourteen feet, if impaired clearance signs of a design approved by the Washington state highway commission are erected and maintained on the right side of any such public highway in accordance with the manual of uniform traffic control devices for streets and highways as adopted by the Washington state highway commission pursuant to chapter 47.36 RCW. If any structure over or across any public highway is not owned by the state or by a county, city, town, or other political subdivision, it shall be the duty of the owner thereof when billed therefor to reimburse the Washington state highway commission or the county, city, town, or other political subdivision having jurisdiction over such highway for the actual cost of erecting and maintaining such impaired clearance signs, but no liability shall attach to such owner by reason of any damage or injury to persons or property caused by impaired vertical clearance above the roadway. [1977 c 81 § 1; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 64 § 7; 1971 ex.s. c 248 § 1; 1965 c 43 § 1; 1961 c 12 § 46.44.020. Prior: 1959 c 319 § 26; 1955 c 384 § 1; 1953 c 125 § 1; 1951 c 269 § 20; 1937 c 189 § 48; RRS § 6360-48.]

Reviser's note: Powers, duties, and functions of highway commission transferred to department of transportation; see RCW 47.01.031. Term "Washington state highway commission" means department of transportation; see RCW 47.04.015.

Effective dates—Severability—1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 64: See notes following RCW 46.16.070.

46.44.030 Maximum lengths. It is unlawful for any person to operate upon the public highways of this state any vehicle other than a municipal transit vehicle having an overall length, with or without load, in excess of forty feet: *Provided*, That an auto stage or school bus shall not exceed an overall length, inclusive of front and rear bumpers, of forty feet: *Provided further*, That any such school bus constructed prior to April 1, 1977, shall be equipped with three axles: *Provided further*, That any school bus constructed on or after April 1, 1977, and in excess of thirty-six feet six inches shall be equipped with three axles: *Provided further*, That the route of any auto stage in excess of thirty-five feet or school bus in excess of thirty-six feet six inches upon or across the public highways shall be limited as determined by the department of transportation for state highways, or by the local legislative authority for other public roads.

It is unlawful for any person to operate on the highways of this state any combination of vehicles which contains a vehicle of which the permanent structure is in excess of forty-five feet.

It is unlawful for any person to operate upon the public highways of this state any combination consisting of a nonstinger steered tractor and semitrailer which has an overall length in excess of sixty-five feet.

It is unlawful for any person to operate on the highways of this state any combination consisting of a truck and trailer, or any lawful combination of three vehicles, with an overall length, with or without load, in excess of sixty-five feet, or a combination consisting of a tractor and a stinger steered semitrailer which has an overall length in excess of sixty-five feet without load or in excess of seventy feet with load.

"Stinger steered" as used in this section shall mean a tractor and semitrailer combination which has the coupling connecting the semitrailer to the tractor located to the rear of the center line of the rear axle of the tractor.

These length limitations shall not apply to vehicles transporting poles, pipe, machinery or other objects of a structural nature which cannot be dismembered and operated by a public utility when required for emergency repair of public service facilities or properties but in respect to night transportation every such vehicle and load thereon shall be equipped with a sufficient number of clearance lamps on both sides and marker lamps upon the extreme ends of any projecting load to clearly mark the dimensions of such load. [1979 ex.s. c 113 § 4; 1977 ex.s. c 64 § 1; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 53 § 1; 1974 ex.s. c 76 § 2; 1971 ex.s. c 248 § 2; 1967 ex.s. c 145 § 61; 1963 ex.s. c 3 § 52; 1961 ex.s. c 21 § 36; 1961 c 12 § 46.44-.030. Prior: 1959 c 319 § 25; 1957 c 273 § 14; 1951 c 269 § 22; prior: 1949 c 221 § 1, part; 1947 c 200 § 5, part; 1941 c 116 § 1, part; 1937 c 189 § 49, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 6360-49, part.]

Severability—1967 ex.s. c 145: See RCW 47.98.043.

46.44.034 Maximum lengths—Front and rear protrusions. The load, or any portion of any vehicle, operated alone upon the public highway of this state, or the load, or any portion of the front vehicle of a combination of vehicles, shall not extend more than three feet beyond the front wheels of such vehicle, or the front bumper, if equipped with front bumper.

No vehicle shall be operated upon the public highways with any part of the permanent structure or load extending in excess of fifteen feet beyond the center of the last axle of such vehicle. [1961 c 12 § 46.44.034. Prior: 1957 c 273 § 15; 1951 c 269 § 24; prior: 1949 c 221 § 1, part; 1947 c 200 § 5, part; 1941 c 116 § 1, part; 1937 c 189 § 49, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 6360-49, part.]

46.44.036 Combination of units—Limitation. Except as provided in RCW 46.44.037, it is unlawful for any person to operate upon the public highways of this state any combination of vehicles consisting of more than two vehicles. For the purposes of this section a truck tractor-semitrailer or pole trailer combination will be considered as two vehicles but the addition of another axle to the tractor of a truck tractor-semitrailer or pole trailer combination in such a way that it supports a proportional share of the load of the semitrailer or pole trailer shall not be deemed a separate vehicle but shall be considered a part of the truck tractor. For the purposes of this section a converter gear used in converting a semitrailer to a full trailer shall not be deemed a separate vehicle but shall be considered a part of the trailer.

[1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 64 § 8; 1961 c 12 § 46.44.036. Prior: 1955 c 384 § 2; 1951 c 269 § 23; prior: 1949 c 221 § 1, part; 1947 c 200 § 5, part; 1941 c 116 § 1, part; 1937 c 189 § 49, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 6360-49, part.]

Effective dates—Severability—1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 64: See notes following RCW 46.16.070.

46.44.037 Combination of units—Lawful operations. Notwithstanding the provisions of RCW 46.44.036 and subject to such rules and regulations governing their operation as may be adopted by the state highway commission operation of the following combinations shall be lawful:

(1) A combination consisting of a truck tractor, a semitrailer, and another semitrailer or a full trailer. In this connection a converter gear used to convert a semitrailer into a full trailer shall be considered to be a part of the full trailer and not a separate vehicle. A converter gear being pulled without load and not used to convert a semitrailer into a full trailer may be substituted in lieu of a full trailer or a semitrailer in any lawful combination;

(2) A combination consisting of three trucks or truck tractors used in driveaway service where two of the vehicles are towed by the third in double saddle-mount position. [1979 ex.s. c 149 § 3; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 64 § 9; 1965 ex.s. c 170 § 37; 1963 ex.s. c 3 § 53; 1961 c 12 § 46.44.037. Prior: 1957 c 273 § 16; 1955 c 384 § 3.]

Reviser's note: Powers, duties, and functions of highway commission transferred to department of transportation; see RCW 47.01.031. Term "state highway commission" means department of transportation; see RCW 47.04.015.

Effective dates—Severability—1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 64: See notes following RCW 46.16.070.

46.44.038 Width, height, length, and combinations restrictions—Special permits to exceed authorized. Subject to such terms and conditions as it shall consider proper and on such highways as it shall deem suitable, and when it finds it to be in the public interest, the state highway commission may by special permit authorize the operation of vehicles and combinations of vehicles other than school buses which exceed the restrictions set forth in RCW 46.44.010, 46.44.020, 46.44.030 and 46.44.036. The fee for such permits shall be those set forth in *RCW 46.44.094, as amended. [1967 ex.s. c 145 § 62.]

Reviser's note: (1) Powers, duties, and functions of highway commission transferred to department of transportation; see RCW 47.01.031. Term "state highway commission" means department of transportation; see RCW 47.04.015.

*(2) RCW 46.44.094 expired July 1, 1967.

Severability—1967 ex.s. c 145: See RCW 47.98.043.

46.44.041 Maximum gross weights—Axle factor. No vehicle or combination of vehicles shall operate upon the public highways of this state with a gross load on any single axle in excess of twenty thousand pounds, or upon any group of axles in excess of that set forth in the following table, except that two consecutive sets of tandem axles may carry a gross load of thirty-four thousand pounds each, if the overall distance between the first and last axles of such consecutive sets of tandem axles is thirty-six feet or more.

Dis-
tance
in feet
between
the ex-
tremes
of any
group
of 2
or more
consecu-
tive
axles

Maximum load in pounds
carried on any group of 2
or more consecutive axles

*(Maximum load in pounds carried
on any group of 2 consecutive
sets of tandem axles)

	2 axles	3 axles	4 axles	5 axles	6 axles	7 axles	8 axles	9 axles
4	34,000							
5	34,000							
6	34,000							
7	34,000							
8	34,000	36,500						
9	39,000	38,000						
10	40,000	39,500						
11		41,000						
12		42,500	42,500					
13		44,000	44,000					
14		45,500	45,500					
15		47,000	47,000					
16		48,000	48,000	48,000				

Dis-
tance
in feet
between
the ex-
tremes
of any
group
of 2
or more
consecu-
tive
axles

Maximum load in pounds
carried on any group of 2
or more consecutive axles

*(Maximum load in pounds carried
on any group of 2 consecutive
sets of tandem axles)

	2 axles	3 axles	4 axles	5 axles	6 axles	7 axles	8 axles	9 axles
17		48,500	48,500	49,000				
18		49,500	49,500	50,000				
19		50,000	50,000	51,000				
20		51,000	51,000	52,000	52,000			
			(55,500)*					
21		51,500	51,500	53,000	53,000			
			(56,000)*					
22		52,500	52,500	54,000	54,000			
			(56,500)*					
23		53,000	53,000	55,000	55,000			
			(57,500)*					
24		54,000	54,000	55,500	56,000	56,000		
			(58,000)*					
25		54,500	55,000	56,500	57,000	57,000		
			(58,500)*					
26		55,500	56,000	57,500	58,000	58,000		
			(59,500)*					
27		56,000	57,000	58,500	59,000	59,000		
			(60,000)*					
28		57,000	58,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	
			(60,500)*					
29		57,500	59,000	60,500	61,000	61,000	61,000	
			(61,500)*					
30		58,500	59,000	61,500	62,000	62,000	62,000	
			(62,000)*					
31		59,000	60,500	62,500	63,000	63,000	63,000	
			(62,500)*					
32		60,000	61,500	63,500	64,000	64,000	64,000	64,000
			(63,500)*					
33			62,500	64,500	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000
			(64,000)*					
34			63,500	65,000	66,500	66,500	66,500	66,500
			(64,500)*					
35			64,500	66,500	67,500	67,500	67,500	67,500
			(65,500)*					
36			65,500	67,500	68,500	68,500	68,500	68,500
			(68,000)*					
37			66,500	68,500	69,500	69,500	69,500	69,500
38			67,500	69,000	70,500	70,500	70,500	70,500
39			68,000	70,000	71,500	71,500	71,500	71,500
40			68,500	71,000	72,500	72,500	72,500	72,500
41			69,500	72,000	73,500	73,500	73,500	73,500
42			70,000	73,000	74,500	74,500	74,500	74,500
43			70,500	74,000	75,500	75,500	75,500	75,500
44			71,500	75,000	76,500	76,500	76,500	76,500
45			72,000	76,000	78,000	78,000	78,000	78,000
46			72,500	76,500	79,000	79,000	79,000	79,000

Dis-
tance
in feet
between
the ex-
tremes
of any
group
of 2
or more
consecu-
tive
axles

Maximum load in pounds
carried on any group of 2
or more consecutive axles

*(Maximum load in pounds carried
on any group of 2 consecutive
sets of tandem axles)

	2 axles	3 axles	4 axles	5 axles	6 axles	7 axles	8 axles	9 axles
47			73,500	77,500	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
48			74,000	78,000	81,000	81,000	81,000	81,000
49			74,500	78,500	82,000	82,000	82,000	82,000
50			75,500	79,000	83,000	83,000	83,000	83,000
51			76,000	80,000	84,000	84,000	84,000	84,000
52			76,500	80,500	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000
53			77,500	81,000	86,000	86,000	87,000	87,000
54			78,000	81,500	86,500	87,500	89,000	89,000
55			78,500	82,500	87,000	88,000	91,000	91,000
56			79,500	83,000	87,500	90,000	93,000	93,000
57			80,000	83,500	88,000	91,000	95,000	95,000
58				84,000	89,000	92,500	97,000	97,000
59				85,000	89,500	93,500	99,000	99,000
60				85,500	90,000	95,000	100,500	100,500
61				86,000	90,500	95,500	101,000	102,500
62				86,500	91,000	96,000	101,500	104,000
63				87,500	92,000	96,500	102,000	105,500
64				88,000	92,500	97,000	102,500	105,500
65				88,500	93,000	98,000	103,000	105,500
66				89,000	93,500	98,500	103,500	105,500
67				90,000	94,000	99,000	104,000	105,500
68				90,500	94,500	99,500	104,500	105,500
69				91,000	95,500	100,000	105,500	105,500
70				91,500	96,000	101,000	105,500	105,500

When inches are involved: Under six inches take lower, six inches or over take higher. The maximum load on any axle in any group of axles shall not exceed 1.2 times the load given in the above table divided by the number of axles in that group, and shall not exceed the single axle or tandem axle allowance as set forth elsewhere. For considering the number of axles in a group, the front axle of a unit supplying motive power need not be included in the axle group.

The maximum axle and gross weights specified in this section are subject to the braking requirements set up for the service brakes upon any motor vehicle or combination of vehicles as provided by law.

It is unlawful to operate upon the public highways any single unit vehicle, supported upon three axles or more with a gross weight including load in excess of forty thousand pounds or any combination of vehicles having a gross weight in excess of eighty thousand pounds without first obtaining an additional tonnage permit as provided for in RCW 46.44.095: *Provided*, That when a combination of vehicles has purchased license tonnage in excess of seventy-two thousand pounds as provided by RCW

46.16.070, such excess license tonnage may be applied to the power unit subject to limitations of RCW 46.44.042 and this section when such vehicle is operated without a trailer.

It is unlawful to operate any vehicle upon the public highways equipped with two axles spaced less than seven feet apart, unless the two axles are so constructed and mounted in such a manner as to provide oscillation between the two axles and that either one of the two axles will not at any one time carry more than the maximum gross weight allowed for one axle specified in this section.

Notwithstanding anything contained herein, a vehicle or combination of vehicles in operation on January 4, 1975, may operate upon the public highways of this state, including the interstate system within the meaning of section 127 of Title 23, United States Code, with an overall gross weight upon a group of two consecutive sets of dual axles which was lawful in this state under the laws, regulations and procedures in effect in this state on January 4, 1975. [1977 c 81 § 2; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 64 § 22.]

Effective dates—Severability—1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 64: See notes following RCW 46.16.070.

46.44.042 Maximum gross weights—Tire factor. Subject to the maximum gross weights specified in RCW 46.44.041, it is unlawful to operate any vehicle upon the public highways with a gross weight, including load, upon any tire concentrated upon the surface of the highway in excess of five hundred fifty pounds per inch width of such tire, up to a maximum width of twelve inches, and for a tire having a width of twelve inches or more there shall be allowed a twenty percent tolerance above five hundred fifty pounds per inch width of such tire. For the purpose of this section, the width of tire in case of solid rubber or hollow center cushion tires, so long as the use thereof may be permitted by the law, shall be measured between the flanges of the rim. For the purpose of this section, the width of tires in case of pneumatic tires shall be the maximum overall normal inflated width as stipulated by the manufacturer when inflated to the pressure specified and without load thereon. [1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 64 § 10; 1961 c 12 § 46-.44.042. Prior: 1959 c 319 § 27; 1951 c 269 § 27; prior: 1949 c 221 § 2, part; 1947 c 200 § 6, part; 1941 c 116 § 2, part; 1937 c 189 § 50, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 6360-50, part; 1929 c 180 § 3, part; 1927 c 309 § 8, part; 1923 c 181 § 4, part; 1921 c 96 § 20, part; RRS § 6362-8, part.]

Effective dates—Severability—1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 64: See notes following RCW 46.16.070.

46.44.047 Excess weight—Logging trucks—Special permits—County or city permits—Fees—Discretion of arresting officer. A three axle truck tractor and a two axle pole trailer combination engaged in the operation of hauling logs may exceed by not more than six thousand eight hundred pounds the legal gross weight of the combination of vehicles when licensed, as permitted by law, for sixty-eight thousand pounds: *Provided*, That the distance between the first and last axle of the vehicles in combination shall have a total wheel-base of not less than thirty-seven feet, and the weight upon two axles spaced less than seven feet apart shall not exceed thirty-three thousand six hundred pounds.

Such additional allowances shall be permitted by a special permit to be issued by the department of transportation valid only on state primary or secondary highways authorized by the department and under such rules, regulations, terms, and conditions prescribed by the department. The fee for such special permit shall be fifty dollars for a twelve-month period beginning and ending on April 1st of each calendar year. Permits may be issued at any time, but if issued after July 1st of any year the fee shall be thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents. If issued on or after October 1st the fee shall be twenty-five dollars, and if issued on or after January 1st the fee shall be twelve dollars and fifty cents. A copy of such special permit covering the vehicle involved shall be carried in the cab of the vehicle at all times. Upon the third offense within the duration of the permit for violation of

the terms and conditions of the special permit, the special permit shall be canceled. The vehicle covered by such canceled special permit shall not be eligible for a new special permit until thirty days after the cancellation of the special permit issued to said vehicle. The fee for such renewal shall be at the same rate as set forth in this section which covers the original issuance of such special permit. Each special permit shall be assigned to a three-axle truck tractor in combination with a two-axle pole trailer. When the department issues a duplicate permit to replace a lost or destroyed permit and where the department transfers a permit, a fee of five dollars shall be charged for each such duplicate issued or each such transfer.

All fees collected hereinabove shall be deposited with the state treasurer and credited to the motor vehicle fund.

Permits involving city streets or county roads or using city streets or county roads to reach or leave state highways, authorized for permit by the department may be issued by the city or county or counties involved. A fee of five dollars for such city or county permit may be assessed by the city or by the county legislative authority which shall be deposited in the city or county road fund. The special permit provided for herein shall be known as a "log tolerance permit" and shall designate the route or routes to be used, which shall first be approved by the city or county engineer involved. Authorization of additional route or routes may be made at the discretion of the city or county by amending the original permit or by issuing a new permit. Said permits shall be issued on a yearly basis expiring on March 31st of each calendar year. Any person, firm, or corporation who uses any city street or county road for the purpose of transporting logs with weights authorized by state highway log tolerance permits, to reach or leave a state highway route, without first obtaining a city or county permit when required by the city or the county legislative authority shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by RCW 46.44.105. For the purpose of determining gross weight the actual scale weight taken by the officer shall be prima facie evidence of such total gross weight. In the event the gross weight is in excess of the weight permitted by law, the officer may, within his discretion, permit the operator to proceed with his vehicles in combination.

The chief of the state patrol, with the advice of the department, may make reasonable rules and regulations to aid in the enforcement of the provisions of this section. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 74; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 64 § 11; 1973 1st ex.s. c 150 § 2; 1971 ex.s. c 249 § 2; 1961 ex.s. c 21 § 35; 1961 c 12 § 46.44.047. Prior: 1955 c 384 § 19; 1953 c 254 § 10; 1951 c 269 § 31.]

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

Effective dates—Severability—1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 64: See notes following RCW 46.16.070.

~~46.44.049 Effect of weight on highways—Study authorized. The highway commission is authorized to make and enter into agreements with the federal government or any state or group of states or agencies~~

thereof, or any nonprofit association, on a joint or cooperative basis, to study, analyze or test the effects of weight on highway construction. Such studies or tests may be made either by designating existing highways or the construction of test strips including natural resource roads to the end that a proper solution of the many problems connected with the imposition on highways of motor vehicle weights may be determined.

Such studies may include the determination of values to be assigned various highway-user groups according to their gross weight or use. [1961 c 12 § 46.44.049. Prior: 1951 c 269 § 47.]

Reviser's note: Powers, duties, and functions of highway commission transferred to department of transportation; see RCW 47.01.031. Term "highway commission" means department of transportation; see RCW 47.04.015.

46.44.050 Minimum length of wheelbase. It shall be unlawful to operate any vehicle upon public highways with a wheelbase between any two axles thereof of less than three feet, six inches when weight exceeds that allowed for one axle under RCW 46.44.042 or 46.44.041. It shall be unlawful to operate any motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state with a wheelbase between the frontmost axle and the rearmost axle of less than three feet, six inches: *Provided*, That the minimum wheelbase for mopeds is thirty-eight inches.

For the purposes of this section, wheelbase shall be measured upon a straight line from center to center of the vehicle axles designated. [1979 ex.s. c 213 § 7; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 64 § 12; 1961 c 12 § 46.44.050. Prior: 1941 c 116 § 3; 1937 c 189 § 51; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 6360-51; 1929 c 180 § 3, part; 1927 c 309 § 8, part; 1923 c 181 § 4, part; RRS § 6362-8, part.]

Effective dates—Severability—1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 64: See notes following RCW 46.16.070.

46.44.060 Outside load limits for passenger vehicles. No passenger type vehicle shall be operated on any public highway with any load carried thereon extending beyond the line of the fenders on the left side of such vehicle nor extending more than six inches beyond the line of the fenders on the right side thereof. [1961 c 12 § 46.44.060. Prior: 1937 c 189 § 52; RRS § 6360-52; 1929 c 180 § 5, part; 1927 c 309 § 10, part; RRS § 6362-10, part.]

46.44.070 Drawbar requirements—Trailer whipping or weaving—Towing flag. The drawbar or other connection between vehicles in combination shall be of sufficient strength to hold the weight of the towed vehicle on any grade where operated. No trailer shall whip, weave or oscillate or fail to follow substantially in the course of the towing vehicle. When a disabled vehicle is being towed by means of bar, chain, rope, cable or similar means and the distance between the towed vehicle and the towing vehicle exceeds fifteen feet there shall be fastened on such connection in approximately the center thereof a white flag or cloth not less than twelve inches square. [1961 c 12 § 46.44.070. Prior: 1937 c 189 § 53;

RRS § 6360-53; 1929 c 180 § 5, part; 1927 c 309 § 10, part; RRS § 6362-10, part; 1923 c 181 § 4, part.]

46.44.080 Local regulations—State highway regulations. Local authorities with respect to public highways under their jurisdiction may prohibit the operation thereon of motor trucks or other vehicles or may impose limits as to the weight thereof, or any other restrictions as may be deemed necessary, whenever any such public highway by reason of rain, snow, climatic or other conditions, will be seriously damaged or destroyed unless the operation of vehicles thereon be prohibited or restricted or the permissible weights thereof reduced: *Provided*, That whenever a highway has been closed generally to vehicles or specified classes of vehicles, local authorities shall by general rule or by special permit authorize the operation thereon of school buses, emergency vehicles, and motor trucks transporting perishable commodities or commodities necessary for the health and welfare of local residents under such weight and speed restrictions as the local authorities deem necessary to protect the highway from undue damage: *Provided further*, That the governing authorities of incorporated cities and towns shall not prohibit the use of any city street designated by the transportation commission as forming a part of the route of any primary state highway through any such incorporated city or town by vehicles or any class of vehicles or impose any restrictions or reductions in permissible weights unless such restriction, limitation, or prohibition, or reduction in permissible weights be first approved in writing by the department of transportation.

The local authorities imposing any such restrictions or limitations, or prohibiting any use or reducing the permissible weights shall do so by proper ordinance or resolution and shall erect or cause to be erected and maintained signs designating the provisions of the ordinance or resolution in each end of the portion of any public highway affected thereby, and no such ordinance or resolution shall be effective unless and until such signs are erected and maintained.

The department shall have the same authority as hereinabove granted to local authorities to prohibit or restrict the operation of vehicles upon state highways. The department shall give public notice of closure or restriction. The department may issue special permits for the operation of school buses and motor trucks transporting perishable commodities or commodities necessary for the health and welfare of local residents under specified weight and speed restrictions as may be necessary to protect any state highway from undue damage. [1977 ex.s. c 151 § 29; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 15 § 1; 1961 c 12 § 46.44.080. Prior: 1937 c 189 § 54; RRS § 6360-54.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

Federal requirements—Severability—1977 ex.s. c 151: See RCW 47.98.070 and 47.98.080.

46.44.090 Special permits for oversize or overweight movements. The department of transportation, pursuant to rules adopted by the transportation commission with

state's allotment of federal funds. [1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 64 § 19; 1965 c 38 § 1.]

Reviser's note: Powers, duties, and functions of highway commission transferred to department of transportation; see RCW 47.01.031. Terms "Washington state highway commission" and "commission" mean department of transportation; see RCW 47.04.015.

Effective dates—Severability—1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 64: See notes following RCW 46.16.070.

46.44.100 Enforcement—Weighing and lightening. Any police officer is authorized to require the driver of any vehicle or combination of vehicles to stop and submit to a weighing of the same either by means of a portable or stationary scale and may require that such vehicle be driven to the nearest public scale.

Whenever a police officer, upon weighing a vehicle and load, as above provided, determines that the weight is unlawful, such officer may, in addition to any other penalty provided, require the driver to stop the vehicle in a suitable place and remain standing until such portion of the load is removed as may be necessary to reduce the gross weight of such vehicle to such limit as permitted under this chapter: *Provided*, That in the event such vehicle is loaded with grain or other perishable commodities, the driver shall be permitted to proceed without removing any of such load, unless the gross weight of the vehicle and load exceeds by more than ten percent the limit permitted by this chapter. All materials unloaded shall be cared for by the owner or operator of such vehicle at the risk of such owner or operator.

It shall be unlawful for any driver of a vehicle to fail or refuse to stop and submit the vehicle and load to a weighing, or to fail or refuse, when directed by an officer upon a weighing of the vehicle to stop the vehicle and otherwise comply with the provisions of this section. [1971 ex.s. c 148 § 2; 1967 c 32 § 52; 1961 c 12 § 46.44.100. Prior: 1937 c 189 § 56; RRS § 6360-56.]

46.44.105 Enforcement provisions—Penalties, suspensions, fines, and forfeitures—Jurisdiction—Disposition of penalty assessments—Confiscation, revocation, and cancellation of permits—Rules. (1) Violation of any of the provisions of RCW 46.44.042, 46.44.047, 46.44.090, 46.44.091, 46.44.095, and 46.44.041, or failure to obtain a permit as provided by RCW 46.44.090 and 46.44.095, or misrepresentation of the size or weight of any load or failure to follow the requirements and conditions of a permit issued hereunder is a traffic infraction, and upon the first finding thereof shall be assessed a basic penalty of not less than fifty dollars; and upon second finding thereof shall be assessed a basic penalty of not less than seventy-five dollars; and upon a third or subsequent finding shall be assessed a basic penalty of not less than one hundred dollars.

(2) In addition to the penalties imposed in subsection (1) of this section any person violating RCW 46.44.042, 46.44.047, 46.44.090, 46.44.091, 46.44.095, or 46.44.041 shall be assessed three cents for each pound of excess weight: *Provided*, That upon a first violation in any calendar year, the court may suspend the penalty for five hundred pounds of excess weight for each axle on any

vehicle or combination of vehicles, not to exceed a two thousand pound suspension. In no case shall the basic penalty assessed in subsection (1) of this section be suspended.

(3) Whenever any vehicle or combination of vehicles is involved in two violations of RCW 46.44.042, 46.44.047, 46.44.090, 46.44.091, 46.44.095, or 46.44.041 during any twelve month period, the court may suspend the certificate of license registration of the vehicle or combination of vehicles for not less than thirty days. Upon a third or succeeding violation in any twelve month period, the court shall suspend the certificate of license registration for not less than thirty days. Whenever the certificate of license registration is suspended the court shall secure such certificate and immediately forward the same to the director with information concerning the suspension.

(4) Any person found to have violated any posted limitations of a highway or section of highway shall be assessed a monetary penalty of not less than one hundred and fifty dollars, and the court shall in addition thereto upon second violation within a twelve month period involving the same power unit, suspend the certificate of license registration for not less than thirty days.

(5) Any police officer is authorized to require the driver of any vehicle or combination of vehicles to stop and submit to a weighing either by means of a portable or stationary scale and may require that such vehicle be driven to the nearest public scale. Whenever a police officer, upon weighing a vehicle and load, determines that the weight is unlawful, such officer may require the driver to stop the vehicle in a suitable location and remain standing until such portion of the load is removed as may be necessary to reduce the gross weight of the vehicle to such limit as permitted by law.

Any vehicle whose driver or owner represents that the vehicle is disabled or otherwise unable to proceed to a weighing location shall have its load sealed or otherwise marked by any police officer. The owner or driver shall be directed that upon completion of repairs, the vehicle shall submit to weighing with the load and markings and/or seal intact and undisturbed. Failure to report for weighing, appearing for weighing with the seal broken or the markings disturbed, or removal of any cargo prior to weighing shall be unlawful. Any person so convicted shall be fined five hundred dollars, and in addition the certificate of license registration shall be suspended for not less than thirty days.

(6) Any other provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding, justice courts having venue shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the superior courts for the imposition of any penalties authorized under this section.

(7) For the purpose of determining additional penalties as provided by subsection (2) of this section, "excess weight" shall mean the poundage in excess of the maximum gross weight prescribed by RCW 46.44.042 and 46.44.041 plus the weights allowed by RCW 46.44.047, 46.44.091, and 46.44.095.

(8) The basic penalty provided in subsection (1) of this section shall be distributed as prescribed in RCW 46.68.050: *Provided*, That all fees, fines, forfeitures, and

penalties collected or assessed by a justice court because of the violation of a state law shall be remitted as provided in chapter 3.62 RCW as it now exists or is later amended. For the purpose of computing the basic penalties and additional penalties to be imposed under the provisions of subsections (1) and (2) of this section the convictions shall be on the same vehicle or combination of vehicles within a twelve month period under the same ownership.

(9) The additional penalty for excess poundage provided in subsection (2) of this section shall be transmitted by the court to the county treasurer and by him transmitted to the state treasurer for deposit in the motor vehicle fund: *Provided*, That all fees, fines, forfeitures, and penalties collected or assessed by a justice court because of the violation of a state law shall be remitted as provided in chapter 3.62 RCW as it now exists or is later amended. It shall then be allocated annually on or before June 30th of each year in the amounts prescribed in RCW 46.68.100 as now or hereafter amended.

(10) Any state patrol officer or any weight control officer who shall find any person operating a vehicle or a combination of vehicles in violation of the conditions of a permit issued under RCW 46.44.037, 46.44.090, and 46.44.095 may confiscate such permit and forward the same to the state highway commission which may return it to the permittee or revoke, cancel, or suspend it without refund. The state highway commission shall keep a record of all action taken upon permits so confiscated, and if a permit shall be returned to the permittee the action taken by the commission shall be endorsed thereon. Any permittee whose permit is suspended or revoked may upon request receive a hearing before the commission or person designated by the commission. The commission after such hearing may reinstate any permit or revise its previous action.

Every permit issued as provided for in this chapter shall be carried in the vehicle or combination of vehicles to which it refers and shall be open to inspection by any law enforcement officer or authorized agent of any authority granting such a permit.

Upon the third finding within a calendar year of a violation of the requirements and conditions of a permit issued under RCW 46.44.095 as now or hereafter amended, the permit shall be canceled, and the canceled permit shall be immediately transmitted by the court or the arresting officer to the department of transportation. The vehicle covered by such canceled permit shall not be eligible for a new permit for a period of thirty days.

(11) For the purposes of determining gross weights the actual scale weight taken by the arresting officer shall be prima facie evidence of such total gross weight.

The chief of the state patrol, with the advice of the department, may adopt reasonable rules to aid in the enforcement of the provisions of this section. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 75; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 64 § 23.]

Reviser's note: Powers, duties, and functions of highway commission transferred to department of transportation; see RCW 47.01.031. Terms "state highway commission" and "commission" mean department of transportation; see RCW 47.04.015.

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.
Effective dates—Severability—1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 64: See notes following RCW 46.16.070.

46.44.110 Liability for damage to highways, bridges, etc. Any person operating any vehicle or moving any object or conveyance upon any public highway in this state or upon any bridge or elevated structure which is a part of any such public highway shall be liable for all damages which said public highway, bridge or elevated structure may sustain as a result of any illegal operation of such vehicle or the moving of any such object or conveyance or as a result of the operation or moving of any vehicle, object or conveyance weighing in excess of the legal weight limits allowed by law. This section shall apply to any person operating any vehicle or moving any object or contrivance in any illegal or negligent manner or without a special permit as by law provided for vehicles, objects or contrivances of overweight, overwidth, overheight or overlength. Any person operating any vehicle shall be liable for any damage to any public highway, bridge or elevated structure sustained as the result of any negligent operation thereof. When such operator is not the owner of such vehicle, object or contrivance but is so operating or moving the same with the express or implied permission of the owner thereof, then said owner and the operator shall be jointly and severally liable for any such damage. Such damage to any state highway or structure may be recovered in a civil action instituted in the name of the state of Washington by the state highway commission. Any measure of damage to any public highway determined by the state highway commission by reason of this section shall be prima facie the amount of damage caused thereby and shall be presumed to be the amount recoverable in any civil action therefor. [1961 c 12 § 46.44.110. Prior: 1937 c 189 § 57; RRS 6360-57.]

46.44.120 Liability of owner, others, for violations. Whenever an act or omission is declared to be unlawful in chapter 46.44 RCW, the owner or lessee of any motor vehicle involved in such act or omission is responsible therefor. Any person knowingly and intentionally participating in creating an unlawful condition of use, is also subject to the penalties provided in this chapter for such unlawful act or omission.

If the person operating the vehicle at the time of the unlawful act or omission is not the owner or lessee of the vehicle, such person is fully authorized to accept the citation and execute the promise to appear on behalf of the owner or lessee. [1980 c 104 § 2; 1971 ex.s. c 148 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 69 § 1.]

46.44.130 Farm implements—Gross weight and size limitation exception—Penalty. The limitations of RCW 46.44.010, 46.44.020, 46.44.030, and 46.44.041 shall not apply to the movement of farm implements of less than forty-five thousand pounds gross weight, a total length of seventy feet or less, and a total outside width of fourteen feet or less when being moved while patrolled, flagged, lighted, signed, and at a time of day

- 46.52.116 City or county ordinances for disposition of abandoned vehicles authorized—Processing of impounded vehicles.
- 46.52.117 City or county ordinances for abatement and removal of abandoned vehicles or hulks on private property authorized—Contents.
- 46.52.118 Removal of abandoned vehicle or hulk from real property—Disposal.
- 46.52.119 Unauthorized vehicles—Removal from family residential property.
- 46.52.1192 Unauthorized vehicles—Removal from other private property—Posting requirements.
- 46.52.1194 Unauthorized vehicles—Removal from private property—Duties required of towing firm—Lien—Penalty for noncompliance.
- 46.52.1196 Unauthorized vehicles—Removal from private property—Must be released, when—Penalty for defrauding towing firm.
- 46.52.1198 Disturbing vehicle left on private property—Liability.
- 46.52.120 Case record of convictions and traffic infractions—Cross reference to accident reports.
- 46.52.130 Appropriate part of abstract of driving record to be furnished to individual, insurance company, employer—Confidentiality—Fees—Penalty.
- 46.52.145 Abandoned junk motor vehicles—Definitions.
- 46.52.150 Abandoned junk motor vehicles—Authorizing disposal of—Record—Disposition of moneys from.
- 46.52.160 Abandoned junk motor vehicles—Violations constituting abandoning—Evidence—Penalty.
- 46.52.170 Abandoned vehicles or hulks—Notification sticker, contents—Owner to be informed.
- 46.52.180 Abandoned vehicles or hulks—Removal, time, location.
- 46.52.190 Abandoned vehicles or hulks—Impoundment—Notification—Hearing—Liability for charges—Nonpayment penalty.
- 46.52.200 Abandoned vehicles or hulks—Impoundment—Bond to regain possession.
- 46.52.210 Abandoned vehicles or hulks—Crimes regarding.

Hulk haulers' or scrap processors' licenses: Chapter 46.79 RCW.
Motor vehicle wreckers: Chapter 46.80 RCW.

46.52.010 Duty on striking unattended car or other property—Penalty. The operator of any vehicle which collided with any other vehicle which is unattended shall immediately stop and shall then and there either locate and notify the operator or owner of such vehicle of the name and address of the operator and owner of the vehicle striking the unattended vehicle or shall leave in a conspicuous place in the vehicle struck a written notice, giving the name and address of the operator and of the owner of the vehicle striking such other vehicle.

The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting only in damage to property fixed or placed upon or adjacent to any public highway shall take reasonable steps to locate and notify the owner or person in charge of such property of such fact and of the name and address of the operator and owner of the vehicle striking such property, or shall leave in a conspicuous place upon the property struck a written notice, giving the name and address of the operator and of the owner of the vehicle so striking the property, and such person shall further make report of such accident as in the case of other accidents upon the public highways of this state. Any person violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 79; 1961 c 12 § 46.52.010. Prior: 1937 c 189 § 133; RRS § 6360-133; 1927 c 309 § 50, part; RRS § 6362-50, part.]

Rules of court: Bail in traffic offense cases—Mandatory appearance—JCrR 2.09.

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

Arrest of person violating duty on striking unattended vehicle or other property: RCW 10.31.100.

46.52.020 Duty in case of injury to or death of person or damage to attended vehicle or other property—Penalty. (1) A driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in the injury to or death of any person shall immediately stop such vehicle at the scene of such accident or as close thereto as possible but shall then forthwith return to, and in every event remain at, the scene of such accident until he has fulfilled the requirements of subsection (3) of this section; every such stop shall be made without obstructing traffic more than is necessary.

(2) The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting only in damage to a vehicle which is driven or attended by any person or damage to other property shall immediately stop such vehicle at the scene of such accident or as close thereto as possible and shall forthwith return to, and in any event shall remain at, the scene of such accident until he has fulfilled the requirements of subsection (3) of this section; every such stop shall be made without obstructing traffic more than is necessary.

(3) Unless otherwise provided in subsection (7) of this section the driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death of any person or damage to any vehicle which is driven or attended by any person or damage to other property shall give his name, address, and vehicle license number and shall exhibit his vehicle driver's license to any person struck or injured or the driver or any occupant of, or any person attending, any such vehicle collided with and shall render to any person injured in such accident reasonable assistance, including the carrying or the making of arrangements for the carrying of such person to a physician or hospital for medical treatment if it is apparent that such treatment is necessary or if such carrying is requested by the injured person or on his behalf. Under no circumstances shall the rendering of assistance or other compliance with the provisions of this subsection be evidence of the liability of any driver for such accident.

(4) Any driver covered by the provisions of subsection (1) of this section failing to stop or comply with any of the requirements of subsection (3) of this section under said circumstances shall be guilty of a class C felony and, upon conviction, be punished pursuant to RCW 9A.20.020: *Provided*, That this provision shall not apply to any person injured or incapacitated by such accident to the extent of being physically incapable of complying herewith.

(5) Any driver covered by the provisions of subsection (2) of this section failing to stop or to comply with any of the requirements of subsection (3) of this section under said circumstances shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor and, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than

one year or by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment: *Provided*, That this provision shall not apply to any person injured or incapacitated by such accident to the extent of being physically incapable of complying herewith.

(6) The license or permit to drive or any nonresident privilege to drive of any person convicted under this section or any local ordinance consisting of substantially the same language as this section of failure to stop and give information or render aid following an accident with any vehicle driven or attended by any person shall be revoked by the department.

(7) If none of the persons specified are in condition to receive the information to which they otherwise would be entitled under subsection (3) of this section, and no police officer is present, the driver of any vehicle involved in such accident after fulfilling all other requirements of subsections (1) and (3) of this section insofar as possible on his part to be performed, shall forthwith report such accident to the nearest office of the duly authorized police authority and submit thereto the information specified in subsection (3) of this section. [1980 c 97 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 136 § 80; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 18 § 1. Prior: 1975 1st ex.s. c 210 § 1; 1975 c 62 § 14; 1967 c 32 § 53; 1961 c 12 § 46.52.020; prior: 1937 c 189 § 134; RRS § 6360-134; 1927 c 309 § 50, part; RRS § 6362-50, part.]

Rules of court: Bail in traffic offense cases—Mandatory appearance—JCvR 2.09.

Effective date—1980 c 97: "This 1980 act shall take effect on July 1, 1980." [1980 c 97 § 3.]

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

Arrest of person violating duty in case of injury to or death of person or damage to attended vehicle: RCW 10.31.100.

46.52.030 Accident reports. (1) The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death of any person or damage to the property of any one person to an apparent extent of three hundred dollars or more, shall, within twenty-four hours after such accident, make a written report of such accident to the chief of police of the city or town if such accident occurred within an incorporated city or town or the county sheriff or state patrol if such accident occurred outside incorporated cities and towns.

(2) If such accident was not investigated by a law enforcement officer, the original of such report shall be immediately forwarded by the authority receiving such report to the chief of the Washington state patrol at Olympia, Washington, and the second copy of such report to be forwarded to the department of licensing at Olympia, Washington.

(3) If such accident was investigated by a law enforcement officer, the original of each driver's report required by subsection (1) of this section shall be retained by the local law enforcement agency where the accident occurred, and the second copy shall be forwarded to the department of licensing at Olympia, Washington.

(4) Any law enforcement officer who investigates an accident for which a driver's report is required under subsection (1) of this section shall submit an investigator's report as required by RCW 46.52.070.

(5) The chief of the Washington state patrol may require any driver of any vehicle involved in an accident, of which report must be made as provided in this section, to file supplemental reports whenever the original report in his opinion is insufficient, and may likewise require witnesses of any such accident to render reports. For this purpose, the chief of the Washington state patrol shall prepare and, upon request, supply to any police department, coroner, sheriff, and any other suitable agency or individual, sample forms of accident reports required hereunder, which reports shall be upon a form devised by the chief of the Washington state patrol and shall call for sufficiently detailed information to disclose all material facts with reference to the accident to be reported thereon, including the location, the cause, the conditions then existing, and the persons and vehicles involved, personal injury or death, if any, the amounts of property damage claimed, the total number of vehicles involved, whether the vehicles were legally parked, legally standing, or moving, and whether such vehicles were occupied at the time of the accident. Every required accident report shall be made on a form prescribed by the chief of the Washington state patrol and each authority charged with the duty of receiving such reports shall provide sufficient report forms in compliance with the form devised. The report forms shall be designated so as to provide that a copy may be retained by the reporting person. [1981 c 30 § 1; 1979 c 158 § 160; 1979 c 11 § 2. Prior: 1977 ex.s. c 369 § 2; 1977 ex.s. c 68 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 40 § 2; 1967 c 32 § 54; 1965 ex.s. c 119 § 1; 1961 c 12 § 46.52.030; prior: 1943 c 154 § 1; 1937 c 189 § 135; RRS § 6360-135.]

~~**46.52.035 Accident reports—Suspension of license or permit for failure to make report.** The director shall suspend the license or permit to drive and any nonresident operating privileges of any person failing to report an accident as provided in RCW 46.52.030 until such report has been filed. [1965 ex.s. c 119 § 2.]~~

46.52.040 Accident reports—Report when operator disabled. Whenever the driver of the vehicle involved in any accident, concerning which accident report is required, is physically incapable of making the required accident report and there is another occupant other than a passenger for hire therein, in the vehicle at the time of the accident capable of making a report, such occupant shall make or cause to be made such report. Upon recovery such driver shall make such report in the manner required by law. [1967 c 32 § 55; 1961 c 12 § 46.52.040. Prior: 1937 c 189 § 136; RRS § 6360-136.]

~~**46.52.050 Coroner's reports to sheriff and state patrol.** Every coroner or other official performing like functions shall on or before the tenth day of each month, report in writing to the sheriff of the county in which he holds office and to the chief of the Washington state~~

patrol the death of any person within his jurisdiction during the preceding calendar month as a result of an accident involving any vehicle, together with the circumstances of such accident. [1961 c 12 § 46.52.050. Prior: 1937 c 189 § 137; RRS § 6360-137.]

46.52.060 Tabulation and analysis of reports—Availability for use. It shall be the duty of the chief of the Washington state patrol to file, tabulate, and analyze all accident reports and to publish annually, immediately following the close of each fiscal year, and monthly during the course of the year, statistical information based thereon showing the number of accidents, the location, the frequency and circumstances thereof and other statistical information which may prove of assistance in determining the cause of vehicular accidents.

Such accident reports and analysis or reports thereof shall be available to the director of licensing, the department of transportation, the utilities and transportation commission, or their duly authorized representatives, for further tabulation and analysis for pertinent data relating to the regulation of highway traffic, highway construction, vehicle operators and all other purposes, and to publish information so derived as may be deemed of publication value. [1979 c 158 § 161; 1977 c 75 § 67; 1967 c 32 § 56; 1961 c 12 § 46.52.060. Prior: 1937 c 189 § 138; RRS § 6360-138.]

46.52.065 Coroners to submit blood samples to state toxicologist—Analysis—Availability of reports—Admissibility in court action. Every coroner or other official performing like functions shall submit to the state toxicologist a blood sample taken from all drivers and all pedestrians who are killed in any traffic accident where the death occurred within four hours after the accident. Blood samples shall be taken and submitted in the manner prescribed by the state toxicologist. The state toxicologist shall analyze these blood samples to determine the concentration of alcohol and, where feasible, the presence of drugs or other toxic substances. The reports and records of the state toxicologist relating to analyses made pursuant to this section shall be confidential: *Provided*, That the results of these analyses shall be reported to the state patrol and made available to the prosecuting attorney or law enforcement agency having jurisdiction: *Provided further*, That the results of these analyses may be admitted in evidence in any civil or criminal action where relevant and shall be made available to the parties to any such litigation on application to the court. [1977 ex.s. c 50 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 270 § 1.]

46.52.070 Police officer's report. Any police officer of the state of Washington or of any county, city, town or other political subdivision, present at the scene of any accident or in possession of any facts concerning any accident whether by way of official investigation or otherwise shall make report thereof in the same manner as required of the parties to such accident and as fully as the facts in his possession concerning such accident will permit. [1967 c 32 § 57; 1961 c 12 § 46.52.070. Prior: 1937 c 189 § 139; RRS § 6360-139.]

46.52.080 Confidentiality of reports—Information required to be disclosed—Evidence. All required accident reports and supplemental reports and copies thereof shall be without prejudice to the individual so reporting and shall be for the confidential use of the county prosecuting attorney and chief of police or county sheriff, as the case may be, and the director of licensing and the chief of the Washington state patrol, and other officer or commission as authorized by law, except that any such officer shall disclose the names and addresses of persons reported as involved in an accident or as witnesses thereto, the vehicle license plate numbers and descriptions of vehicles involved, and the date, time and location of an accident, to any person who may have a proper interest therein, including the driver or drivers involved, or the legal guardian thereof, the parent of a minor driver, any person injured therein, the owner of vehicles or property damaged thereby, or any authorized representative of such an interested party, or the attorney or insurer thereof. No such accident report or copy thereof shall be used as evidence in any trial, civil or criminal, arising out of an accident, except that any officer above named for receiving accident reports shall furnish, upon demand of any person who has, or who claims to have, made such a report, or, upon demand of any court, a certificate showing that a specified accident report has or has not been made to the chief of the Washington state patrol solely to prove a compliance or a failure to comply with the requirement that such a report be made in the manner required by law: *Provided*, That the reports may be used as evidence when necessary to prosecute charges filed in connection with a violation of RCW 46.52.088. [1979 c 158 § 162; 1975 c 62 § 15; 1967 c 32 § 58; 1965 ex.s. c 119 § 3; 1961 c 12 § 46.52.080. Prior: 1937 c 189 § 140; RRS § 6360-140.]

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.52.083 Confidentiality of reports—Availability of factual data to interested parties. All of the factual data submitted in report form by the officers, together with the signed statements of all witnesses, except the reports signed by the drivers involved in the accident, shall be made available upon request to the interested parties named in RCW 46.52.080. [1965 ex.s. c 119 § 4.]

46.52.085 Confidentiality of reports—Fee for written information. Any information authorized for release under RCW 46.52.080 and 46.52.083 may be furnished in written form for a fee sufficient to meet, but not exceed, the costs incurred. All fees received by the Washington state patrol for such copies shall be deposited in the motor vehicle fund. [1979 c 34 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 91 § 5; 1965 ex.s. c 119 § 5.]

46.52.088 Reports—False information. A person shall not give information in oral or written reports as required in chapter 46.52 RCW knowing that such information is false. [1975 c 62 § 16.]

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.52.090 Reports by repairmen, storage men, and appraisers—Violations, penalties. Any person, firm, corporation or association engaged in the business of repair to motor vehicles or any person, firm, corporation or association which may at any time engage in the repair of any motor vehicle or other vehicle owned by any other person, firm, corporation, or association, shall be and is hereby required to maintain a complete record of any and all vehicles repaired, the nature of the repair to which indicates the damage or injury could have been caused by collision with any person or property. Such report shall be made out and kept posted currently in duplicate, showing the name of the person for whom such repair is done, the date of such repair, the motor number of the vehicle if it be a motor vehicle, or the serial number of the vehicle if it be a trailer or semitrailer, the license number of the vehicle, a brief statement of the nature of such repair and the cost thereof. Such report should be certified by the person or a duly authorized representative of the firm, corporation or association performing such repairs, such certification stating that the foregoing report is a true and accurate report of all such repairs, performed during the period covered by said report and in any wise indicating that the injury or damage to such vehicle could have been caused by collision with any person or property. Any person, firm, corporation or association failing to submit such report shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor and any person certifying to any such report containing fraudulent or untrue information or omitting any required information in any material respect shall be guilty of forgery. Such report shall be submitted on Monday of each week for the preceding calendar week, to the local authority to whom accident reports are required to be made. When such local authority shall have checked such reports for their own informational purposes, such reports shall be forwarded to the chief of the Washington state patrol, and such reports shall be forwarded within a period of ten days from the date of submission to such local authority. The person, firm, corporation or association performing such repairs shall retain the duplicate copy of such report in their permanent files and the same shall be open to inspection during business hours by any police officer or any person authorized by the chief of the Washington state patrol. Such report shall also be made by persons, firms or corporations providing storage or furnishing appraisals and shall contain the same record as required above of any such vehicles brought in for appraisal or storage. Forms for such records shall be prescribed by the chief of the Washington state patrol and may be obtained from the local authority to whom accident reports are made.

It shall be unlawful for any person to destroy or conceal any evidence of damage to a vehicle indicating that such damage could be the result of collision with any person or property without adequate record thereof and any person so doing shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. [1967 c 32 § 59; 1961 c 12 § 46.52.090. Prior: 1937 c 189 § 141; RRS § 6360-141.]

Rules of court: Bail in traffic offense cases—Mandatory appearance—JC r 2.09.

46.52.100 Record of traffic charges—Reports of action by courts—Venue in justice courts—Driving under influence of liquor or drugs while license suspended or revoked, penalty (as amended by 1979 ex.s. c 136). Every justice of the peace, police judge, and clerk of superior court shall keep or cause to be kept a record of every traffic complaint, traffic citation, notice of infraction, or other legal form of traffic charge deposited with or presented to said justice of the peace, police judge, superior court, or a traffic violations bureau, and shall keep a record of every official action by said court or its traffic violations bureau in reference thereto, including but not limited to a record of every conviction, forfeiture of bail, judgment of acquittal, finding that a traffic infraction has been committed, dismissal of a notice of infraction, and the amount of fine, forfeiture, or penalty resulting from every said traffic complaint, citation, or notice of infraction deposited with or presented to the justice of the peace, police judge, superior court, or traffic violations bureau.

The Monday following the conviction, forfeiture of bail, or finding that a traffic infraction was committed for violation of any provisions of this chapter or other law regulating the operating of vehicles on highways, every said magistrate of the court or clerk of the court of record in which such conviction was had, bail was forfeited, or the finding made shall prepare and immediately forward to the director of licensing at Olympia an abstract of the record of said court covering the case, which abstract must be certified by the person so required to prepare the same to be true and correct. Report need not be made of any finding involving the illegal parking or stopping of a vehicle.

Said abstract must be made upon a form furnished by the director and shall include the name and address of the party charged, the number, if any, of his driver's or chauffeur's license, the registration number of the vehicle involved, the nature of the offense, the date of hearing, the plea, the judgment, whether bail forfeited, whether the determination that a traffic infraction was committed was contested, and the amount of the fine, forfeiture, or penalty as the case may be.

Every court of record shall also forward a like report to the director upon the conviction of any person of manslaughter or other felony in the commission of which a vehicle was used.

The failure of any such judicial officer to comply with any of the requirements of this section shall constitute misconduct in office and shall be grounds for removal therefrom.

The director shall keep all abstracts received hereunder at his office in Olympia and the same shall be open to public inspection during reasonable business hours.

Venue in all justice courts shall be before one of the two nearest justices of the peace in incorporated cities and towns nearest to the point the violation allegedly occurred: *Provided*, That in counties of class A and of the first class such cases may be tried in the county seat at the request of the defendant.

It shall be the duty of the officer, prosecuting attorney, or city attorney signing the charge or information in any case involving a charge of driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any narcotic drug immediately to make request to the director for an abstract of convictions and forfeitures which the director shall furnish.

If a driver has a record of two or more convictions or forfeitures of the offense of operating a vehicle under the influence of or affected by the use of intoxicating liquor or any narcotic drug within a five year period, he shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars, and shall be sentenced to not less than thirty days and not more than one year in the county jail and neither fine nor sentence shall be suspended; and the court shall revoke the driver's license.

If the driver at the time of the offense charged was without a driver's license because of a previous suspension or revocation, the minimum mandatory jail sentence and fine shall be ninety days in the county jail and a two hundred dollar fine. The penalty so imposed shall not be suspended. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 81; 1979 c 158 § 163; 1967 c 32 § 60; 1961 c 12 § 46.52.100. Prior: 1955 c 393 § 2; 1949 c 196 § 15; 1937 c 189 § 142; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 6360-142.]

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

46.52.100 Record of traffic charges—Reports of convictions by courts—Venue in justice courts—Driving under influence of liquor or drugs while license suspended or revoked, penalty (as amended by 1979 ex.s. c 176). Every justice of the peace, police judge and clerk of superior court shall keep or cause to be kept a record of every traffic

registration certificate from the department of licensing authorizing him to engage in such activities is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(2) Application for an abandoned vehicle disposer registration shall be made on forms furnished by the department of licensing and shall be signed by the applicant or his agent and shall include the following information:

(a) Name and address of the person, firm, partnership, association, or corporation under the name the business is to be conducted;

(b) Names and addresses of all persons having an interest in the business, or if the owner is a corporation, the names and addresses of the officers of the corporation; and

(c) A certificate of approval from either the chief of police of any city or town having a population over five thousand persons or, in all other instances, from a member of the Washington state patrol certifying that:

(i) The applicant has an established place of business at the address shown on the application;

(ii) The place of business has adequate and secure storage facilities accessible to the public where vehicles and their contents can be properly stored and protected; and

(iii) Any other information the department may require.

(3) Before issuing a license to a registered disposer the department shall require the applicant to file with the department a surety bond in the amount of three thousand dollars running to the state and executed by a surety company authorized to do business in the state. Such bonds shall be approved as to form by the attorney general and conditioned that such registered disposer shall conduct his business in conformity with the provisions of this chapter pertaining to vehicles, abandoned vehicles, or abandoned vehicle hulks, and to compensate any person, company, or the state for failure to comply with this chapter, or for fraud, negligence, or misrepresentation in the handling of these vehicles. Injured parties shall have the right to institute an action for recovery against the registered disposer and the surety upon the bond. Successive recoveries against the bond shall be permitted but the aggregate liability of the surety to all persons shall in no event exceed the amount of the bond. Upon exhaustion of the penalty of the bond or cancellation of the bond by the surety, the registration of the disposer shall automatically be canceled.

(4) (a) Each original application shall be accompanied by a fee of five dollars. If the application is approved the department shall forward the fee to the state treasurer for deposit in the motor vehicle fund. The department shall forward a license to the registered disposer which shall be prominently displayed to signify that he is authorized to do business as a registered disposer.

(b) A license issued to a registered disposer shall remain in force until suspended, revoked, canceled for bond expiration, or canceled for insurance expiration.

(c) Whenever a registered disposer has had a bond or insurance canceled, a license suspended or revoked, or

has ceased to do business, the license shall be immediately surrendered to the department.

(5) Each registered disposer shall carry insurance in such amount proportional to the size of the registered disposer's business as the department may by rule require to protect against vehicle damage, including but not limited to fire and theft, from the time a vehicle comes into his custody until it is sold or reclaimed. Each registered disposer shall also carry at least fifty thousand dollars of liability insurance for property damage or bodily injury.

(6) The director may by order suspend or revoke the license for any registration as a registered disposer if he finds that the registrant has not complied with or is not complying with any law, rule, or regulation relative to the handling or disposition of vehicles, abandoned vehicles, or abandoned vehicle hulks, or has been adjudged guilty of violating any such law, rule, or regulation. For the purpose of this section, the term adjudged guilty means, in addition to a final conviction in either a state or municipal court, an unvacated forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to secure a defendant's appearance in court, the payment of a fine, a plea of guilty, or a finding of guilt regardless of whether the imposition of sentence is deferred or the penalty is suspended.

(7) Any registered disposer under contract to a city or county for the impounding of vehicles shall comply with such administrative regulations relative to the handling and disposing of vehicles as may be promulgated by such city or county and as hereinafter set forth. [1979 ex.s. c 178 § 10; 1979 c 158 § 165; 1969 ex.s. c 281 § 44; 1969 ex.s. c 42 § 5.]

Severability—1979 ex.s. c 178: See note following RCW 46.61.590.

46.52.110 Stolen and abandoned vehicles—Reports of—Recovery, report required, penalty—Notice—Disposition. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of every county, the chief of police or chief police officer of every incorporated city and town of this state, constables, and members of the Washington state patrol to report immediately to the chief of the Washington state patrol all motor vehicles reported to them as stolen or recovered, upon forms to be provided by the chief of the Washington state patrol.

In the event that any motor vehicle reported as stolen has been recovered, failure of the person so reporting the same as stolen to report the recovery thereof to the sheriff, chief of police, or other chief police officer to whom such motor vehicle was reported as stolen is a traffic infraction.

Upon receipt of such information the chief of the Washington state patrol shall enter the information in a "stolen vehicle index." He shall also enter any reports of vehicles stolen in other states and reported to him as such. It shall be the duty of the chief of the Washington state patrol to keep a record of all vehicles reported to him as recovered.

Such information shall be provided by the chief of the Washington state patrol for the use of the director of licensing as will permit the director to check the motor or

serial number set forth in any application for certificate of ownership or certificate of license registration against such "stolen vehicle index" and no such certificates shall be issued upon any vehicle recorded as stolen and the director shall immediately inform the chief of the Washington state patrol of any application upon any such vehicle.

It shall be the duty of the sheriff of every county, the chief of police or chief police officer of each incorporated city and town, members of the Washington state patrol, and constables to report to the chief of the Washington state patrol all vehicles or vehicle hulks found abandoned on a public highway or at any other place and the same shall thereafter, at the direction of such law enforcement officer, be disposed of as provided in this chapter. [1980 c 148 § 4. Prior: 1979 ex.s. c 178 § 11; 1979 ex.s. c 136 § 82; 1979 c 158 § 166; 1969 ex.s. c 42 § 6; 1967 c 32 § 61; 1965 ex.s. c 23 § 2; 1963 c 44 § 1; 1961 c 12 § 46.52.110; prior: 1937 c 189 § 143; RRS § 6360-143.]

Effective date—1980 c 148: See note following RCW 46.10.090.

Severability—1979 ex.s. c 178: See note following RCW 46.61.590.

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

46.52.111 Removal and storage of vehicle or hulk—Lien—Notices—Contents—Failure by disposer to comply with time limits. (1) A registered disposer shall take custody of any vehicle or hulk placed in his custody by a law enforcement officer pursuant to RCW 46.61.565 or 46.52.180 and shall remove the vehicle or hulk to the established place of business of the registered disposer where the vehicle or hulk shall be stored, and the registered disposer shall have a lien upon the vehicle or hulk for services provided in the towing and storage of the vehicle or hulk, unless the impoundment is determined to have been invalid. However the lien does not apply to personal property in or upon the vehicle which personal property is not permanently attached to or is not an integral part of the vehicle. The registered disposer shall also have a claim against the last registered owner of the vehicle or hulk for services provided in the towing and storage of the vehicle or hulk, not to exceed the sum of two hundred dollars, unless the removal is determined to be invalid. A registered owner who has complied with RCW 46.52.104 in the transfer of ownership of the vehicle or hulk shall be relieved of liability under this section.

(2) Within twenty-four hours after receiving custody of the vehicle or hulk from the law enforcement officer, the registered disposer shall give notice of his custody to the department of licensing and the Washington state patrol. If a vehicle impounded from private property pursuant to this chapter is in the custody of a registered disposer and remains unclaimed after seventy-two hours, the registered disposer shall without undue delay give notice of his custody to the department. The department shall supply the last known names and addresses of registered and legal owners of the vehicles as the names and addresses appear on the records of the department to the

registered disposer on request without charge in those cases where the information was not given to the registered disposer by the law enforcement officer.

(3) Within three days after receiving the names and addresses of the owners from the department or the law enforcement officer, the registered disposer shall send a notice to the registered and legal owners of the vehicle to the last known addresses of the owners as the addresses appear on the records of the department by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested. The notice shall contain a description of the vehicle or hulk including its license number and vehicle identification number and shall state the amount due the registered disposer for services in the towing and storage of the vehicle or hulk and the time and place of public sale if the amount remains unpaid or if possession of the vehicle is not otherwise regained pursuant to RCW 46.52.200. The notice shall not be sent if the registered owner has regained possession of the vehicle pursuant to RCW 46.52.200. If the vehicle is sold pursuant to this chapter, a copy of the notice with proof of mailing shall be retained in the registered disposer's files and available for inspection for a period of three years from the date of sale.

(4) The failure of the registered disposer to comply with the time limits provided in this chapter shall limit the accumulation of storage charges to five days except where delay is unavoidable. The providing of incorrect or incomplete identifying information to the department in the abandoned vehicle report shall be considered a failure to comply with these time limits if correct information is available. [1979 ex.s. c 178 § 12; 1979 c 158 § 167; 1969 ex.s. c 281 § 41; 1969 ex.s. c 42 § 7.]

Severability—1979 ex.s. c 178: See note following RCW 46.61.590.

46.52.112 Sale of unclaimed vehicle or hulk—Procedure—Proceeds—Deficiency. If, after the expiration of fifteen days from the date of mailing of notice to the registered and legal owner, the vehicle or hulk remains unclaimed and has not been listed as a stolen or recovered vehicle, then the registered disposer having custody of such vehicle or hulk shall conduct a sale of the same at public auction after having first published a notice of the date, place and time of such auction in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the vehicle is located not less than three days before the date of such auction.

Such vehicle or hulk shall be sold at such auction to the highest bidder. The proceeds of such sale, after deducting the towing and storage charges due the registered disposer, including the cost of sale, which shall be computed as in a public auction sale of personal property by the sheriff, shall be certified one-half to the county treasurer of the county in which the vehicle is located to be credited to the county current expense fund, and one-half to the state treasurer to be credited to the highway safety fund. If the amount bid at the auction is insufficient to compensate the registered disposer for his towing and storage charges and the cost of sale, such registered disposer shall be entitled to assert a claim for any deficiency, not to exceed two hundred dollars less

wearing glasses, goggles, or a face shield of a type approved by the state commission on equipment;

(c) For any person to sell or offer for sale a motorcycle helmet which does not meet the requirements established by the state commission on equipment.

(2) The state commission on equipment is hereby authorized and empowered to adopt and amend regulations, pursuant to the administrative procedure act, concerning the standards and procedures for approval of glasses, goggles, face shields, and protective helmets. The state commission on equipment shall maintain and publish a list of those devices which the commission on equipment has approved. [1982 c 77 § 7; 1977 ex.s. c 355 § 55; 1971 ex.s. c 150 § 1; 1969 c 42 § 1; 1967 c 232 § 4.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

Severability—1982 c 77: See note following RCW 46.20.500.

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 355: See note following RCW 46.37.010.

Maximum height for handlebars: RCW 46.61.611.

Riding on motorcycles: RCW 46.61.610.

Chapter 46.52

ACCIDENTS—REPORTS—ABANDONED VEHICLES

Sections

46.52.120 Case record of convictions and traffic infractions—
Cross reference to accident reports.

46.52.120 Case record of convictions and traffic infractions—Cross reference to accident reports. (1) It shall be the duty of the director to keep a case record on every motor vehicle driver licensed under the laws of this state, together with information on each, showing all the convictions and findings of traffic infractions certified by the courts and an index cross reference record of each accident reported relating to such individuals with a brief statement of the cause of such accident, which index cross reference record shall be furnished to the director by the chief of the Washington state patrol, with reference to each driver involved in the reported accidents.

(2) The case record shall be maintained in two parts.

(a) One part shall be the employment driving record of the person which shall include all motor vehicle accidents in which the person is involved while the person is driving a commercial motor vehicle as an employee of another, all convictions of the person for violation of the motor vehicle laws while the person is driving a commercial motor vehicle as an employee of another, and all findings that the person has committed a traffic infraction while the person is driving a commercial motor vehicle as an employee of another. The same reports shall be entered when the person is a law enforcement officer or fire fighter as defined in RCW 41.26.030, or a state patrol officer, and is driving an official police, state patrol, or fire department vehicle in the course of their official duties.

(b) The other part shall include all other accident, convictions, and findings that the person has committed a traffic infraction.

(3) Such records shall be for the confidential use of the director and the chief of the Washington state patrol and for such police officers or other cognizant public officials as may be designated by law. Such case records shall not be offered as evidence in any court except in case appeal is taken from the order of director, suspending, revoking, canceling, or refusing vehicle driver's license.

(4) It shall be the duty of the director to tabulate and analyze vehicle driver's case records and to suspend, revoke, cancel, or refuse any vehicle driver's license to any person when it is deemed from facts contained in the case record of such person that it is for the best interest of public safety that such person be denied the privilege of operating a motor vehicle. Whenever the director may order the vehicle driver's license of any such person suspended, revoked, or canceled, or shall refuse the issuance of vehicle driver's license, such suspension, revocation, cancellation, or refusal shall be final and effective unless appeal from the decision of the director shall be taken as provided by law. [1982 c 52 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 136 § 83; 1977 ex.s. c 356 § 1; 1967 c 32 § 62; 1961 c 12 § 46.52.120. Prior: 1937 c 189 § 144; RRS § 6360-144.]

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

Chapter 46.61

RULES OF THE ROAD

Sections

OBEDIENCE TO AND EFFECT OF TRAFFIC LAWS

46.61.024 Attempting to elude pursuing police vehicle.

DRIVING ON RIGHT SIDE OF ROADWAY—OVERTAKING AND PASSING—USE OF ROADWAY

46.61.160 Restrictions on use of limited-access highway—Use by bicyclists.

RECKLESS DRIVING, DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED, AND NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE BY VEHICLE

46.61.515 Driving or being in physical control of motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs—Penalties—Alcohol or drug problem, treatment—Penalty assessments in addition to fines, etc.—Suspension or revocation of license—Appeal.

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46.61.750 Effect of regulations—Penalty.

46.61.758 Hand signals.

46.61.770 Riding on roadways and bicycle paths.

OBEDIENCE TO AND EFFECT OF TRAFFIC LAWS

46.61.024 Attempting to elude pursuing police vehicle. Any driver of a motor vehicle who wilfully fails or refuses to immediately bring his vehicle to a stop and who drives his vehicle in a manner indicating a wanton or wilful disregard for the lives or property of others while attempting to elude a pursuing police vehicle, after

being given a visual or audible signal to bring the vehicle to a stop, shall be guilty of a class C felony. The signal given by the police officer may be by hand, voice, emergency light, or siren. The officer giving such a signal shall be in uniform and his vehicle shall be appropriately marked showing it to be an official police vehicle. [1982 1st ex.s. c 47 § 25; 1979 ex.s. c 75 § 1.]

Severability—1982 1st ex.s. c 47: See note following RCW 9.41.025.

DRIVING ON RIGHT SIDE OF ROADWAY— OVERTAKING AND PASSING—USE OF ROADWAY

46.61.160 Restrictions on use of limited-access highway—Use by bicyclists. The department of transportation may by order, and local authorities may by ordinance or resolution, with respect to any limited access highway under their respective jurisdictions prohibit the use of any such highway by funeral processions, or by parades, pedestrians, bicycles or other nonmotorized traffic, or by any person operating a motor-driven cycle. Bicyclists may use the right shoulder of limited-access highways except where prohibited. The department of transportation may by order, and local authorities may by ordinance or resolution, with respect to any limited-access highway under their respective jurisdictions prohibit the use of the shoulders of any such highway by bicycles within urban areas or upon other sections of the highway where such use is deemed to be unsafe.

The department of transportation or the local authority adopting any such prohibitory regulation shall erect and maintain official traffic control devices on the limited access roadway on which such regulations are applicable, and when so erected no person may disobey the restrictions stated on such devices. [1982 c 55 § 5; 1975 c 62 § 25; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 27.]

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

RECKLESS DRIVING, DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED, AND NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE BY VEHICLE

46.61.515 Driving or being in physical control of motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs—Penalties—Alcohol or drug problem, treatment—Penalty assessments in addition to fines, etc.—Suspension or revocation of license—Appeal. (1) Every person who is convicted of a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than twenty-four consecutive hours nor more than one year, and by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars. The person shall, in addition, be required to complete a course at an alcohol information school approved by the department of social and health services. If, after completing an alcohol evaluation at the alcohol information school, the convicted person is found to have a serious alcohol problem, the alcohol information school may recommend more intensive alcoholism treatment in a program approved by the department of

social and health services. In the alternative, the court may bypass alcohol information school if the court determines that more intensive alcoholism treatment in a program approved by the department of social and health services is appropriate. Standards for approval shall be prescribed by rule under the administrative procedure act, chapter 34.04 RCW. The courts shall periodically review the costs of alcohol information schools and treatment programs within their jurisdictions. Twenty-four consecutive hours of the jail sentence shall not be suspended or deferred unless the judge finds that the imposition of the jail sentence will pose a risk to the defendant's physical or mental well-being. Whenever the mandatory jail sentence is suspended or deferred, the judge must state, in writing, the reason for granting the suspension or deferral and the facts upon which the suspension or deferral is based. The court may impose conditions of probation that may include nonrepetition, alcohol or drug treatment, supervised probation, or other conditions that may be appropriate.

(2) On a second or subsequent conviction for driving or being in physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs within a five year period a person shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than seven days nor more than one year and by a fine not more than one thousand dollars. The jail sentence shall not be suspended or deferred unless the judge finds that the imposition of the jail sentence will pose a risk to the defendant's physical or mental well-being. Whenever the mandatory jail sentence is suspended or deferred, the judge must state, in writing, the reason for granting the suspension or deferral and the facts upon which the suspension or deferral is based. If such person at the time of a second or subsequent conviction is without a license or permit because of a previous suspension or revocation, the minimum mandatory sentence shall be ninety days in jail and a two hundred dollar fine. The penalty so imposed shall not be suspended or deferred. The person shall, in addition, be required to complete diagnostic evaluation at an alcoholism program approved by the department of social and health services or other diagnostic evaluation as the court designates. If the person is found to have an alcohol or drug problem requiring treatment, the person shall complete treatment at an approved alcoholism treatment facility or approved drug treatment center.

In addition to any nonsuspendable and nondeferrable jail sentence required by this subsection, the court shall sentence a person to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one hundred eighty days and shall suspend but shall not defer the sentence for a period not exceeding two years. The suspension of the sentence may be conditioned upon nonrepetition, alcohol or drug treatment, supervised probation, or other conditions that may be appropriate. The sentence may be imposed in whole or in part upon violation of a condition of suspension during the suspension period.

(3) There shall be levied and paid into the highway safety fund of the state treasury a penalty assessment in the minimum amount of twenty-five percent of, and which shall be in addition to, any fine, bail forfeiture, or

costs on all offenses involving a violation of any state statute or city or county ordinance relating to driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor: *Provided*, That all funds derived from such penalty assessments shall be in addition to and exclusive of assessments made under RCW 46.81.030 and shall be for the exclusive use of the department for driver services programs and for a state-wide alcohol safety action program, or other similar programs designed primarily for the rehabilitation or control of traffic offenders. Such penalty assessment shall be included in any bail schedule and shall be included by the court in any pronouncement of sentence.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions contained in chapters 3.16, 3.46, 3.50, 3.62, or 35.20 RCW, or any other section of law, the penalty assessment provided for in subsection (3) of this section shall not be suspended, waived, modified, or deferred in any respect, and all moneys derived from such penalty assessments shall be forwarded to the highway safety fund to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in subsection (3) of this section.

(5) The license or permit to drive or any nonresident privilege of any person convicted of driving or being in physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs shall:

(a) On the first conviction under either such offense, be suspended by the department for not less than thirty days: *Provided*, That the court may recommend that no suspension action be taken. The treatment agency shall forward a copy of the completed diagnostic evaluation and treatment report to the department of licensing before the department may reinstate the person's driver's license. The department of licensing shall determine the person's eligibility for licensing based upon these reports and shall deny reinstatement until enrollment and participation in an approved program has been established and the person is otherwise qualified;

(b) On a second conviction under either such offense within a five year period, be suspended by the department for not less than sixty days. The treatment agency shall forward a copy of the completed diagnostic evaluation and treatment report to the department of licensing before the department may reinstate the person's driver's license. The department of licensing shall determine the person's eligibility for licensing based upon these reports as provided in RCW 46.20.031 and shall deny reinstatement until satisfactory progress in an approved program has been established and the person is otherwise qualified;

(c) On a third or subsequent conviction under either such offense within a five year period, be revoked by the department.

(6) In any case provided for in this section, where a driver's license is to be revoked or suspended, such revocation or suspension shall be stayed and shall not take effect until after the determination of any appeal from the conviction which may lawfully be taken, but in case such conviction is sustained on appeal such revocation or

suspension shall take effect as of the date that the conviction becomes effective for other purposes. [1982 1st ex.s. c 47 § 27; 1979 ex.s. c 176 § 6; 1977 ex.s. c 3 § 3; 1975 1st ex.s. c 287 § 2; 1974 ex.s. c 130 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 284 § 2; 1967 c 32 § 68; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 62.]

Severability—1982 1st ex.s. c 47: See note following RCW 9.41.025.

Severability—1979 ex.s. c 176: See note following RCW 46.61.502.

Severability—1971 ex.s. c 284: See note following RCW 46.65.010.

Highway safety fund: RCW 46.68.060.

Revocation of license for driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs: RCW 46.20.285.

OPERATION OF BICYCLES AND PLAY VEHICLES

46.61.750 Effect of regulations—*Penalty*. (1) It is a traffic infraction for any person to do any act forbidden or fail to perform any act required in RCW 46.61.750 through 46.61.780.

(2) These regulations applicable to bicycles apply whenever a bicycle is operated upon any highway or upon any bicycle path, subject to those exceptions stated herein. [1982 c 55 § 6; 1979 ex.s. c 136 § 92; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 79.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

Effective date—*Severability*—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

* *Bicycle* defined: RCW 46.04.071.

46.61.758 Hand signals. All hand signals required of persons operating bicycles shall be given in the following manner:

(1) Left turn. Left hand and arm extended horizontally beyond the side of the bicycle;

(2) Right turn. Left hand and arm extended upward beyond the side of the bicycle, or right hand and arm extended horizontally to the right side of the bicycle;

(3) Stop or decrease speed. Left hand and arm extended downward beyond the side of the bicycle.

The hand signals required by this section shall be given before initiation of a turn. [1982 c 55 § 8.]

46.61.770 Riding on roadways and bicycle paths. (1) Every person operating a bicycle upon a roadway at a rate of speed less than the normal flow of traffic at the particular time and place shall ride as near to the right side of the right through lane as is safe except as may be appropriate while preparing to make or while making turning movements, or while overtaking and passing another bicycle or vehicle proceeding in the same direction. A person operating a bicycle upon a roadway or highway other than a limited-access highway, which roadway or highway carries traffic in one direction only and has two or more marked traffic lanes, may ride as near to the left side of the left through lane as is safe. A person operating a bicycle upon a roadway may use the shoulder of the roadway or any specially designated bicycle lane if such exists.

(2) Persons riding bicycles upon a roadway shall not ride more than two abreast except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles. [1982 c 55 § 7; 1974 ex.s. c 141 § 14; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 83.]

*Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.
Use of bicycles on limited-access highways: RCW 46.61.160.*

Chapter 46.63

DISPOSITION OF TRAFFIC INFRACTIONS

Sections	Violations as traffic infractions—Exceptions.
46.63.020	Notice of traffic infraction—Determination final unless contested—Form. (Effective July 1, 1984.)
46.63.070	Response to notice of traffic infraction—Contesting determination—Hearing—Failure to respond or appear. (Effective July 1, 1984.)
46.63.110	Monetary penalties (as amended by 1982 1st ex.s. c 12).
46.63.110	Monetary penalties (as amended by 1982 1st ex.s. c 14). (Effective July 1, 1984.)

46.63.020 Violations as traffic infractions—Exceptions. Failure to perform any act required or the performance of any act prohibited by this title or an equivalent administrative regulation or local law, ordinance, regulation, or resolution relating to traffic including parking, standing, stopping, and pedestrian offenses, is designated as a traffic infraction and may not be classified as a criminal offense, except for an offense contained in the following provisions of this title or a violation of an equivalent administrative regulation or local law, ordinance, regulation, or resolution:

(1) RCW 46.09.120(2) relating to the operation of a nonhighway vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance;

(2) RCW 46.09.130 relating to operation of nonhighway vehicles;

(3) RCW 46.10.090(2) relating to the operation of a snowmobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotics or habit-forming drugs or in a manner endangering the person of another;

(4) RCW 46.10.130 relating to the operation of snowmobiles;

(5) Chapter 46.12 RCW relating to certificates of ownership and registration;

(6) RCW 46.16.160 relating to vehicle trip permits;

(7) RCW 46.20.021 relating to driving without a valid driver's license;

(8) RCW 46.20.336 relating to the unlawful possession and use of a driver's license;

(9) RCW 46.20.342 relating to driving with a suspended or revoked license;

(10) RCW 46.20.410 relating to the violation of restrictions of an occupational driver's license;

(11) RCW 46.20.420 relating to the operation of a motor vehicle with a suspended or revoked license;

(12) Chapter 46.29 RCW relating to financial responsibility;

(13) RCW 46.44.180 relating to operation of mobile home pilot vehicles;

(14) RCW 46.48.175 relating to the transportation of dangerous articles;

(15) RCW 46.52.010 relating to duty on striking an unattended car or other property;

(16) RCW 46.52.020 relating to duty in case of injury to or death of a person or damage to an attended vehicle;

(17) RCW 46.52.090 relating to reports by repairmen, storage men, and appraisers;

(18) RCW 46.52.100 relating to driving under the influence of liquor or drugs;

(19) RCW 46.52.108 relating to disposal of abandoned vehicles or hulks;

(20) RCW 46.52.130 relating to confidentiality of the driving record to be furnished to an insurance company and an employer;

(21) RCW 46.52.210 relating to abandoned vehicles or hulks;

(22) RCW 46.61.015 relating to obedience to police officers, flagmen, or fire fighters;

(23) RCW 46.61.020 relating to refusal to give information to or cooperate with an officer;

(24) RCW 46.61.022 relating to failure to stop and give identification to an officer;

(25) RCW 46.61.024 relating to attempting to elude pursuing police vehicles;

(26) RCW 46.61.500 relating to reckless driving;

(27) RCW 46.61.502 and 46.61.504 relating to persons under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs;

(28) RCW 46.61.520 relating to negligent homicide by motor vehicle;

(29) RCW 46.61.525 relating to negligent driving;

(30) RCW 46.61.530 relating to racing of vehicles on highways;

(31) RCW 46.61.685 relating to leaving children in an unattended vehicle with the motor running;

(32) RCW 46.64.010 relating to unlawful cancellation of or attempt to cancel a traffic citation;

(33) RCW 46.64.020 relating to nonappearance after a written promise;

(34) RCW 46.64.048 relating to attempting, aiding, abetting, coercing, and committing crimes;

(35) Chapter 46.65 RCW relating to habitual traffic offenders;

(36) Chapter 46.70 RCW relating to unfair motor vehicle business practices, except where that chapter provides for the assessment of monetary penalties of a civil nature;

(37) Chapter 46.72 RCW relating to the transportation of passengers in for hire vehicles;

(38) Chapter 46.80 RCW relating to motor vehicle wreckers;

(39) Chapter 46.82 RCW relating to driver's training schools. [1982 c 10 § 12. Prior: 1981 c 318 § 2; 1981 c 19 § 1; 1980 c 148 § 7; 1979 ex.s. c 136 § 2.]

Severability—1982 c 10: See note following RCW 6.12.100.

Effective date—1980 c 148: See note following RCW 46.10.090.

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

- 46.61.655 Permitting escape of load materials.
- 46.61.660 Carrying persons or animals on outside part of vehicle.
- 46.61.665 Embracing another while driving.
- 46.61.670 Driving with wheels off roadway.
- 46.61.675 Causing or permitting vehicle to be unlawfully operated.
- 46.61.680 Lowering passenger motor vehicle below legal clearance—Penalty.
- 46.61.685 Leaving children unattended in standing vehicle with motor running—Penalty.
- 46.61.690 Violations relating to toll facilities.
- 46.61.700 Parent or guardian shall not authorize or permit violation by a child or ward.
- 46.61.710 Mopeds—General requirements and operation.
- 46.61.720 Mopeds—Safety standards.

OPERATION OF BICYCLES AND PLAY VEHICLES

- 46.61.750 Effect of regulations—Penalty.
- 46.61.755 Traffic laws apply to persons riding bicycles.
- 46.61.760 Riding on bicycles.
- 46.61.765 Clinging to vehicles.
- 46.61.770 Riding on roadways and bicycle paths.
- 46.61.775 Carrying articles.
- 46.61.780 Lamps and other equipment on bicycles.
- 46.61.990 Recodification of sections—Organization of chapter—Construction.
- 46.61.991 Severability—1965 ex.s. c 155.

Abandoned junk motor vehicles: RCW 46.52.145 through 46.52.160.

OBEDIENCE TO AND EFFECT OF TRAFFIC LAWS

~~46.61.005 Provisions of chapter refer to vehicles upon the highways—Exceptions. The provisions of this chapter relating to the operation of vehicles refer exclusively to the operation of vehicles upon highways except:~~

~~(1) Where a different place is specifically referred to in a given section.~~

~~(2) The provisions of RCW 46.52.010 through 46.52.090 and 46.61.500 through 46.61.520 shall apply upon highways and elsewhere throughout the state. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 1.]~~

~~Reviser's note: RCW 46.52.010 through 46.52.090 relate to accident reports. Chapter 119, Laws of 1965 ex. sess. being "AN ACT Relating to motor vehicle accident reports" amended RCW 46.52.030 and 46.52.080 and expressly added to chapter 46.52 RCW three new sections which are codified (in the order of their appearance in chapter 119) as RCW 46.52.035, 46.52.083, and 46.52.085.~~

46.61.015 Obedience to police officers, flagmen, or fire fighters. No person shall wilfully fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction of any duly authorized flagman or any police officer or fire fighter invested by law with authority to direct, control, or regulate traffic. [1975 c 62 § 17; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 3.]

Rules of court: Bail in traffic offense cases—Mandatory appearance—JCrR 2.09.

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.61.020 Refusal to give information to or cooperate with officer. It shall be unlawful for any person while operating or in charge of any vehicle to refuse when requested by a police officer to give his name and address and the name and address of the owner of such vehicle, or for such person to give a false name and address, and it shall likewise be unlawful for any such person to refuse or neglect to stop when signaled to stop by any police officer or to refuse upon demand of such police

officer to produce his certificate of license registration of such vehicle or his vehicle driver's license or to refuse to permit such officer to take any such license or certificate for the purpose of examination thereof or to refuse to permit the examination of any equipment of such vehicle or the weighing of such vehicle or to refuse or neglect to produce the certificate of license registration of such vehicle or his vehicle driver's license when requested by any court. Any police officer shall on request produce evidence of his authorization as such. [1967 c 32 § 65; 1961 c 12 § 46.56.190. Prior: 1937 c 189 § 126; RRS § 6360-126; 1927 c 309 § 38; RRS § 6362-38. Formerly RCW 46.56.190.]

Rules of court: Bail in traffic offense cases—Mandatory appearance—JCrR 2.09.

46.61.021 Duty to obey law enforcement officer—Authority of officer. (1) Any person requested or signaled to stop by a law enforcement officer for a traffic infraction has a duty to stop.

(2) Whenever any person is stopped for a traffic infraction, the officer may detain that person for a reasonable period of time necessary to identify the person, check the status of the person's license and the vehicle's registration, and complete and issue a notice of traffic infraction.

(3) Any person requested to identify himself to a law enforcement officer pursuant to an investigation of a traffic infraction has a duty to identify himself, give his current address, and sign an acknowledgement of receipt of the notice of infraction. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 4.]

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

46.61.022 Failure to obey officer—Penalty. Any person who wilfully fails to stop when requested or signaled to do so by a person reasonably identifiable as a law enforcement officer or to comply with RCW 46.61.021(3), is guilty of a misdemeanor. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 5.]

Rules of court: Bail in traffic offense cases—Mandatory appearance—JCrR 2.09.

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

SEE SUPPLEMENT

~~**46.61.024 Attempting to elude pursuing police vehicle.** Any driver of a motor vehicle who wilfully fails or refuses to immediately bring his vehicle to a stop and who drives his vehicle in a manner indicating a wanton and wilful disregard for the lives or property of others while attempting to elude a pursuing police vehicle, after being given a visual or audible signal to bring the vehicle to a stop, shall be guilty of a class C felony. The signal given by the police officer may be by hand, voice, emergency light, or siren. The officer giving such a signal shall be in uniform and his vehicle shall be appropriately marked showing it to be an official police vehicle. [1979 ex.s. c 75 § 1.]~~

46.61.025 Persons riding animals or driving animal-drawn vehicles. Every person riding an animal or driving

any animal-drawn vehicle upon a roadway shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle by this chapter except those provisions of this chapter which by their very nature can have no application. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 4.]

46.61.030 Persons working on highway right of way—Exceptions. Unless specifically made applicable, the provisions of this chapter except those contained in RCW 46.61.500 through 46.61.520 shall not apply to persons, motor vehicles and other equipment while engaged in work within the right of way of any highway but shall apply to such persons and vehicles when traveling to or from such work. [1969 c 76 § 1; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 5.]

46.61.035 Authorized emergency vehicles. (1) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call or when in the pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law or when responding to but not upon returning from a fire alarm, may exercise the privileges set forth in this section, but subject to the conditions herein stated.

(2) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle may:

(a) Park or stand, irrespective of the provisions of this chapter;

(b) Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation;

(c) Exceed the maximum speed limits so long as he does not endanger life or property;

(d) Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions.

(3) The exemptions herein granted to an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only when such vehicle is making use of visual signals meeting the requirements of RCW 46.37.190, except that: (a) An authorized emergency vehicle operated as a police vehicle need not be equipped with or display a red light visible from in front of the vehicle; (b) authorized emergency vehicles shall use audible signals when necessary to warn others of the emergency nature of the situation but in no case shall they be required to use audible signals while parked or standing.

(4) The foregoing provisions shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons, nor shall such provisions protect the driver from the consequences of his reckless disregard for the safety of others. [1969 c 23 § 1; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 6.]

TRAFFIC SIGNS, SIGNALS, AND MARKINGS

46.61.050 Obedience to and required traffic control devices. (1) The driver of any vehicle, every bicyclist, and every pedestrian shall obey the instructions of any official traffic control device applicable thereto placed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, unless otherwise directed by a traffic or police officer, subject

to the exception granted the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle in this chapter.

(2) No provision of this chapter for which official traffic control devices are required shall be enforced against an alleged violator if at the time and place of the alleged violation an official device is not in proper position and sufficiently legible or visible to be seen by an ordinarily observant person. Whenever a particular section does not state that official traffic control devices are required, such section shall be effective even though no devices are erected or in place.

(3) Whenever official traffic control devices are placed in position approximately conforming to the requirements of this chapter, such devices shall be presumed to have been so placed by the official act or direction of lawful authority, unless the contrary shall be established by competent evidence.

(4) Any official traffic control device placed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and purporting to conform to the lawful requirements pertaining to such devices shall be presumed to comply with the requirements of this chapter, unless the contrary shall be established by competent evidence. [1975 c 62 § 18; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 7.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.61.055 Traffic control signal legend. Whenever traffic is controlled by traffic control signals exhibiting different colored lights, or colored lighted arrows, successively one at a time or in combination, only the colors green, red and yellow shall be used, except for special pedestrian signals carrying a word legend, and said lights shall indicate and apply to drivers of vehicles and pedestrians as follows:

(1) Green indication

(a) Vehicular traffic facing a circular green signal may proceed straight through or turn right or left unless a sign at such place prohibits either such turn. But vehicular traffic, including vehicles turning right or left, shall yield the right of way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk at the time such signal is exhibited.

(b) Vehicular traffic facing a green arrow signal, shown alone or in combination with another indication, may cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by such arrow, or such other movement as is permitted by other indications shown at the same time. Such vehicular traffic shall yield the right of way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.

(c) Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian control signal, as provided in RCW 46.61.060 as now or hereafter amended, pedestrians facing any green signal, except when the sole green signal is a turn arrow, may proceed across the roadway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk.

(2) Steady yellow indication

(a) Vehicular traffic facing a steady circular yellow or yellow arrow signal is thereby warned that the related

green movement is being terminated or that a red indication will be exhibited immediately thereafter when vehicular traffic shall not enter the intersection.

(b) Pedestrians facing a steady circular yellow or yellow arrow signal, unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian control signal as provided in RCW 46.61.060 as now or hereafter amended, are thereby advised that there is insufficient time to cross the roadway before a red indication is shown and no pedestrian shall then start to cross the roadway.

(3) Steady red indication

(a) Vehicular traffic facing a steady circular red signal alone shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if none, then before entering the intersection and shall remain standing until an indication to proceed is shown: *Provided*, That such traffic may, after stopping cautiously proceed to make a right turn from a one-way or two-way street into a two-way street or into a one-way street carrying traffic in the direction of the right turn; or a left turn from a one-way or two-way street into a one-way street carrying traffic in the direction of the left turn; unless a sign posted by competent authority prohibits such movement; but vehicular traffic making such turns shall yield the right of way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk at the time such signal is exhibited.

(b) Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian control signal as provided in RCW 46.61.060 as now or hereafter amended, pedestrians facing a steady circular red signal alone shall not enter the roadway.

(c) Vehicular traffic facing a steady red arrow indication may not enter the intersection to make the movement indicated by such arrow, and unless entering the intersection to make such other movement as is permitted by other indications shown at the same time, shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, before entering a crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or if none, then before entering the intersection and shall remain standing until an indication to make the movement indicated by such arrow is shown: *Provided*, That such traffic may, after stopping cautiously proceed to make a right turn from a one-way or two-way street into a two-way street or into a one-way street carrying traffic in the direction of the right turn; or a left turn from a one-way street or two-way street into a one-way street carrying traffic in the direction of the left turn; unless a sign posted by competent authority prohibits such movement; but vehicular traffic making such turns shall yield the right of way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk at the time such signal is exhibited.

(d) Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian signal, pedestrians facing a steady red arrow signal indication shall not enter the roadway.

(4) In the event an official traffic control signal is erected and maintained at a place other than an intersection, the provisions of this section shall be applicable except as to those provisions which by their nature can have no application. Any stop required shall be made at

a sign or marking on the pavement indicating where the stop shall be made, but in the absence of any such sign or marking the stop shall be made at the signal. [1975 c 62 § 19; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 8.]

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.61.060 Pedestrian control signals. Whenever special pedestrian control signals exhibiting the words "Walk" or "Don't Walk" are in place such signals shall indicate as follows:

(1) WALK—Pedestrians facing such signal may proceed across the roadway in the direction of the signal and shall be given the right of way by the drivers of all vehicles.

(2) STEADY DON'T WALK or FLASHING DON'T WALK—No pedestrian shall start to cross the roadway in the direction of either such signal, but any pedestrian who has partially completed his crossing on the walk signal shall proceed to a sidewalk or safety island while the don't walk signal is showing.

(3) Pedestrian control signals having the "Wait" legend in use on August 6, 1965, shall be deemed authorized signals and shall indicate the same as the "Don't Walk" legend. Whenever such pedestrian control signals are replaced the legend "Wait" shall be replaced by the legend "Don't Walk". [1975 c 62 § 20; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 9.]

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.61.065 Flashing signals. (1) Whenever an illuminated flashing red or yellow signal is used in a traffic sign or signal it shall require obedience by vehicular traffic as follows:

(a) FLASHING RED (STOP SIGNAL). When a red lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, before entering a marked crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or, if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway before entering the intersection, and the right to proceed shall be subject to the rules applicable after making a stop at a stop sign.

(b) FLASHING YELLOW (CAUTION SIGNAL). When a yellow lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles may proceed through the intersection or past such signal only with caution.

(2) This section shall not apply at railroad grade crossings. Conduct of drivers of vehicles approaching railroad grade crossings shall be governed by the rules as set forth in RCW 46.61.340. [1975 c 62 § 21; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 10.]

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.61.070 Lane-direction-control signals. When lane-direction-control signals are placed over the individual lanes of a street or highway, vehicular traffic may travel in any lane over which a green signal is shown, but shall not enter or travel in any lane over which a red signal is shown. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 11.]

46.61.072 Lane direction control signals—Legend. Whenever special traffic control signals exhibit a downward green arrow, a yellow X, or a red X indication, such signal indication shall have the following meaning:

(1) A steady downward green arrow means that a driver is permitted to drive in the lane over which the arrow signal is located.

(2) A steady yellow X or flashing red X means that a driver should prepare to vacate, in a safe manner, the lane over which the signal is located because a lane control change is being made, and to avoid occupying that lane when a steady red X is displayed.

(3) A flashing yellow X means that a driver is permitted to use a lane over which the signal is located for a left turn, using proper caution.

(4) A steady red X means that a driver shall not drive in the lane over which the signal is located, and that this indication shall modify accordingly the meaning of all other traffic controls present. The driver shall obey all other traffic controls and follow normal safe driving practices. [1975 c 62 § 49.]

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.61.075 Display of unauthorized signs, signals, or markings. (1) No person shall place, maintain or display upon or in view of any highway any unauthorized sign, signal, marking or device which purports to be or is an imitation of or resembles an official traffic-control device or railroad sign or signal, or which attempts to direct the movement of traffic, or which hides from view or interferes with the effectiveness of an official traffic-control device or any railroad sign or signal.

(2) No person shall place or maintain nor shall any public authority permit upon any highway any traffic sign or signal bearing thereon any commercial advertising.

(3) This section shall not be deemed to prohibit the erection upon private property adjacent to highways of signs giving useful directional information and of a type that cannot be mistaken for official signs.

(4) Every such prohibited sign, signal or marking is hereby declared to be a public nuisance and the authority having jurisdiction over the highway is hereby empowered to remove the same or cause it to be removed without notice. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 12.]

46.61.080 Interference with official traffic-control devices or railroad signs or signals. No person shall, without lawful authority, attempt to or in fact alter, deface, injure, knock down or remove any official traffic-control device or any railroad sign or signal or any inscription, shield or insignia thereon, or any other part thereof. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 13.]

Interference with traffic-control signals or railroad signs or signals: RCW 47.36.130.

46.61.085 Traffic control signals or devices upon city streets forming part of state highways—Approval by commission required. No traffic control signal or device shall be erected or maintained upon any city street designated as forming a part of the route of a primary state

highway or secondary state highway unless first approved by the state highway commission. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 14.]

Reviser's note: Powers, duties, and functions of highway commission transferred to department of transportation; see RCW 47.01.031. Term "state highway commission" means department of transportation; see RCW 47.04.015.

Local authorities to provide stop signs at intersections with increased speed highways: RCW 46.61.435.

DRIVING ON RIGHT SIDE OF ROADWAY— OVERTAKING AND PASSING—USE OF ROADWAY

46.61.100 Drive on right side of roadway—Exceptions. (1) Upon all roadways of sufficient width a vehicle shall be driven upon the right half of the roadway, except as follows:

(a) When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction under the rules governing such movement;

(b) When an obstruction exists making it necessary to drive to the left of the center of the highway; provided, any person so doing shall yield the right of way to all vehicles traveling in the proper direction upon the unobstructed portion of the highway within such distance as to constitute an immediate hazard;

(c) Upon a roadway divided into three marked lanes for traffic under the rules applicable thereon; or

(d) Upon a roadway restricted to one-way traffic.

(2) Upon all roadways any vehicle proceeding slower than the legal maximum speed or at a speed slower than necessary for safe operation at the time and place and under the conditions then existing, shall be driven in the right-hand lane then available for traffic, or as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway, except when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction or when preparing for a left turn at an intersection, exit, or into a private road or driveway when such left turn is legally permitted.

(3) Upon any roadway having four or more lanes for moving traffic and providing for two-way movement of traffic, no vehicle shall be driven to the left of the center line of the roadway, except when authorized by official traffic control devices designating certain lanes to the left side of the center of the roadway for use by traffic not otherwise permitted to use such lanes, or except as permitted under subsection (1)(b) hereof. However, this subsection shall not be construed as prohibiting the crossing of the center line in making a left turn into or from an alley, private road or driveway. [1972 ex.s. c 33 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 281 § 46; 1967 ex.s. c 145 § 58; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 15.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

46.61.105 Passing vehicles proceeding in opposite directions. Drivers of vehicles proceeding in opposite directions shall pass each other to the right, and upon roadways having width for not more than one line of traffic in each direction each driver shall give to the other at least one-half of the main-traveled portion of

the roadway as nearly as possible. [1975 c 62 § 22; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 16.]

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.61.110 Overtaking a vehicle on the left. The following rules shall govern the overtaking and passing of vehicles proceeding in the same direction, subject to those limitations, exceptions and special rules hereinafter stated:

(1) The driver of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall pass to the left thereof at a safe distance and shall not again drive to the right side of the roadway until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle.

(2) Except when overtaking and passing on the right is permitted, the driver of an overtaken vehicle shall give way to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle on audible signal and shall not increase the speed of his vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 17.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

46.61.115 When overtaking on the right is permitted.

(1) The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass upon the right of another vehicle only under the following conditions:

(a) When the vehicle overtaken is making or about to make a left turn;

(b) Upon a roadway with unobstructed pavement of sufficient width for two or more lines of vehicles moving lawfully in the direction being traveled by the overtaking vehicle.

(2) The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass another vehicle upon the right only under conditions permitting such movement in safety. Such movement shall not be made by driving off the roadway. [1975 c 62 § 23; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 18.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.61.120 Limitations on overtaking on the left. No vehicle shall be driven to the left side of the center of the roadway in overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless authorized by the provisions of RCW 46.61.100 through 46.61.160 and unless such left side is clearly visible and is free of oncoming traffic for a sufficient distance ahead to permit such overtaking and passing to be completely made without interfering with the operation of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction or any vehicle overtaken. In every event the overtaking vehicle must return to an authorized lane of travel as soon as practicable and in the event the passing movement involves the use of a lane authorized for vehicles approaching from the opposite direction, before coming within two hundred feet of any approaching vehicle. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 19.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

(1981 Ed.)

46.61.125 Further limitations on driving to left of center of roadway. (1) No vehicle shall be driven on the left side of the roadway under the following conditions:

(a) When approaching or upon the crest of a grade or a curve in the highway where the driver's view is obstructed within such distance as to create a hazard in the event another vehicle might approach from the opposite direction;

(b) When approaching within one hundred feet of or traversing any intersection or railroad grade crossing;

(c) When the view is obstructed upon approaching within one hundred feet of any bridge, viaduct or tunnel.

(2) The foregoing limitations shall not apply upon a one-way roadway, nor under the conditions described in RCW 46.61.100(1)(b), nor to the driver of a vehicle turning left into or from an alley, private road or driveway. [1972 ex.s. c 33 § 2; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 20.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

46.61.130 No-passing zones. (1) The state highway commission and local authorities are hereby authorized to determine those portions of any highway under their respective jurisdictions where overtaking and passing or driving to the left of the roadway would be especially hazardous and may by appropriate signs or markings on the roadway indicate the beginning and end of such zones and when such signs or markings are in place and clearly visible to an ordinarily observant person every driver of a vehicle shall obey the directions thereof.

(2) Where signs or markings are in place to define a no-passing zone as set forth in subsection (1) above no driver shall at any time drive on the left side of the roadway within such no-passing zone or on the left side of any pavement striping designed to mark such no-passing zone throughout its length.

(3) This section does not apply under the conditions described in RCW 46.61.100(1)(b), nor to the driver of a vehicle turning left into or from an alley, private road or driveway. [1972 ex.s. c 33 § 3; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 21.]

Reviser's note: Powers, duties, and functions of highway commission transferred to department of transportation; see RCW 47.01.031. Term "state highway commission" means department of transportation; see RCW 47.04.015.

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

46.61.135 One-way roadways and rotary traffic islands. (1) The state highway commission and local authorities with respect to highways under their respective jurisdictions may designate any highway, roadway, part of a roadway, or specific lanes upon which vehicular traffic shall proceed in one direction at all or such times as shall be indicated by official traffic control devices.

(2) Upon a roadway so designated for one-way traffic, a vehicle shall be driven only in the direction designated at all or such times as shall be indicated by official traffic control devices.

(3) A vehicle passing around a rotary traffic island shall be driven only to the right of such island. [1975 c 62 § 24; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 22.]

Reviser's note: Powers, duties, and functions of highway commission transferred to department of transportation; see RCW 47.01.031.

Term "state highway commission" means department of transportation; see RCW 47.04.015.

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.61.140 Driving on roadways laned for traffic. Whenever any roadway has been divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for traffic the following rules in addition to all others consistent herewith shall apply:

(1) A vehicle shall be driven as nearly as practicable entirely within a single lane and shall not be moved from such lane until the driver has first ascertained that such movement can be made with safety.

(2) Upon a roadway which is divided into three lanes and provides for two-way movement of traffic, a vehicle shall not be driven in the center lane except when overtaking and passing another vehicle traveling in the same direction when such center lane is clear of traffic within a safe distance, or in preparation for making a left turn or where such center lane is at the time allocated exclusively to traffic moving in the same direction that the vehicle is proceeding and such allocation is designated by official traffic-control devices.

(3) Official traffic-control devices may be erected directing slow moving or other specified traffic to use a designated lane or designating those lanes to be used by traffic moving in a particular direction regardless of the center of the roadway and drivers of vehicles shall obey the directions of every such device.

(4) Official traffic-control devices may be installed prohibiting the changing of lanes on sections of roadway and drivers of vehicles shall obey the directions of every such device. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 23.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

46.61.145 Following too closely. (1) The driver of a motor vehicle shall not follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard for the speed of such vehicles and the traffic upon and the condition of the highway.

(2) The driver of any motor truck or motor vehicle drawing another vehicle when traveling upon a roadway outside of a business or residence district and which is following another motor truck or motor vehicle drawing another vehicle shall, whenever conditions permit, leave sufficient space so that an overtaking vehicle may enter and occupy such space without danger, except that this shall not prevent a motor truck or motor vehicle drawing another vehicle from overtaking and passing any like vehicle or other vehicle.

(3) Motor vehicles being driven upon any roadway outside of a business or residence district in a caravan or motorcade whether or not towing other vehicles shall be so operated as to allow sufficient space between each such vehicle or combination of vehicles so as to enable any other vehicle to enter and occupy such space without danger. This provision shall not apply to funeral processions. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 24.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

[Title 46 RCW—p 148]

46.61.150 Driving on divided highways. Whenever any highway has been divided into two or more roadways by leaving an intervening space or by a physical barrier or clearly indicated dividing section or by a median island not less than eighteen inches wide formed either by solid yellow pavement markings or by a yellow crosshatching between two solid yellow lines so installed as to control vehicular traffic, every vehicle shall be driven only upon the right-hand roadway unless directed or permitted to use another roadway by official traffic-control devices or police officers. No vehicle shall be driven over, across or within any such dividing space, barrier or section, or median island, except through an opening in such physical barrier or dividing section or space or median island, or at a crossover or intersection established by public authority. [1972 ex.s. c 33 § 4; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 25.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

46.61.155 Restricted access. No person shall drive a vehicle onto or from any limited access roadway except at such entrances and exits as are established by public authority. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 26.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

~~**46.61.160 Restrictions on use of controlled-access roadway.** The state highway commission may by resolution or order, and local authorities may by ordinance or resolution, with respect to any limited access roadway under their respective jurisdictions prohibit the use of any such roadway by funeral processions, or by parades, pedestrians, bicycles or other nonmotorized traffic, or by any person operating a motor-driven cycle.~~

~~The state highway commission or the local authority adopting any such prohibitory regulation shall erect and maintain official traffic control devices on the limited access roadway on which such regulations are applicable and when so erected no person shall disobey the restrictions stated on such devices. [1975 c 62 § 25; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 27.]~~

~~Reviser's note: Powers, duties, and functions of highway commission transferred to department of transportation; see RCW 47.01.031. Term "state highway commission" means department of transportation; see RCW 47.04.015.~~

~~Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.~~

46.61.165 Reservation of portion of highway for use by public transportation vehicles, etc. The state highway commission and local authorities are authorized to reserve all or any portion of any highway under their respective jurisdictions, including any designated lane or ramp, for the exclusive or preferential use of public transportation vehicles or private motor vehicles carrying not less than a specified number of passengers when such limitation will increase the efficient utilization of the highway or will aid in the conservation of energy resources. Regulations authorizing such exclusive or preferential use of a highway facility may be declared to be effective at all times or at specified times of day or on specified days. [1974 ex.s. c 133 § 2.]

Reviser's note: Powers, duties, and functions of highway commission transferred to department of transportation; see RCW 47.01.031. Term "state highway commission" means department of transportation; see RCW 47.04.015.

RIGHT OF WAY

46.61.180 Vehicle approaching intersection. (1) When two vehicles approach or enter an intersection from different highways at approximately the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right of way to the vehicle on the right.

(2) The right of way rule declared in subsection (1) of this section is modified at arterial highways and otherwise as stated in this chapter. [1975 c 62 § 26; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 28.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.61.185 Vehicle turning left. The driver of a vehicle intending to turn to the left within an intersection or into an alley, private road, or driveway shall yield the right of way to any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction which is within the intersection or so close thereto as to constitute an immediate hazard. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 29.]

46.61.190 Vehicle entering stop or yield intersection. (1) Preferential right of way may be indicated by stop signs or yield signs as authorized in RCW 47.36.110.

(2) Except when directed to proceed by a duly authorized flagman, or a police officer, or a fire fighter vested by law with authority to direct, control, or regulate traffic, every driver of a vehicle approaching a stop sign shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, before entering a marked crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway before entering the roadway, and after having stopped shall yield the right of way to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another roadway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time when such driver is moving across or within the intersection or junction of roadways.

(3) The driver of a vehicle approaching a yield sign shall in obedience to such sign slow down to a speed reasonable for the existing conditions and if required for safety to stop, shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, before entering a marked crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway before entering the roadway, and then after slowing or stopping, the driver shall yield the right of way to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another roadway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time such driver is moving across or within the intersection or junction of roadways: *Provided*, That if such a driver is involved in a collision with a vehicle in the intersection or junction of roadways, after driving

past a yield sign without stopping, such collision shall be deemed prima facie evidence of his failure to yield right of way. [1975 c 62 § 27; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 30.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.61.195 Arterial highways designated—Stopping on entering. All state highways are hereby declared to be arterial highways as respects all other public highways or private ways except that the Washington state highway commission shall have the authority to designate any county road or city street as an arterial having preference over the traffic on the state highway if traffic conditions will be improved by such action.

Those city streets designated by the Washington state highway commission as forming a part of the routes of state highways through incorporated cities and towns are hereby declared to be arterial highways as respects all other city streets or private ways.

The governing authorities of incorporated cities and towns may designate any street as an arterial having preference over the traffic on a state highway if such change is first approved in writing by the Washington state highway commission. The local authorities making such a change in arterial designation shall do so by proper ordinance or resolution and shall erect or cause to be erected and maintained standard stop signs, or "Yield" signs, to accomplish this change in arterial designation.

The operator of any vehicle entering upon any arterial highway from any other public highway or private way shall come to a complete stop before entering such arterial highway when stop signs are erected as provided by law. [1963 ex.s. c 3 § 48; 1961 c 12 § 46.60.330. Prior: 1955 c 146 § 5; 1947 c 200 § 14; 1937 c 189 § 105; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 6360-105. Formerly RCW 46.60.330.]

Reviser's note: Powers, duties, and functions of highway commission transferred to department of transportation; see RCW 47.01.031. Term "Washington state highway commission" means department of transportation; see RCW 47.04.015.

City streets subject to increased speed, designation as arterials: RCW 46.61.435.

46.61.200 Stop intersections other than arterial may be designated. In addition to the points of intersection of any public highway with any arterial public highway which is constituted by law or by any proper authorities of this state or any city or town of this state, the state highway commission with respect to state highways, and the proper authorities with respect to any other public highways, shall have the power to determine and designate any particular intersection, or any particular highways, roads or streets or portions thereof, at any intersection with which vehicles shall be required to stop before entering such intersection; and upon the determination and designation of such points at which vehicles will be required to come to a stop before entering such intersection, the proper authorities so determining and designating shall cause to be posted and maintained proper signs of the standard design adopted by the state

highway commission indicating that such intersection has been so determined and designated and that vehicles entering the same are required to stop. It shall be unlawful for any person operating any vehicle when entering any intersection determined, designated and bearing the sign aforesaid, to fail and neglect to bring such vehicle to a complete stop before entering such intersection. [1961 c 12 § 46.60.340. Prior: 1937 c 189 § 106; RRS § 6360-106; 1927 c 284 § 1; RRS § 6362-41a. Formerly RCW 46.60.340.]

Reviser's note: Powers, duties, and functions of highway commission transferred to department of transportation; see RCW 47.01.031. Term "state highway commission" means department of transportation; see RCW 47.04.015.

46.61.202 Stopping when traffic obstructed. No driver shall enter an intersection or a marked crosswalk or drive onto any railroad grade crossing unless there is sufficient space on the other side of the intersection, crosswalk, or railroad grade crossing to accommodate the vehicle he is operating without obstructing the passage of other vehicles, pedestrians, or railroad trains notwithstanding any traffic control signal indications to proceed. [1975 c 62 § 48.]

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.61.205 Vehicle entering highway from private road or driveway. The driver of a vehicle about to enter or cross a highway from a private road or driveway shall yield the right of way to all vehicles approaching on said highway. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 31.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

46.61.210 Operation of vehicles on approach of authorized emergency vehicles. (1) Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle making use of audible and visual signals meeting the requirements of RCW 46.37.190, or of a police vehicle properly and lawfully making use of an audible signal only the driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right of way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the right-hand edge or curb of the roadway clear of any intersection and shall stop and remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

(2) This section shall not operate to relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 32.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

46.61.215 Highway construction and maintenance. (1) The driver of a vehicle shall yield the right of way to any authorized vehicle or pedestrian actually engaged in work upon a highway within any highway construction or maintenance area indicated by official traffic control devices.

(2) The driver of a vehicle shall yield the right of way to any authorized vehicle obviously and actually engaged in work upon a highway whenever such vehicle displays

flashing lights meeting the requirements of RCW 46.37-.300. [1975 c 62 § 40.]

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

PEDESTRIANS' RIGHTS AND DUTIES

46.61.230 Pedestrians subject to traffic regulations. Pedestrians shall be subject to traffic-control signals at intersections as provided in RCW 46.61.060, and at all other places pedestrians shall be accorded the privileges and shall be subject to the restrictions stated in this chapter. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 33.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

46.61.235 Pedestrians' right of way in crosswalks. (1) When traffic-control signals are not in place or not in operation the driver of a vehicle shall yield the right of way, slowing down or stopping if need be to so yield, to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within a crosswalk when the pedestrian is upon the half of the roadway upon which the vehicle is traveling, or when the pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite half of the roadway as to be in danger.

(2) No pedestrian shall suddenly leave a curb or other place of safety and walk or run into the path of a vehicle which is so close that it is impossible for the driver to yield.

(3) Subsection (1) above shall not apply under the conditions stated in RCW 46.61.240 subsection (2).

(4) Whenever any vehicle is stopped at a marked crosswalk or at any unmarked crosswalk at an intersection to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway, the driver of any other vehicle approaching from the rear shall not overtake and pass such stopped vehicle. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 34.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

46.61.240 Crossing at other than crosswalks. (1) Every pedestrian crossing a roadway at any point other than within a marked crosswalk or within an unmarked crosswalk at an intersection shall yield the right of way to all vehicles upon the roadway.

(2) Any pedestrian crossing a roadway at a point where a pedestrian tunnel or overhead pedestrian crossing has been provided shall yield the right of way to all vehicles upon the roadway.

(3) Between adjacent intersections at which traffic-control signals are in operation pedestrians shall not cross at any place except in a marked crosswalk.

(4) No pedestrian shall cross a roadway intersection diagonally unless authorized by official traffic-control devices; and, when authorized to cross diagonally, pedestrians shall cross only in accordance with the official traffic-control devices pertaining to such crossing movements.

(5) No pedestrian shall cross a roadway at an unmarked crosswalk where an official sign prohibits such crossing. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 35.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

46.61.245 Drivers to exercise care. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this chapter every driver of a vehicle shall exercise due care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian upon any roadway and shall give warning by sounding the horn when necessary and shall exercise proper precaution upon observing any child or any obviously confused or incapacitated person upon a roadway. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 36.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.
Blind pedestrians: Chapter 70.84 RCW.

46.61.250 Pedestrians on roadways. (1) Where sidewalks are provided it shall be unlawful for any pedestrian to walk along and upon an adjacent roadway.

(2) Where sidewalks are not provided any pedestrian walking along and upon a highway shall, when practicable, walk only on the left side of the roadway or its shoulder facing traffic which may approach from the opposite direction and upon meeting an oncoming vehicle shall step clear of the roadway. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 37.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

46.61.255 Pedestrians soliciting rides or business. (1) No person shall stand in or on a public roadway or alongside thereof at any place where a motor vehicle cannot safely stop off the main traveled portion thereof for the purpose of soliciting a ride for himself or for another from the occupant of any vehicle.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person to solicit a ride for himself or another from within the right of way of any limited access facility except in such areas where permission to do so is given and posted by the highway authority of the state, county, city or town having jurisdiction over the highway.

(3) The provisions of subsections (1) and (2) above shall not be construed to prevent a person upon a public highway from soliciting, or a driver of a vehicle from giving a ride where an emergency actually exists, nor to prevent a person from signaling or requesting transportation from a passenger carrier for the purpose of becoming a passenger thereon for hire.

(4) No person shall stand in a roadway for the purpose of soliciting employment or business from the occupant of any vehicle.

(5) No person shall stand on or in proximity to a street or highway for the purpose of soliciting the watching or guarding of any vehicle while parked or about to be parked on a street or highway.

(6) It is the intent of the legislature that this section preempt the field of the regulation of hitchhiking in any form, and no county, city, town, municipality, or political subdivision thereof shall take any action in conflict with the provisions of this section. [1972 ex.s. c 38 § 1; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 38.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

46.61.260 Driving through safety zone prohibited. No vehicle shall at any time be driven through or within a safety zone. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 39.]

46.61.261 Pedestrians' right of way on sidewalk. The driver of a vehicle shall yield the right of way to any pedestrian on a sidewalk. [1975 c 62 § 41.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.
Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.61.264 Pedestrians yield to emergency vehicles. (1) Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle making use of an audible signal meeting the requirements of RCW 46.37.380 subsection (4) and visual signals meeting the requirements of RCW 46.37.190, or of a police vehicle meeting the requirements of RCW 46.61.035 subsection (3), every pedestrian shall yield the right of way to the authorized emergency vehicle.

(2) This section shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway nor from the duty to exercise due care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian. [1975 c 62 § 42.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.
Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.61.266 Pedestrians under the influence of alcohol or drugs. A pedestrian who is under the influence of alcohol or any drug to a degree which renders himself a hazard shall not walk or be upon a highway except on a sidewalk or, where there is no sidewalk, then off the main traveled portion of the highway. [1975 c 62 § 43.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.
Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.61.269 Passing beyond bridge or grade crossing barrier prohibited. (1) No pedestrian shall enter or remain upon any bridge or approach thereto beyond a bridge signal gate, or barrier indicating a bridge is closed to through traffic, after a bridge operation signal indication has been given.

(2) No pedestrian shall pass through, around, over, or under any crossing gate or barrier at a railroad grade crossing or bridge while such gate or barrier is closed or is being opened or closed. [1975 c 62 § 44.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.
Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

TURNING AND STARTING AND SIGNALS ON STOPPING AND TURNING

46.61.290 Required position and method of turning at intersections. The driver of a vehicle intending to turn shall do so as follows:

(1) Right turns. Both the approach for a right turn and a right turn shall be made as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway.

(2) Left turns. The driver of a vehicle intending to turn left shall approach the turn in the extreme left-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in the direction of travel of such vehicle. Whenever practicable the left turn shall be made to the left of the center of the intersection and so as to leave the intersection or other

location in the extreme left-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in the same direction as such vehicle on the roadway being entered.

(3) Two-way left turn lanes.

(a) The department of highways and local authorities in their respective jurisdictions may designate a two-way left turn lane on a roadway. A two-way left turn lane is near the center of the roadway set aside for use by vehicles making left turns in both directions from or into the roadway.

(b) Two-way left turn lanes shall be designated by distinctive uniform roadway markings. The department of highways shall determine and prescribe standards and specifications governing type, length, width, and positioning of the distinctive permanent markings. The standards and specifications developed shall be filed with the code reviser in accordance with the procedures set forth in the administrative procedure act, chapter 34.04 RCW. On and after July 1, 1971, permanent markings designating a two-way left turn lane shall conform to such standards and specifications.

(c) Upon a roadway where a center lane has been provided by distinctive pavement markings for the use of vehicles turning left from both directions, no vehicles shall turn left from any other lane. A vehicle shall not be driven in this center lane for the purpose of overtaking or passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction. A signal, either electric or manual, for indicating a left turn movement, shall be made at least one hundred feet before the actual left turn movement is made. Any maneuver other than a left turn from or into this center lane will be deemed a violation of this section.

(4) The state highway commission and local authorities in their respective jurisdictions may cause official traffic control devices to be placed and thereby require and direct that a different course from that specified in this section be traveled by turning vehicles, and when such devices are so placed no driver of a vehicle shall turn a vehicle other than as directed and required by such devices. [1975 c 62 § 28; 1969 ex.s. c 281 § 61; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 40.]

Reviser's note: Powers, duties, and functions of department of highways and highway commission transferred to department of transportation; see RCW 47.01.031. Terms "department of highways" and "state highway commission" mean department of transportation; see RCW 47.04.015.

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.61.295 "U" turns. (1) The driver of any vehicle shall not turn such vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite direction unless such movement can be made in safety and without interfering with other traffic.

(2) No vehicle shall be turned so as to proceed in the opposite direction upon any curve, or upon the approach to or near the crest of a grade, where such vehicle cannot be seen by the driver of any other vehicle approaching from either direction within five hundred feet. [1975 c 62 § 29; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 41.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.61.300 Starting parked vehicle. No person shall start a vehicle which is stopped, standing or parked unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 42.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

46.61.305 Turning, stopping, moving right or left—Signals required—Improper use prohibited. (1) No person shall turn a vehicle or move right or left upon a roadway unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety nor without giving an appropriate signal in the manner hereinafter provided.

(2) A signal of intention to turn or move right or left when required shall be given continuously during not less than the last one hundred feet traveled by the vehicle before turning.

(3) No person shall stop or suddenly decrease the speed of a vehicle without first giving an appropriate signal in the manner provided herein to the driver of any vehicle immediately to the rear when there is opportunity to give such signal.

(4) The signals provided for in RCW 46.61.310 subsection (2), shall not be flashed on one side only on a disabled vehicle, flashed as a courtesy or "do pass" signal to operators of other vehicles approaching from the rear, nor be flashed on one side only of a parked vehicle except as may be necessary for compliance with this section. [1975 c 62 § 30; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 43.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.61.310 Signals by hand and arm or signal lamps. (1) Any stop or turn signal when required herein shall be given either by means of the hand and arm or by signal lamps, except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) hereof.

(2) Any motor vehicle in use on a highway shall be equipped with, and required signal shall be given by, signal lamps when the distance from the center of the top of the steering post to the left outside limit of the body, cab or load of such motor vehicle exceeds twenty-four inches, or when the distance from the center of the top of the steering post to the rear limit of the body or load thereof exceeds fourteen feet. The latter measurements shall apply to any single vehicle, also to any combination of vehicles. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 44.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

46.61.315 Method of giving hand and arm signals. All signals herein required given by hand and arm shall be given from the left side of the vehicle in the following manner and such signals shall indicate as follows:

(1) Left turn. Hand and arm extended horizontally.

(2) Right turn. Hand and arm extended upward.

(3) Stop or decrease speed. Hand and arm extended downward. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 45.]

SPECIAL STOPS REQUIRED

46.61.340 Obedience to signal indicating approach of train. (1) Whenever any person driving a vehicle approaches a railroad grade crossing under any of the circumstances stated in this section, the driver of such vehicle shall stop within fifty feet but not less than fifteen feet from the nearest rail of such railroad, and shall not proceed until he can do so safely. The foregoing requirements shall apply when:

(a) A clearly visible electric or mechanical signal device gives warning of the immediate approach of a railroad train;

(b) A crossing gate is lowered or when a human flagman gives or continues to give a signal of the approach or passage of a railroad train;

(c) An approaching railroad train is plainly visible and is in hazardous proximity to such crossing.

(2) No person shall drive any vehicle through, around or under any crossing gate or barrier at a railroad crossing while such gate or barrier is closed or is being opened or closed. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 46.]

46.61.345 All vehicles must stop at certain railroad grade crossings. The state highway commission and local authorities within their respective jurisdictions are hereby authorized to designate particularly dangerous highway grade crossings of railroads and to erect stop signs thereat. When such stop signs are erected the driver of any vehicle shall stop within fifty feet but not less than fifteen feet from the nearest rail of such railroad and shall proceed only upon exercising due care. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 47.]

Reviser's note: Powers, duties, and functions of highway commission transferred to department of transportation; see RCW 47.01.031. Term "state highway commission" means department of transportation; see RCW 47.04.015.

46.61.350 Certain vehicles must stop at all railroad grade crossings—Exceptions. (1) The driver of any motor vehicle carrying passengers for hire, other than a passenger car, or of any school bus or private carrier bus carrying any school child or other passenger, or of any vehicle carrying explosive substances or flammable liquids as a cargo or part of a cargo, before crossing at grade any track or tracks of a railroad, shall stop such vehicle within fifty feet but not less than fifteen feet from the nearest rail of such railroad and while so stopped shall listen and look in both directions along such track for any approaching train, and for signals indicating the approach of a train, except as hereinafter provided, and shall not proceed until he can do so safely. After stopping as required herein and upon proceeding when it is safe to do so the driver of any said vehicle shall cross only in such gear of the vehicle that there will be no necessity for changing gears while traversing such crossing, and the driver shall not shift gears while crossing the track or tracks.

(2) This section shall not apply at:

(a) Any railroad grade crossing at which traffic is controlled by a police officer or a duly authorized flagman;

(b) Any railroad grade crossing at which traffic is regulated by a traffic control signal;

(c) Any railroad grade crossing protected by crossing gates or an alternately flashing light signal intended to give warning of the approach of a railroad train;

(d) Any railroad grade crossing at which an official traffic control device as designated by the utilities and transportation commission pursuant to RCW 81.53.060 gives notice that the stopping requirement imposed by this section does not apply. [1977 c 78 § 1; 1975 c 62 § 31; 1970 ex.s. c 100 § 7; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 48.]

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.61.355 Moving heavy equipment at railroad grade crossings—Notice of intended crossing. (1) No person shall operate or move any crawler-type tractor, steam shovel, derrick, roller, or any equipment or structure having a normal operating speed of ten or less miles per hour or a vertical body or load clearance of less than one-half inch per foot of the distance between any two adjacent axles or in any event of less than nine inches, measured above the level surface of a roadway, upon or across any tracks at a railroad grade crossing without first complying with this section.

(2) Notice of any such intended crossing shall be given to the station agent of such railroad located nearest the intended crossing sufficiently in advance to allow such railroad a reasonable time to prescribe proper protection for such crossing.

(3) Before making any such crossing the person operating or moving any such vehicle or equipment shall first stop the same not less than fifteen feet nor more than fifty feet from the nearest rail of such railroad and while so stopped shall listen and look in both directions along such track for any approaching train and for signals indicating the approach of a train, and shall not proceed until the crossing can be made safely.

(4) No such crossing shall be made when warning is given by automatic signal or crossing gates or a flagman or otherwise of the immediate approach of a railroad train or car. If a flagman is provided by the railroad, movement over the crossing shall be under his direction. [1975 c 62 § 32; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 49.]

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.61.365 Emerging from alley, driveway, or building. The driver of a vehicle within a business or residence district emerging from an alley, driveway or building shall stop such vehicle immediately prior to driving onto a sidewalk or onto the sidewalk area extending across any alleyway or driveway, and shall yield the right of way to any pedestrian as may be necessary to avoid collision, and upon entering the roadway shall yield the right of way to all vehicles approaching on said roadway. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 51.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

46.61.370 Overtaking and passing school bus. (1) The driver of a vehicle upon overtaking or meeting from either direction any school bus which has stopped on the

highway for the purpose of receiving or discharging any school children shall stop the vehicle before reaching such school bus when there is in operation on said school bus a visual signal as specified in RCW 46.37.190 and said driver shall not proceed until such school bus resumes motion or is signaled by the school bus driver to proceed or the visual signals are no longer activated.

(2) Every school bus shall bear upon the front and rear thereof plainly visible signs containing the words "SCHOOL BUS" in letters not less than eight inches in height, and in addition shall be equipped with visual signals meeting the requirements of RCW 46.37.190 which shall be actuated by the driver of said school bus whenever but only whenever such vehicle is stopped on the highway for the purpose of receiving or discharging school children, except:

(a) When school children do not have to cross a highway and the bus is stopped completely off the main traveled portion of the roadway; or

(b) When the bus is stopped at an intersection or place where traffic is controlled by a traffic officer or official traffic control signal; or

(c) When the bus is stopped at school for the purpose of receiving or discharging school children and school children are not required to cross the roadway.

(3) The driver of a vehicle upon a highway divided into separate roadways as provided in RCW 46.61.150, need not stop upon meeting or passing a school bus which is on a separate roadway or when upon a limited access highway and the school bus is stopped in a loading zone which is a part of or adjacent to such highway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 52.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

46.61.375 Overtaking or meeting private carrier bus—Signs. (1) The driver of a vehicle upon overtaking or meeting from either direction any private carrier bus which has stopped on the highway for the purpose of receiving or discharging any passenger shall stop the vehicle before reaching such private carrier bus when there is in operation on said bus a visual signal as specified in RCW 46.37.190 and said driver shall not proceed until such bus resumes motion or is signaled by the bus driver to proceed or the visual signals are no longer activated.

(2) Every private carrier bus shall bear upon the front and rear thereof plainly visible signs containing the words "PRIVATE CARRIER BUS" in letters not less than eight inches in height, and in addition shall be equipped with visual signals meeting the requirements of RCW 46.37.190 which shall be actuated by the driver of said private carrier bus whenever but only whenever such vehicle is stopped on the highway for the purpose of receiving or discharging passengers, except:

(a) When the passengers boarding or alighting do not have to cross a highway and the bus is stopped completely off the main traveled portion of the roadway; or

(b) When the bus is stopped at an intersection or place where traffic is controlled by a traffic officer or official traffic control signal.

(3) The driver of a vehicle upon a highway divided into separate roadways as provided in RCW 46.61.150, need not stop upon meeting or passing a private carrier bus which is on a separate roadway or when upon a limited access highway and the private carrier bus is stopped in a loading zone which is a part of or adjacent to such highway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway. [1970 ex.s. c 100 § 8.]

46.61.380 Regulations as to design, marking, and mode of operating school buses. The state superintendent of public instruction, by and with the advice of the state highway commission and the chief of the Washington state patrol, shall adopt and enforce regulations not inconsistent with the law of this state to govern the design, marking and mode of operation of all school buses owned and operated by any school district or privately owned and operated under contract or otherwise with any school district in this state for the transportation of school children and such regulation shall by reference be made a part of any such contract or other agreement with the school district. Every school district, its officers and employees, and every person employed under contract or otherwise by a school district shall be subject to such regulations. It shall be unlawful for any officer or employee of any school district or for any person operating any school bus under contract with any school district to violate any of the provisions of such regulations. [1961 c 12 § 46.48.150. Prior: 1937 c 189 § 131; RRS § 6360-131. Formerly RCW 46.48.150.]

Reviser's note: Powers, duties, and functions of highway commission transferred to department of transportation; see RCW 47.01.031. Term "state highway commission" means department of transportation; see RCW 47.04.015.

Design and markings of school buses: RCW 46.37.190.

46.61.385 School patrol—Appointment—Authority—Finance—Insurance. The superintendent of public instruction, through the superintendent of schools of any school district, or other officer or board performing like functions with respect to the schools of any other educational administrative district, may cause to be appointed voluntary adult recruits as supervisors and, from the student body of any public or private school or institution of learning, students, who shall be known as members of the "school patrol" and who shall serve without compensation and at the pleasure of the authority making the appointment.

The members of such school patrol shall wear an appropriate designation or insignia identifying them as members of the school patrol when in performance of their duties, and they may display "stop" or other proper traffic directional signs or signals at school crossings or other points where school children are crossing or about to cross a public highway, but members of the school patrol and their supervisors shall be subordinate to and obey the orders of any peace officer present and having jurisdiction.

School districts, at their discretion, may hire sufficient numbers of adults to serve as supervisors. Such adults

shall be subordinate to and obey the orders of any peace officer present and having jurisdiction.

Any school district having a school patrol may purchase uniforms and other appropriate insignia, traffic signs and other appropriate materials, all to be used by members of such school patrol while in performance of their duties, and may pay for the same out of the general fund of the district.

It shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to fail to stop his vehicle when directed to do so by a school patrol sign or signal displayed by a member of the school patrol engaged in the performance of his duty and wearing or displaying appropriate insignia, and it shall further be unlawful for the operator of a vehicle to disregard any other reasonable directions of a member of the school patrol when acting in performance of his duties as such.

School districts may expend funds from the general fund of the district to pay premiums for life and accident policies covering the members of the school patrol in their district while engaged in the performance of their school patrol duties.

Members of the school patrol shall be considered as employees for the purposes of RCW 28A.58.425, as now or hereafter amended. [1974 ex.s. c 47 § 1; 1961 c 12 § 46.48.160. Prior: 1953 c 278 § 1; 1937 c 189 § 130; RRS § 6360-130; 1927 c 309 § 42; RRS § 6362-42. Formerly RCW 46.48.160.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

SPEED RESTRICTIONS

46.61.400 Basic rule and maximum limits. (1) No person shall drive a vehicle on a highway at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions and having regard to the actual and potential hazards then existing. In every event speed shall be so controlled as may be necessary to avoid colliding with any person, vehicle or other conveyance on or entering the highway in compliance with legal requirements and the duty of all persons to use due care.

(2) Except when a special hazard exists that requires lower speed for compliance with subsection (1) of this section, the limits specified in this section or established as hereinafter authorized shall be maximum lawful speeds, and no person shall drive a vehicle on a highway at a speed in excess of such maximum limits.

(a) Twenty-five miles per hour on city and town streets;

(b) Fifty miles per hour on county roads;

(c) Sixty miles per hour on state highways.

The maximum speed limits set forth in this section may be altered as authorized in RCW 46.61.405, 46.61.410, and 46.61.415.

(3) The driver of every vehicle shall, consistent with the requirements of subsection (1) of this section, drive at an appropriate reduced speed when approaching and crossing an intersection or railway grade crossing, when approaching and going around a curve, when approaching a hill crest, when traveling upon any narrow or

winding roadway, and when special hazard exists with respect to pedestrians or other traffic or by reason of weather or highway conditions. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 54; 1963 c 16 § 1. Formerly RCW 46.48.011.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

Saving of existing orders, etc., establishing speed limits—1963 c 16: "This act shall not repeal or invalidate existing orders and resolutions of the state highway commission or existing resolutions and ordinances of local authorities establishing speed limits within their respective jurisdictions." [1963 c 16 § 7. Formerly RCW 46.48.016.] "This act" [1963 c 16], as amended, is codified as RCW 46.61.400 through 46.61.415, 46.61.425, and 46.61.440.

46.61.405 Decreases by secretary of transportation. Whenever the secretary of transportation shall determine upon the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation that any maximum speed hereinbefore set forth is greater than is reasonable or safe with respect to a state highway under the conditions found to exist at any intersection or upon any other part of the state highway system or at state ferry terminals, or that a general reduction of any maximum speed hereinbefore set forth would aid in the conservation of energy resources, the secretary may determine and declare a reasonable and safe lower maximum limit or a lower maximum limit which will reasonably conserve energy resources, for any state highway, the entire state highway system, or any portion thereof, which shall be effective when appropriate signs giving notice thereof are erected. The secretary may also fix and regulate the speed of vehicles on any state highway within the maximum speed limit allowed by this chapter for special occasions including, but not limited to, local parades and other special events. Any such maximum speed limit may be declared to be effective at all times or at such times as are indicated upon the said signs; and differing limits may be established for different times of day, different types of vehicles, varying weather conditions, and other factors bearing on safe speeds, which shall be effective (a) when posted upon appropriate fixed or variable signs or (b) if a maximum limit is established for auto stages which is lower than the limit for automobiles, the auto stage speed limit shall become effective thirty days after written notice thereof is mailed in the manner provided in subsection (4) of RCW 46.61.410, as now or hereafter amended. [1977 ex.s. c 151 § 34; 1974 ex.s. c 103 § 1; 1970 ex.s. c 100 § 2; 1967 c 25 § 1; 1963 c 16 § 2. Formerly RCW 46.48.012.]

Federal requirements—Severability—1977 ex.s. c 151: See RCW 47.98.070 and 47.98.080.

46.61.410 Increases by secretary of transportation—Maximum speed limit for trucks—Auto stages—Signs and notices. (1) Subject to subsection (2) below the secretary may increase the maximum speed limit on any highway or portion thereof to not more than seventy miles per hour in accordance with the design speed thereof (taking into account all safety elements included therein), or whenever the secretary determines upon the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation that such greater speed is reasonable and safe under the circumstances existing on such part of the

highway. The greater maximum limit so determined shall be effective, when appropriate signs giving notice thereof are erected, or if a maximum limit is established for auto stages which is lower than the limit for automobiles, the auto stage speed limit shall become effective thirty days after written notice thereof is mailed in the manner provided in subsection (4) of this section.

Such maximum speed limit may be declared to be effective at all times or at such times as are indicated upon said signs or in the case of auto stages, as indicated in said written notice; and differing limits may be established for different times of day, different types of vehicles, varying weather conditions, and other factors bearing on safe speeds, which shall be effective when posted upon appropriate fixed or variable signs or if a maximum limit is established for auto stages which is lower than the limit for automobiles, the auto stage speed limit shall become effective thirty days after written notice thereof is mailed in the manner provided in subsection (4) of this section.

(2) The maximum speed limit for vehicles over ten thousand pounds gross weight and vehicles in combination except auto stages shall not exceed sixty miles per hour and may be established at a lower limit by the secretary as provided in RCW 46.61.405, as now or hereafter amended.

(3) The word "trucks" used by the department on signs giving notice of maximum speed limits shall mean vehicles over ten thousand pounds gross weight and all vehicles in combination except auto stages.

(4) Whenever the secretary shall establish maximum speed limits for auto stages lower than the maximum limits for automobiles, the secretary shall cause to be mailed notice thereof to each auto transportation company holding a certificate of public convenience and necessity issued by the Washington utilities and transportation commission. The notice shall be mailed to the chief place of business within the state of Washington of each auto transportation company or if none then its chief place of business without the state of Washington. [1977 ex.s. c 151 § 35; 1974 ex.s. c 103 § 2; 1970 ex.s. c 100 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 12 § 1; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 55; 1963 c 16 § 3. Formerly RCW 46.48.013.]

Federal requirements—Severability—1977 ex.s. c 151: See RCW 47.98.070 and 47.98.080.

46.61.415 When local authorities may alter maximum limits. (1) Whenever local authorities in their respective jurisdictions determine on the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation that the maximum speed permitted under RCW 46.61.400 or 46.61.440 is greater or less than is reasonable and safe under the conditions found to exist upon a highway or part of a highway, the local authority may determine and declare a reasonable and safe maximum limit thereon which

- (a) Decreases the limit at intersections; or
- (b) Increases the limit but not to more than sixty miles per hour; or
- (c) Decreases the limit but not to less than twenty miles per hour.

(2) Local authorities in their respective jurisdictions shall determine by an engineering and traffic investigation the proper maximum speed for all arterial streets and shall declare a reasonable and safe maximum limit thereon which may be greater or less than the maximum speed permitted under RCW 46.61.400(2) but shall not exceed sixty miles per hour.

(3) The secretary of transportation is authorized to establish speed limits on county roads and city and town streets as shall be necessary to conform with any federal requirements which are a prescribed condition for the allocation of federal funds to the state.

(4) Any altered limit established as hereinbefore authorized shall be effective when appropriate signs giving notice thereof are erected. Such maximum speed limit may be declared to be effective at all times or at such times as are indicated upon such signs; and differing limits may be established for different times of day, different types of vehicles, varying weather conditions, and other factors bearing on safe speeds, which shall be effective when posted upon appropriate fixed or variable signs.

(5) Any alteration of maximum limits on state highways within incorporated cities or towns by local authorities shall not be effective until such alteration has been approved by the secretary of transportation. [1977 ex.s. c 151 § 36; 1974 ex.s. c 103 § 3; 1963 c 16 § 4. Formerly RCW 46.48.014.]

Federal requirements—Severability—1977 ex.s. c 151: See RCW 47.98.070 and 47.98.080.

46.61.425 Minimum speed regulation—Passing slow moving vehicle. (1) No person shall drive a motor vehicle at such a slow speed as to impede the normal and reasonable movement of traffic except when reduced speed is necessary for safe operation or in compliance with law: *Provided*, That a person following a vehicle driving at less than the legal maximum speed and desiring to pass such vehicle may exceed the speed limit, subject to the provisions of RCW 46.61.120 on highways having only one lane of traffic in each direction, at only such a speed and for only such a distance as is necessary to complete the pass with a reasonable margin of safety.

(2) Whenever the secretary of transportation or local authorities within their respective jurisdictions determine on the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation that slow speeds on any part of a highway unreasonably impede the normal movement of traffic, the secretary or such local authority may determine and declare a minimum speed limit thereat which shall be effective when appropriate signs giving notice thereof are erected. No person shall drive a vehicle slower than such minimum speed limit except when necessary for safe operation or in compliance with law. [1977 ex.s. c 151 § 37; 1969 c 135 § 1; 1967 c 25 § 2; 1963 c 16 § 6. Formerly RCW 46.48.015.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

Federal requirements—Severability—1977 ex.s. c 151: See RCW 47.98.070 and 47.98.080.

46.61.427 Slow moving vehicle to pull off roadway. On a two-lane highway where passing is unsafe because of traffic in the opposite direction or other conditions, a slow moving vehicle, behind which five or more vehicles are formed in a line, shall turn off the roadway wherever sufficient area for a safe turn-out exists, in order to permit the vehicles following to proceed. As used in this section a slow moving vehicle is one which is proceeding at a rate of speed less than the normal flow of traffic at the particular time and place. [1973 c 88 § 1.]

46.61.428 Slow moving vehicle permitted to drive on improved shoulders, when. (1) The state highway commission and local authorities are authorized to determine those portions of any two-lane highways under their respective jurisdictions on which drivers of slow moving vehicles may safely drive onto improved shoulders for the purpose of allowing overtaking vehicles to pass and may by appropriate signs indicate the beginning and end of such zones.

(2) Where signs are in place to define a driving-on-shoulder zone as set forth in subsection (1) of this section, the driver of a slow moving vehicle may drive onto and along the shoulder within the zone but only for the purpose of allowing overtaking vehicles to pass and then shall return to the roadway.

(3) Signs erected to define a driving-on-shoulder zone shall take precedence over pavement markings for the purpose of allowing the movements described in subsection (2) of this section. [1977 ex.s. c 39 § 1.]

Reviser's note: Powers, duties, and functions of highway commission transferred to department of transportation; see RCW 47.01.031. Term "state highway commission" means department of transportation; see RCW 47.04.015.

46.61.430 Authority of secretary of transportation to fix speed limits on limited access facilities exclusive—Local regulations. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary or inconsistent herewith, the secretary of transportation shall have the power and the duty to fix and regulate the speed of vehicles within the maximum speed limit allowed by law for state highways, designated as limited access facilities, regardless of whether a portion of said highway is within the corporate limits of a city or town. No governing body or authority of such city or town or other political subdivision may have the power to pass or enforce any ordinance, rule, or regulation requiring a different rate of speed, and all such ordinances, rules, and regulations contrary to or inconsistent therewith now in force are void and of no effect. [1977 ex.s. c 151 § 38; 1974 ex.s. c 103 § 4; 1961 c 12 § 46.48.041. Prior: 1955 c 177 § 5. Formerly RCW 46.48.041.]

Federal requirements—Severability—1977 ex.s. c 151: See RCW 47.98.070 and 47.98.080.

46.61.435 Local authorities to provide "stop" or "yield" signs at intersections with increased speed highways—Designated as arterials. The governing body or

authority of any such city or town or political subdivision shall place and maintain upon each and every highway intersecting a highway where an increased speed is permitted, as provided in this chapter, appropriate stop or yield signs, sufficient to be read at any time by any person upon approaching and entering the highway upon which such increased speed is permitted and such city street or such portion thereof as is subject to the increased speed shall be an arterial highway. [1975 c 62 § 33; 1961 c 12 § 46.48.046. Prior: 1951 c 28 § 4; prior: 1937 c 189 § 66, part; RRS § 6360-66, part; 1927 c 309 § 5, part; 1921 c 96 § 41, part; 1919 c 59 § 13, part; 1917 c 155 § 20, part; 1915 c 142 § 34, part; RRS § 6362-5, part. Formerly RCW 46.48.046.]

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

Designation of city streets as arterials, stopping on entering: RCW 46.61.195.

Traffic control signals or devices upon city streets forming part of state highways: RCW 46.61.085.

46.61.440 Maximum speed limit when passing school or playground crosswalks. Subject to RCW 46.61.400(1), and except in those instances where a lower maximum lawful speed is provided by this chapter or otherwise, it shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to operate the same at a speed in excess of twenty miles per hour when operating any vehicle upon a highway either inside or outside an incorporated city or town when passing any marked school or playground crosswalk when such marked crosswalk is fully posted with standard school speed limit signs or standard playground speed limit signs. The speed zone at the crosswalk shall extend three hundred feet in either direction from the marked crosswalk. [1975 c 62 § 34; 1963 c 16 § 5; 1961 c 12 § 46.48.023. Prior: 1951 c 28 § 9; 1949 c 196 § 6, part; 1947 c 200 § 8, part; 1937 c 189 § 64, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 6360-64, part; 1927 c 309 § 3, part; 1923 c 181 § 6, part; 1921 c 96 § 27, part; 1917 c 155 § 16, part; 1915 c 142 § 24, part; RRS § 6362-3, part; 1909 c 249 § 279, part; Rem. & Bal. § 2531, part. Formerly RCW 46.48.023.]

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.61.445 Due care required. Compliance with speed requirements of this chapter under the circumstances hereinabove set forth shall not relieve the operator of any vehicle from the further exercise of due care and caution as further circumstances shall require. [1961 c 12 § 46.48.025. Prior: 1951 c 28 § 11; 1949 c 196 § 6, part; 1947 c 200 § 8, part; 1937 c 189 § 64, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 6360-64, part; 1927 c 309 § 3, part; 1923 c 181 § 6, part; 1921 c 96 § 27, part; 1917 c 155 § 16, part; 1915 c 142 § 24, part; RRS § 6362-3, part; 1909 c 249 § 279, part; Rem. & Bal. 2531, part. Formerly RCW 46.48.025.]

Duty to use due care: RCW 46.61.400(1).

46.61.450 Maximum speed, weight, or size in traversing bridges, elevated structures, tunnels, underpasses—Posting limits. It shall be unlawful for any

person to operate a vehicle or any combination of vehicles over any bridge or other elevated structure or through any tunnel or underpass constituting a part of any public highway at a rate of speed or with a gross weight or of a size which is greater at any time than the maximum speed or maximum weight or size which can be maintained or carried with safety over any such bridge or structure or through any such tunnel or underpass when such bridge, structure, tunnel, or underpass is sign posted as hereinafter provided. The secretary of transportation, if it be a bridge, structure, tunnel, or underpass upon a state highway, or the governing body or authorities of any county, city, or town, if it be upon roads or streets under their jurisdiction, may restrict the speed which may be maintained or the gross weight or size which may be operated upon or over any such bridge or elevated structure or through any such tunnel or underpass with safety thereto. The secretary or the governing body or authorities of any county, city, or town having jurisdiction shall determine and declare the maximum speed or maximum gross weight or size which such bridge, elevated structure, tunnel, or underpass can withstand or accommodate and shall cause suitable signs stating such maximum speed or maximum gross weight, or size, or either, to be erected and maintained on the right hand side of such highway, road, or street and at a distance of not less than one hundred feet from each end of such bridge, structure, tunnel, or underpass and on the approach thereto: *Provided*, That in the event that any such bridge, elevated structure, tunnel, or underpass is upon a city street designated by the transportation commission as forming a part of the route of any state highway through any such incorporated city or town the determination of any maximum speed or maximum gross weight or size which such bridge, elevated structure, tunnel, or underpass can withstand or accommodate shall not be enforceable at any speed, weight, or size less than the maximum allowed by law, unless with the approval in writing of the secretary. Upon the trial of any person charged with a violation of this section, proof of either violation of maximum speed or maximum weight, or size, or either, and the distance and location of such signs as are required, shall constitute conclusive evidence of the maximum speed or maximum weight, or size, or either, which can be maintained or carried with safety over such bridge or elevated structure or through such tunnel or underpass. [1977 ex.s. c 151 § 39; 1961 c 12 § 46.48.080. Prior: 1937 c 189 § 70; RRS § 6360-70. Formerly RCW 46.48.080.]

Federal requirements—Severability—1977 ex.s. c 151: See RCW 47.98.070 and 47.98.080.

46.61.455 Vehicles with solid or hollow cushion tires. It shall be unlawful to operate any vehicle equipped or partly equipped with solid rubber tires or hollow center cushion tires, or to operate any combination of vehicles any part of which is equipped or partly equipped with solid rubber tires or hollow center cushion tires, so long as solid rubber tires or hollow center cushion tires may be used under the provisions of this title, upon any public highway of this state at a greater rate of speed than

ten miles per hour. [1961 c 12 § 46.48.110. Prior: 1947 c 200 § 11; 1937 c 189 § 73; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 6360-73. Formerly RCW 46.48.110.]

46.61.460 Special speed limitation on motor-driven cycle. No person shall operate any motor-driven cycle at any time mentioned in RCW 46.37.020 at a speed greater than thirty-five miles per hour unless such motor-driven cycle is equipped with a head lamp or lamps which are adequate to reveal a person or vehicle at a distance of three hundred feet ahead. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 57.]

46.61.465 Exceeding speed limit evidence of reckless driving. The unlawful operation of a vehicle in excess of the maximum lawful speeds provided in this chapter at the point of operation and under the circumstances described shall be prima facie evidence of the operation of a motor vehicle in a reckless manner by the operator thereof. [1961 c 12 § 46.48.026. Prior: 1951 c 28 § 12; 1949 c 196 § 6, part; 1947 c 200 § 8, part; 1937 c 189 § 64, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 6360-64, part; 1927 c 309 § 3, part; 1923 c 181 § 6, part; 1921 c 96 § 27, part; 1917 c 155 § 16, part; 1915 c 142 § 24, part; RRS § 6362-3, part; 1909 c 249 § 279, part; Rem. & Bal. § 2531, part. Formerly RCW 46.48.026.]

~~**46.61.470 Speed traps defined, certain types permitted—Measured courses, speed measuring devices, timing from aircraft.** (1) No evidence as to the speed of any vehicle operated upon a public highway by any person arrested for violation of any of the laws of this state regarding speed or of any orders, rules, or regulations of any city or town or other political subdivision relating thereto shall be admitted in evidence in any court at a subsequent trial of such person in case such evidence relates to or is based upon the maintenance or use of a speed trap except as provided in subsection (2) of this section. A "speed trap," within the meaning of this section, is a particular section of or distance on any public highway, the length of which has been or is measured off or otherwise designated or determined, and the limits of which are within the vision of any officer or officers who calculate the speed of a vehicle passing through such speed trap by using the lapsed time during which such vehicle travels between the entrance and exit of such speed trap.~~

~~(2) Evidence shall be admissible against any person arrested or issued a notice of a traffic infraction for violation of any of the laws of this state or of any orders, rules, or regulations of any city or town or other political subdivision regarding speed if the same is determined by a particular section of or distance on a public highway, the length of which has been accurately measured off or otherwise designated or determined and either: (a) The limits of which are controlled by a mechanical, electrical, or other device capable of measuring or recording the speed of a vehicle passing within such limits; or (b) a timing device is operated from an aircraft, which timing~~

device when used to measure the elapsed time of a vehicle passing over such a particular section of or distance upon a public highway indicates the speed of a vehicle.

(3) The exceptions of subsection (2) of this section are limited to devices or observations with a maximum error of not to exceed five percent using the lapsed time during which such vehicle travels between such limits, and such limits shall not be closer than one-fourth mile. [1981 c 105 § 1; 1961 c 12 § 46.48.120. Prior: 1937 c 189 § 74; RRS § 6360-74; 1927 c 309 § 7; RRS § 6362-7. Formerly RCW 46.48.120.]

46.61.475 Charging violations of speed regulations.

(1) In every charge of violation of any speed regulation in this chapter the complaint, also the summons or notice to appear, shall specify the approximate speed at which the defendant is alleged to have driven, also the maximum speed applicable within the district or at the location. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 58.]

RECKLESS DRIVING, DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED, AND NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE BY VEHICLE

46.61.500 Reckless driving—Penalty. (1) Any person who drives any vehicle in wilful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property is guilty of reckless driving. Violation of the provisions of this section is a misdemeanor.

(2) The license or permit to drive or any nonresident privilege of any person convicted of reckless driving shall be suspended by the department for not less than thirty days. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 85; 1967 c 32 § 67; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 59.]

Rules of court: Bail in traffic offense cases—Mandatory appearance—JCrR 2.09.

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

Arrest of person involved in reckless driving: RCW 10.31.100.

Embracing another while driving as reckless driving: RCW 46.61.665.

Excess speed as prima facie evidence of reckless driving: RCW 46.61.465.

Racing of vehicles on public highways, reckless driving: RCW 46.61.530.

Revocation of license, reckless driving: RCW 46.20.285.

46.61.502 Driving while under influence of intoxicating liquor or drug—What constitutes. A person is guilty of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug if he drives a vehicle within this state while:

(1) He has 0.10 percent or more by weight of alcohol in his blood as shown by chemical analysis of his breath, blood, or other bodily substance made under RCW 46.61.506 as now or hereafter amended; or

(2) He is under the influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor or any drug; or

(3) He is under the combined influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor and any drug.

The fact that any person charged with a violation of this section is or has been entitled to use such drug under the laws of this state shall not constitute a defense

against any charge of violating this section. [1979 ex.s. c 176 § 1.]

Rules of court: Bail in traffic offense cases—Mandatory appearance—JCrR 2.09.

Severability—1979 ex.s. c 176: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1979 ex.s. c 176 § 8.]

46.61.504 Actual physical control of motor vehicle while under influence of intoxicating liquor or drug—What constitutes—Defenses. A person is guilty of being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug if he has actual physical control of a vehicle within this state while:

(1) He has a 0.10 percent or more by weight of alcohol in his blood as shown by chemical analysis of his breath, blood, or other bodily substance made under RCW 46.61.506, as now or hereafter amended; or

(2) He is under the influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor or any drug; or

(3) He is under the combined influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor and any drug.

The fact that any person charged with a violation of this section is or has been entitled to use such drug under the laws of this state shall not constitute a defense against any charge of violating this section. No person may be convicted under this section if, prior to being pursued by a law enforcement officer, he has moved the vehicle safely off the roadway. [1979 ex.s. c 176 § 2.]

Rules of court: Bail in traffic offense cases—Mandatory appearance—JCrR 2.09.

Severability—1979 ex.s. c 176: See note following RCW 46.61.502.

46.61.506 Persons under influence of intoxicating liquor or drug—Evidence—Chemical tests—Information concerning tests. (1) Upon the trial of any civil or criminal action or proceeding arising out of acts alleged to have been committed by any person while driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, if the amount of alcohol in the person's blood at the time alleged as shown by chemical analysis of his blood, breath, or other bodily substance is less than 0.10 percent by weight of alcohol in the person's blood, it is evidence that may be considered with other competent evidence in determining whether the person was under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug.

(2) Percent by weight of alcohol in the blood shall be based upon milligrams of alcohol per one hundred cubic centimeters of blood. The foregoing provisions of this section shall not be construed as limiting the introduction of any other competent evidence bearing upon the question whether the person was under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug.

(3) Chemical analysis of the person's blood or breath to be considered valid under the provisions of this section or RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 shall have been performed according to methods approved by the state toxicologist and by an individual possessing a valid permit

issued by the state toxicologist for this purpose. The state toxicologist is directed to approve satisfactory techniques or methods, to supervise the examination of individuals to ascertain their qualifications and competence to conduct such analyses, and to issue permits which shall be subject to termination or revocation at the discretion of the state toxicologist.

(4) When a blood test is administered under the provisions of RCW 46.20.308, the withdrawal of blood for the purpose of determining its alcoholic content may be performed only by a physician, a registered nurse, or a qualified technician. This limitation shall not apply to the taking of breath specimens.

(5) The person tested may have a physician, or a qualified technician, chemist, registered nurse, or other qualified person of his own choosing administer a chemical test or tests in addition to any administered at the direction of a law enforcement officer. The failure or inability to obtain an additional test by a person shall not preclude the admission of evidence relating to the test or tests taken at the direction of a law enforcement officer.

(6) Upon the request of the person who shall submit to a chemical test or tests at the request of a law enforcement officer, full information concerning the test or tests shall be made available to him or his attorney. [1979 ex.s. c 176 § 5; 1975 1st ex.s. c 287 § 1; 1969 c 1 § 3 (Initiative Measure No. 242 § 3).]

Rules of court: Evidence of breathalyzer tests—JCrR 4.09.

Severability—1979 ex.s. c 176: See note following RCW 46.61.502.

Severability—1969 c 1: See RCW 46.20.911.

Arrest of driver under influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs: RCW 10.31.100.

46.61.508 Liability of medical personnel withdrawing blood. No physician, registered nurse, qualified technician, or hospital, or duly licensed clinical laboratory employing or utilizing services of such physician, registered nurse, or qualified technician, shall incur any civil or criminal liability as a result of the act of withdrawing blood from any person when directed by a law enforcement officer to do so for the purpose of a blood test under the provisions of RCW 46.20.308, as now or hereafter amended: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall relieve any physician, registered nurse, qualified technician, or hospital or duly licensed clinical laboratory from civil liability arising from the use of improper procedures or failing to exercise the required standard of care. [1977 ex.s. c 143 § 1.]

SEE SUPPLEMENT

46.61.515 Driving or being in physical control of motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs—Penalties—Penalty assessments in addition to fines, etc.—Suspension or revocation of license—Appeal. (1) Every person who is convicted of a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one day nor more than one year, and by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars. The person shall, in addition, be required to complete a course at an alcohol information school approved by the department of social and health

services. One day of the jail sentence shall not be suspended or deferred unless the judge finds that the imposition of the jail sentence will pose a risk to the defendant's physical or mental well-being. Whenever the mandatory jail sentence is suspended or deferred, the judge must state, in writing, the reason for granting the suspension or deferral and the facts upon which the suspension or deferral is based.

(2) On a second or subsequent conviction under RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 within a five year period a person shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than seven days nor more than one year and by a fine not more than one thousand dollars. The jail sentence shall not be suspended or deferred unless the judge finds that the imposition of the jail sentence will pose a risk to the defendant's physical or mental well-being. Whenever the mandatory jail sentence is suspended or deferred, the judge must state, in writing, the reason for granting the suspension or deferral and the facts upon which the suspension or deferral is based. If such person at the time of a second or subsequent conviction is without a license or permit because of a previous suspension or revocation, the minimum mandatory sentence shall be ninety days in jail and a two hundred dollar fine. The penalty so imposed shall not be suspended or deferred.

In addition to any nonsuspendable and nondeferrable jail sentence required by this subsection, the court shall sentence a person to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one hundred eighty days and shall suspend but shall not defer the sentence for a period not exceeding two years. The suspension of the sentence may be conditioned upon nonrepetition, alcohol or drug treatment, supervised probation, or other conditions that may be appropriate. The sentence may be imposed in whole or in part upon violation of a condition of suspension during the suspension period.

(3) There shall be levied and paid into the highway safety fund of the state treasury a penalty assessment in the minimum amount of twenty-five percent of, and which shall be, in addition to, any fine, bail forfeiture, or costs on all offenses involving a violation of any state statute or city or county ordinance relating to driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor: *Provided*, That all funds derived from such penalty assessment shall be in addition to and exclusive of assessments made under RCW 46.81.030 and shall be for the exclusive use of the department for driver services programs and for a state-wide alcohol safety action program, or other similar programs designed primarily for the rehabilitation or control of traffic offenders. Such penalty assessment shall be included in any bail schedule and shall be included by the court in any pronouncement of sentence.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions contained in chapters 3.16, 3.46, 3.50, 3.62, or 35.20 RCW, or any other section of law, the penalty assessment provided for in subsection (3) of this section shall not be suspended, waived, modified, or deferred in any respect, and all moneys derived from such penalty assessments shall be

forwarded to the highway safety fund to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in subsection (3) of this section.

(5) The license or permit to drive or any nonresident privilege of any person convicted of either of the offenses named in RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 shall:

(a) On the first conviction under either such offense, be suspended by the department for not less than thirty days: *Provided*, That the court may recommend that no suspension action be taken;

(b) On a second conviction under either such offense within a five year period, be suspended by the department for not less than sixty days;

(c) On a third or subsequent conviction under either such offense within a five year period, be revoked by the department.

(6) In any case provided for in this section, where a driver's license is to be revoked or suspended, such revocation or suspension shall be stayed and shall not take effect until after the determination of any appeal from the conviction which may lawfully be taken, but in case such conviction is sustained on appeal such revocation or suspension shall take effect as of the date that the conviction becomes effective for other purposes.

(7) The provisions of this section limiting the authority of a court to defer or suspend a sentence shall not take effect until January 1, 1980. The division of criminal justice, no later than December 31, 1980, shall submit a study to the house of representatives and to the senate which details the impact of the sentencing provisions established by this section. The impact study shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following information: The impact of the provisions upon county jail conditions and bed space, the cost impact of the provisions upon local and state governments, and the existence of alternative facilities to which individuals sentenced under this section may be committed. [1979 ex.s. c 176 § 6; 1977 ex.s. c 3 § 3; 1975 1st ex.s. c 287 § 2; 1974 ex.s. c 130 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 284 § 1; 1967 c 32 § 68; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 62.]

Severability—1979 ex.s. c 176: See note following RCW 46.61.502.

Severability—1971 ex.s. c 284: See note following RCW 46.65.010.

Highway safety fund: RCW 46.68.060.

Revocation of license for driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs: RCW 46.20.285.

46.61.518 Penalty assessments—Disposition of gross proceeds. The gross proceeds of the penalty assessments provided for in RCW 46.61.515(2) shall be separately accounted for and transmitted to the city or county treasurer, as the case may be, by the court collecting the same, in the manner and at the times that fines and bail forfeitures are transmitted to such treasurers. The city and county treasurers shall also separately account for such moneys, place them in a separate fund, and shall transmit to the state treasurer monthly and without deduction the gross amount of such penalty assessments received, which shall be credited forthwith to the highway safety fund of the state treasury. [1974 ex.s. c 130 § 3.]

(1981 Ed.)

46.61.520 Negligent homicide by motor vehicle—
Penalty. (1) When the death of any person shall ensue within three years as a proximate result of injury received by the driving of any vehicle by any person while under the influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor or drugs, or by the operation of any vehicle in a reckless manner or with disregard for the safety of others, the person so operating such vehicle shall be guilty of negligent homicide by means of a motor vehicle.

(2) Any person convicted of negligent homicide by means of a motor vehicle shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not more than ten years, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment. [1975 1st ex.s. c 287 § 3; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 38 § 2; 1970 ex.s. c 49 § 5; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 63; 1961 c 12 § 46.56.040. Prior: 1937 c 189 § 120; RRS § 6360-120. Formerly RCW 46.56.040.]

Severability—1970 ex.s. c 49: See note following RCW 9.69.100.

Suspension or revocation of license upon conviction of manslaughter or negligent homicide resulting from operation of motor vehicle: RCW 46.20.285, 46.20.291.

46.61.525 Operating motor vehicle in a negligent manner—Penalty—Exception. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle in a negligent manner. For the purpose of this section to "operate in a negligent manner" shall be construed to mean the operation of a vehicle in such a manner as to endanger or be likely to endanger any persons or property: *Provided however*, That any person operating a motor vehicle on private property with the consent of the owner in a manner consistent with the owner's consent shall not be guilty of negligent driving.

The offense of operating a vehicle in a negligent manner shall be considered to be a lesser offense than, but included in, the offense of operating a vehicle in a reckless manner, and any person charged with operating a vehicle in a reckless manner may be convicted of the lesser offense of operating a vehicle in a negligent manner. Any person violating the provisions of this section will be guilty of a misdemeanor: *Provided*, That the director may not revoke any license under this section, and such offense is not punishable by imprisonment or by a fine exceeding two hundred fifty dollars. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 86; 1967 c 32 § 69; 1961 c 12 § 46.56.030. Prior: 1939 c 154 § 1; RRS § 6360-118 1/2. Formerly RCW 46.56.030.]

Rules of court: Bail in traffic offense cases—Optional appearance—JC r 2.09.

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

Arrest of person involved in negligent driving: RCW 10.31.100.

46.61.530 Racing of vehicles on highways—Reckless driving—Exception. No person or persons may race any motor vehicle or motor vehicles upon any public highway of this state. Any person or persons who wilfully compare or contest relative speeds by operation of one or more motor vehicles shall be guilty of racing,

which shall constitute reckless driving under RCW 46.61.500, whether or not such speed is in excess of the maximum speed prescribed by law; *Provided however*, That any comparison or contest of the accuracy with which motor vehicles may be operated in terms of relative speeds not in excess of the posted maximum speed does not constitute racing. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 87; 1961 c 12 § 46.48.050. Prior: 1937 c 189 § 67; RRS § 6360-67; 1921 c 96 § 32; 1915 c 142 § 25; RRS § 6344. Formerly RCW 46.48.050.]

Rules of court: Bail in traffic offense cases—Mandatory appearance—JCrR 2.09.

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

Arrest of person involved in racing of vehicles: RCW 10.31.100.

46.61.535 Advertising of unlawful speed attained—Reckless driving. It shall be unlawful for any manufacturer, dealer, distributor, or any person, firm, or corporation to publish or advertise or offer for publication or advertisement, or to consent or cause to be published or advertised, the time consumed or speed attained by a vehicle between given points or over given or designated distances upon any public highways of this state when such published or advertised time consumed or speed attained shall indicate an average rate of speed between given points or over a given or designated distance in excess of the maximum rate of speed allowed between such points or at a rate of speed which would constitute reckless driving between such points. Violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be prima facie evidence of reckless driving and shall subject such person, firm, or corporation to the penalties in such cases provided. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 88; 1961 c 12 § 46.48.060. Prior: 1937 c 189 § 68; RRS § 6360-68. Formerly RCW 46.48.060.]

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

46.61.540 "Drugs," what included. The word "drugs", as used in RCW 46.61.500 through 46.61.535, shall include but not be limited to those drugs and substances regulated by chapters 69.41 and 69.50 RCW. [1975 1st ex.s. c 287 § 5.]

STOPPING, STANDING, AND PARKING

46.61.560 Stopping, standing, or parking outside of business or residence districts. (1) Outside of incorporated cities and towns no person shall stop, park, or leave standing any vehicle, whether attended or unattended, upon the roadway.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section, RCW 46.61.570, and 46.61.575 shall not apply to the driver of any vehicle which is disabled in such manner and to such extent that it is impossible to avoid stopping and temporarily leaving the vehicle in such position. The driver shall nonetheless arrange for the prompt removal of the vehicle as required by RCW 46.61.590.

(3) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to the driver of a public transit vehicle who shall temporarily stop his vehicle upon the roadway for the purpose of and while actually engaged in receiving or discharging passengers at a marked transit vehicle stop zone approved by the state highway commission or a county upon highways under their respective jurisdictions. [1979 ex.s. c 178 § 20; 1977 c 24 § 2; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 64.]

Reviser's note: Powers, duties, and functions of highway commission transferred to department of transportation; see RCW 47.01.031. Term "state highway commission" means department of transportation; see RCW 47.04.015.

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

Severability—1979 ex.s. c 178: See note following RCW 46.61.590.

Rules on leaving motor vehicle unattended: RCW 46.61.600.

46.61.562 Towing operators—Legislative declaration. The business of operating tow trucks for the public in the transportation of disabled or damaged motor vehicles and vehicles incapable of self-propulsion due to mechanical defects or incapacity, by towing or hauling upon the highways of this state, is declared to be a business affecting the public interest. The large volume of motor vehicle traffic, vehicle accidents, congestion, and the need to keep the highways clear requires rapid and efficient service by adequately equipped and capably operated tow trucks. The fact that those persons now operating these businesses are not effectively regulated under existing law makes it necessary that more complete regulation is instituted and administered to make the highways safer for the use of the general public and to assure that adequate, economical and efficient service, at reasonable charges without unjust discrimination, undue preferences or advantages, and unfair or destructive competitive practices, prevails in the public interest. [1977 ex.s. c 167 § 1.]

46.61.563 Towing operators—Definitions. As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(1) "Commission" means the state commission on equipment as defined in RCW 46.37.005;

(2) "Person" means an individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association, or their lessees, trustees, or receivers;

(3) "Highway" means the entire width between the boundary lines of every way publicly maintained when any part thereof is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel;

(4) "Towing operator" means every person who engages in the towing of vehicles and motor vehicles on a highway by means of equipment affixed to a specially constructed tow truck complying with the equipment specifications and standards promulgated by the commission; and

(5) "Tow truck" means a specially constructed and equipped motor vehicle for towing vehicles and not otherwise used in transporting goods for compensation. [1977 ex.s. c 167 § 2.]

46.61.564 Towing operators—Unlawful acts. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate as a towing operator on a highway of this state contrary to the provisions of this chapter or the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto. [1977 ex.s. c 167 § 3.]

46.61.565 Officers authorized to remove certain vehicles. Any police officer may take custody of a vehicle and provide for its prompt removal to a place of safety under any of the following circumstances:

(1) Whenever any police officer finds a vehicle standing upon the roadway in violation of any of the provisions of RCW 46.61.560, the officer is hereby authorized to provide for the removal of the vehicle or require the driver or other person in charge of the vehicle to move the vehicle to a position off the roadway.

(2) Whenever any police officer finds a vehicle unattended upon any highway where the vehicle constitutes an obstruction to traffic or jeopardizes public safety.

(3) Whenever a police officer finds an unattended vehicle at the scene of an accident or when the driver of any vehicle involved in an accident is physically or mentally incapable, or too intoxicated, to decide upon steps to be taken to protect his or her property.

(4) Whenever the driver of a vehicle is arrested and taken into custody by a police officer, and the driver, because of intoxication or otherwise, is mentally incapable of deciding upon steps to be taken to safeguard his or her property.

(5) Whenever a police officer discovers a vehicle which he determines to be a stolen vehicle.

(6) Nothing in this section shall derogate from the powers of police officers under the common law. For the purposes of this section, a place of safety may include the business location of a registered disposer as defined in RCW 46.52.102. [1979 ex.s. c 178 § 21; 1977 ex.s. c 167 § 4; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 65.]

Severability—1979 ex.s. c 178: See note following RCW 46.61.590.

46.61.567 State patrol—Removal of vehicles directly or by towing operators—Lien for costs of removal and storage—Appeal. The Washington state patrol, under its authority to remove vehicles from the highway, may remove the vehicles directly, through towing operators appointed by the commission and called on a rotational or other basis, through contracts with towing operators, or by a combination of these methods. When removal is to be accomplished through a towing operator on a noncontractual basis, the commission may appoint any towing operator for this purpose upon the application of the operator. Each appointment shall be contingent upon the submission of an application to the commission and the making of subsequent reports in such form and frequency and compliance with such standards of equipment, performance, pricing, and practices as may be required by rule of the commission.

An appointment may be rescinded by the commission at the request of the Washington state patrol upon evidence that the appointed towing operator is not complying with the laws or rules relating to the removal and

storage of vehicles from the highway. The costs of removal and storage of vehicles under this section shall be paid by the owner or driver of the vehicle and shall be a lien upon the vehicle until paid, unless the removal is determined to be invalid.

Rules promulgated under this section shall be binding only upon those towing operators appointed by the commission for the purpose of performing towing services at the request of the Washington state patrol. Any person aggrieved by a decision of the commission made under this section may appeal the decision under chapter 34.04 RCW. [1979 ex.s. c 178 § 22; 1977 ex.s. c 167 § 5.]

Severability—1979 ex.s. c 178: See note following RCW 46.61.590.

46.61.570 Stopping, standing, or parking prohibited in specified places—Reserving portion of highway prohibited. (1) Except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic, or in compliance with law or the directions of a police officer or official traffic control device, no person shall:

(a) Stop, stand, or park a vehicle:

(i) On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street;

(ii) On a sidewalk or street planting strip;

(iii) Within an intersection;

(iv) On a crosswalk;

(v) Between a safety zone and the adjacent curb or within thirty feet of points on the curb immediately opposite the ends of a safety zone, unless official signs or markings indicate a different no-parking area opposite the ends of a safety zone;

(vi) Alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when stopping, standing, or parking would obstruct traffic;

(vii) Upon any bridge or other elevated structure upon a highway or within a highway tunnel;

(viii) On any railroad tracks;

(ix) In the area between roadways of a divided highway including crossovers; or

(x) At any place where official signs prohibit stopping.

(b) Stand or park a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except momentarily to pick up or discharge a passenger or passengers:

(i) In front of a public or private driveway or within five feet of the end of the curb radius leading thereto;

(ii) Within fifteen feet of a fire hydrant;

(iii) Within twenty feet of a crosswalk;

(iv) Within thirty feet upon the approach to any flashing signal, stop sign, yield sign, or traffic control signal located at the side of a roadway;

(v) Within twenty feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station and on the side of a street opposite the entrance to any fire station within seventy-five feet of said entrance when properly signposted; or

(vi) At any place where official signs prohibit standing.

(c) Park a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading property or passengers:

(i) Within fifty feet of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing; or

(ii) At any place where official signs prohibit parking.

(2) Parking or standing shall be permitted in the manner provided by law at all other places except a time limit may be imposed or parking restricted at other places but such limitation and restriction shall be by city ordinance or county resolution or order of the secretary of transportation upon highways under their respective jurisdictions.

(3) No person shall move a vehicle not lawfully under his or her control into any such prohibited area or away from a curb such a distance as is unlawful.

(4) It shall be unlawful for any person to reserve or attempt to reserve any portion of a highway for the purpose of stopping, standing, or parking to the exclusion of any other like person, nor shall any person be granted such right. [1977 ex.s. c 151 § 40; 1975 c 62 § 35; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 66.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

Federal requirements—Severability—1977 ex.s. c 151: See RCW 47.98.070 and 47.98.080.

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.61.575 Additional parking regulations. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, every vehicle stopped or parked upon a two-way roadway shall be so stopped or parked with the right-hand wheels parallel to and within twelve inches of the right-hand curb or as close as practicable to the right edge of the right-hand shoulder.

(2) Except when otherwise provided by local ordinance, every vehicle stopped or parked upon a one-way roadway shall be so stopped or parked parallel to the curb or edge of the roadway, in the direction of authorized traffic movement, with its right-hand wheels within twelve inches of the right-hand curb or as close as practicable to the right edge of the right-hand shoulder, or with its left-hand wheels within twelve inches of the left-hand curb or as close as practicable to the left edge of the left-hand shoulder.

(3) Local authorities may by ordinance or resolution permit angle parking on any roadway, except that angle parking shall not be permitted on any federal-aid or state highway unless the secretary of transportation has determined by order that the roadway is of sufficient width to permit angle parking without interfering with the free movement of traffic.

(4) The secretary with respect to highways under his or her jurisdiction may place official traffic control devices prohibiting, limiting, or restricting the stopping, standing, or parking of vehicles on any highway where the secretary has determined by order, such stopping, standing, or parking is dangerous to those using the highway or where the stopping, standing, or parking of vehicles would unduly interfere with the free movement of traffic thereon. No person shall stop, stand, or park any vehicle in violation of the restrictions indicated by such devices. [1977 ex.s. c 151 § 41; 1975 c 62 § 36; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 67.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

Federal requirements—Severability—1977 ex.s. c 151: See RCW 47.98.070 and 47.98.080.

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.61.577 Regulations governing parking facilities. The secretary of transportation may adopt regulations governing the use and control of park and ride lots and other parking facilities operated by the department of transportation, including time limits for the parking of vehicles. [1981 c 185 § 1.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

46.61.580 Special parking privileges for certain disabled persons—Display of card, decal, or special license plate—Prohibited areas. Any person who has lost both of his or her lower extremities, or who has lost the normal or full use thereof, or who is so severely disabled as to be unable to move without the aid of crutches or a wheelchair, or who has lost both hands, shall be allowed to park a vehicle being used to transport such person for unlimited periods of time in parking zones or areas which are otherwise restricted as to the length of time parking is permitted. This section shall have no application to those zones or areas in which the stopping, parking, or standing of all vehicles is prohibited or which are reserved for special types of vehicles. Such a person shall not be permitted the foregoing privilege unless he or she obtains and displays a special card, a decal, or a special license plate attached to the vehicle, as provided in RCW 46.16.380 as now or hereafter amended. [1979 ex.s. c 27 § 2; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 102 § 2; 1975 1st ex.s. c 297 § 2; 1961 c 128 § 2. Formerly RCW 46.48.340.]

46.61.585 Winter recreational parking areas—Special permit required. Except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic, or in compliance with law or the directions of a police officer or official traffic control device, no person shall park a vehicle in an area designated by an official sign that it is a winter recreational parking area unless such vehicle displays, in accordance with regulations adopted by the parks and recreation commission, a special winter recreational area parking permit. [1975 1st ex.s. c 209 § 5.]

Severability—1975 1st ex.s. c 209: See note following RCW 43.51.290.

Winter recreational parking areas: RCW 43.51.290 through 43.51.340.

46.61.587 Winter recreational parking areas—Penalty—Permit to be issued upon payment of fine. Any violation of RCW 43.51.320 or 46.61.585 or any rule promulgated by the parks and recreation commission to enforce the provisions thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars plus court costs, and said fine shall be deposited in the winter recreational parking account. Upon payment of the fine, a special winter recreational parking permit for the calendar year in which the violation occurs shall be issued by the commission to the owner of the vehicle subject to compliance with the rules and regulations governing the

issuance of such permit. [1977 c 57 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 209 § 6.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

Severability—1975 1st ex.s. c 209: See note following RCW 43.51.290.

46.61.590 Unattended motor vehicle—Removal from highway. It is unlawful for the operator of a vehicle to leave the vehicle unattended within the limits of any highway unless the operator of the vehicle arranges for the prompt removal of the vehicle. [1979 ex.s. c 178 § 1.]

Severability—1979 ex.s. c 178: "If any provision of this 1979 act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1979 ex.s. c 178 § 23.]

MISCELLANEOUS RULES

46.61.600 Unattended motor vehicle. (1) No person driving or in charge of a motor vehicle shall permit it to stand unattended without first stopping the engine, locking the ignition, removing the key and effectively setting the brake thereon and, when standing upon any perceptible grade, turning the front wheels to the curb or side of the highway.

(2) The most recent driver of a motor vehicle which the driver has left standing unattended, who learns that the vehicle has become set in motion and has struck another vehicle or property, or has caused injury to any person, shall comply with the requirements of:

(a) RCW 46.52.010 if his vehicle strikes an unattended vehicle or property adjacent to a public highway; or

(b) RCW 46.52.020 if his vehicle causes damage to an attended vehicle or other property or injury to any person.

(3) Any person failing to comply with subsection (2)(b) of this section shall be subject to the sanctions set forth in RCW 46.52.020. [1980 c 97 § 2; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 68.]

Effective date—1980 c 97: See note following RCW 46.52.020.

46.61.605 Limitations on backing. (1) The driver of a vehicle shall not back the same unless such movement can be made with safety and without interfering with other traffic.

(2) The driver of a vehicle shall not back the same upon any shoulder or roadway of any limited access highway. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 69.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

46.61.606 Driving on sidewalk prohibited—Exception. No person shall drive any vehicle upon a sidewalk or sidewalk area except upon a permanent or duly authorized temporary driveway. [1975 c 62 § 45.]

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.61.608 Operating motorcycles on roadways laned for traffic. (1) All motorcycles are entitled to full use of

a lane and no motor vehicle shall be driven in such a manner as to deprive any motorcycle of the full use of a lane. This subsection shall not apply to motorcycles operated two abreast in a single lane.

(2) The operator of a motorcycle shall not overtake and pass in the same lane occupied by the vehicle being overtaken.

(3) No person shall operate a motorcycle between lanes of traffic or between adjacent lines or rows of vehicles.

(4) Motorcycles shall not be operated more than two abreast in a single lane.

(5) Subsections (2) and (3) of this section shall not apply to police officers in the performance of their official duties. [1975 c 62 § 46.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.61.610 Riding on motorcycles. A person operating a motorcycle shall ride only upon the permanent and regular seat attached thereto, and such operator shall not carry any other person nor shall any other person ride on a motorcycle unless such motorcycle is designed to carry more than one person, in which event a passenger may ride upon the permanent and regular seat if designed for two persons, or upon another seat firmly attached to the motorcycle at the rear or side of the operator: *Provided, however,* That the motorcycle must contain foot pegs, of a type approved by the equipment commission, for each person such motorcycle is designed to carry. [1975 c 62 § 37; 1967 c 232 § 5; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 70.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

Equipment regulations for motorcycles: RCW 46.37.530, 46.37.535.

Mopeds: RCW 46.16.630, 46.61.710, 46.61.720.

46.61.611 Riding on motorcycles—Maximum height for handlebars. No person shall operate on a public highway a motorcycle in which the handlebars or grips are more than fifteen inches higher than the seat or saddle for the operator. [1967 c 232 § 6.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

46.61.612 Riding on motorcycles—Both feet not to be on same side. No person shall ride a motorcycle in a position where both feet are placed on the same side of the motorcycle. [1967 c 232 § 7.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

46.61.613 Riding on motorcycles—Temporary suspension of restrictions for parades or public demonstrations. The provisions of RCW 46.37.530 and 46.61.610 through 46.61.612 may be temporarily suspended by the chief of the Washington state patrol, or his designee, with respect to the operation of motorcycles within their respective jurisdictions in connection with a parade or public demonstration. [1967 c 232 § 8.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

46.61.614 Riding on motorcycles—Clinging to other vehicles. No person riding upon a motorcycle shall attach himself or the motorcycle to any other vehicle on a roadway. [1975 c 62 § 47.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2
Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.61.615 Obstructions to driver's view or driving mechanism. (1) No person shall drive a vehicle when it is so loaded, or when there are in the front seat such a number of persons, exceeding three, as to obstruct the view of the driver to the front or sides of the vehicle or as to interfere with the driver's control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle.

(2) No passenger in a vehicle shall ride in such position as to interfere with the driver's view ahead or to the sides, or to interfere with his control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 71.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2

46.61.620 Opening and closing vehicle doors. No person shall open the door of a motor vehicle on the side adjacent to moving traffic unless and until it is reasonably safe to do so, and can be done without interfering with the movement of other traffic, nor shall any person leave a door open on the side of a vehicle adjacent to moving traffic for a period of time longer than necessary to load or unload passengers. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 72.]

46.61.625 Riding in trailers. No person or persons shall occupy any trailer while it is being moved upon a public highway, except a person occupying a proper position for steering a trailer designed to be steered from a rear-end position. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 73.]

46.61.630 Coasting prohibited. (1) The driver of any motor vehicle when traveling upon a down grade shall not coast with the gears of such vehicle in neutral.

(2) The driver of a commercial motor vehicle when traveling upon a down grade shall not coast with the clutch disengaged. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 74.]

46.61.635 Following fire apparatus prohibited. The driver of any vehicle other than one on official business shall not follow any fire apparatus traveling in response to a fire alarm closer than five hundred feet or stop such vehicle within five hundred feet of any fire apparatus stopped in answer to a fire alarm. [1975 c 62 § 38; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 75.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2
Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

46.61.640 Crossing fire hose. No vehicle shall be driven over any unprotected hose of a fire department when laid down on any street, or private driveway, to be used at any fire or alarm of fire, without the consent of the fire department official in command. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 76.]

46.61.645 Throwing or depositing glass, etc., on highway prohibited—Removal. (1) No person shall

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throw or deposit upon any highway any glass bottle, glass, nails, tacks, wire, cans or any other substance likely to injure any person, animal or vehicle upon such highway.

(2) Any person who drops, or permits to be dropped or thrown, upon any highway any destructive or injurious material shall immediately remove the same or cause it to be removed.

(3) Any person removing a wrecked or damaged vehicle from a highway shall remove any glass or other injurious substance dropped upon the highway from such vehicle. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 77.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2

46.61.655 Permitting escape of load materials. No vehicle shall be driven or moved on any public highway unless such vehicle is so constructed or loaded as to prevent any of its load from dropping, sifting, leaking or otherwise escaping therefrom, except that sand may be dropped for the purpose of securing traction, or water or other substance may be sprinkled on a roadway in the cleaning or maintaining of such roadway by public authority having jurisdiction. Any person operating a vehicle from which any glass or objects have fallen or escaped, which would constitute an obstruction or injure a vehicle or otherwise endanger travel upon such public highway shall immediately cause the public highway to be cleaned of all such glass or objects and shall pay any costs therefor. [1971 ex.s. c 307 § 22; 1965 ex.s. c 52 § 1; 1961 c 12 § 46.56.135. Prior: 1947 c 200 § 3, part; 1937 c 189 § 44, part; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 6360-44, part. Formerly RCW 46.56.135.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2
Severability—1971 ex.s. c 307: See RCW 70.93.900.

46.61.660 Carrying persons or animals on outside part of vehicle. It shall be unlawful for any person to transport any living animal on the running board, fenders, hood, or other outside part of any vehicle unless suitable harness, cage or enclosure be provided and so attached as to protect such animal from falling or being thrown therefrom. It shall be unlawful for any person to transport any persons upon the running board, fenders, hood or other outside part of any vehicle, except that this provision shall not apply to authorized emergency vehicles. [1961 c 12 § 46.56.070. Prior: 1937 c 189 § 115; RRS § 6360-115. Formerly RCW 46.56.070.]

46.61.665 Embracing another while driving. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle upon the highways of this state when such person has in his or her embrace another person which prevents the free and unhampered operation of such vehicle. Operation of a motor vehicle in violation of this section is prima facie evidence of reckless driving. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 89; 1961 c 12 § 46.56.100. Prior: 1937 c 189 § 117; RRS § 6360-117; 1927 c 309 § 49; RRS § 6362-49. Formerly RCW 46.56.100.]

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

46.61.670 Driving with wheels off roadway. It shall be unlawful to operate or drive any vehicle or combination of vehicles over or along any pavement or gravel or crushed rock surface on a public highway with one wheel or all of the wheels off the roadway thereof, except as permitted by RCW 46.61.428 or for the purpose of stopping off such roadway, or having stopped thereat, for proceeding back onto the pavement, gravel or crushed rock surface thereof. [1977 ex.s. c 39 § 2; 1961 c 12 § 46.56.130. Prior: 1937 c 189 § 96; RRS § 6360-96. Formerly RCW 46.56.130.]

46.61.675 Causing or permitting vehicle to be unlawfully operated. It shall be unlawful for the owner, or any other person, in employing or otherwise directing the operator of any vehicle to require or knowingly to permit the operation of such vehicle upon any public highway in any manner contrary to the law. [1961 c 12 § 46.56.200. Prior: 1937 c 189 § 148; RRS § 6360-148. Formerly RCW 46.56.200.]

46.61.680 Lowering passenger motor vehicle below legal clearance—Penalty. It is unlawful to operate any passenger motor vehicle which has been modified from the original design so that any portion of such passenger vehicle other than the wheels has less clearance from the surface of a level roadway than the clearance between the roadway and the lowermost portion of any rim of any wheel the tire on which is in contact with such roadway.

Violation of the provisions of this section is a traffic infraction. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 90; 1961 c 151 § 1. Formerly RCW 46.56.220.]

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

46.61.685 Leaving children unattended in standing vehicle with motor running—Penalty. It shall be unlawful for any person, while operating or in charge of a vehicle, to park or wilfully allow such vehicle to stand upon a public highway or in a public place with its motor running, leaving a minor child or children under the age of sixteen years unattended therein.

Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Upon a second or subsequent conviction for a violation of the provisions of this section, the court shall, in addition to such fine or imprisonment as provided by law, revoke the operator's license of such person. [1961 c 151 § 2. Formerly RCW 46.56.230.]

Rules of court: Bail in traffic offense cases—Mandatory appearance—JCrR 2.09.

Leaving children unattended in parked automobile while entering tavern, etc.: RCW 9.91.060.

46.61.690 Violations relating to toll facilities. Any person who operates a motor vehicle over a toll bridge, toll tunnel, toll road, or toll ferry, and the approaches thereto, operated by the state of Washington, the department of transportation, or any political subdivision

or municipal corporation empowered to operate toll facilities, at the entrance to which appropriate signs have been erected to notify traffic that it is entering a toll facility or its approaches and is subject to the payment of tolls at the designated station for collecting tolls, commits a traffic infraction if:

(1) He refuses to pay, evades, or attempts to evade the payment of such tolls, or uses or attempts to use any spurious or counterfeit tickets, coupons, or tokens for payment of any such tolls, or

(2) He turns, or attempts to turn, the vehicle around in the bridge, tunnel, loading terminal, approach, or toll plaza where signs have been erected forbidding such turns, or

(3) He refuses to pass through the toll gates after having come within the area where signs have been erected notifying traffic that it is entering the area where toll is collectible or where vehicles may not turn around and where vehicles are required to pass through the toll gates for the purpose of collecting tolls. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 91; 1961 c 259 § 1. Formerly RCW 46.56.240.]

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

Severability—1961 c 259: "If any provision of this act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1961 c 259 § 2.]

46.61.700 Parent or guardian shall not authorize or permit violation by a child or ward. The parent of any child and the guardian of any ward shall not authorize or knowingly permit any such child or ward to violate any of the provisions of this chapter. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 78.]

Reviser's note: This section was enacted just prior to sections pertaining to operation of bicycles and play vehicles and was accordingly so codified in 1965. Other sections subsequently enacted have been codified under the numbers remaining between RCW 46.61.700 and 46.61.750. The section appears in the Uniform Vehicle Code (1962) as part of the first section of Article XII—Operation of Bicycles and Play Vehicles.

Captions used herein, not part of the law: RCW 46.61.990.

Unlawful to allow unauthorized child or ward to drive: RCW 46.20.343.

46.61.710 Mopeds—General requirements and operation. (1) No person shall operate a moped upon the highways of this state unless the moped has been assigned a moped registration number and displays a moped permit in accordance with the provisions of RCW 46.16.630.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a moped may not be operated on a bicycle path or trail, bikeway, equestrian trail, or hiking or recreational trail.

(3) Operation of a moped on a fully controlled limited access highway or on a sidewalk is unlawful.

(4) Removal of any muffling device or pollution control device from a moped is unlawful. [1979 ex.s. c 213 § 8.]

46.61.720 Mopeds—Safety standards. Mopeds shall comply with those federal motor vehicle safety

standards established under the national traffic vehicle safety act of 1966 (15 U.S.C. Sec. 1381, et. seq.) which are applicable to a motor-driven cycle, as that term is defined in such federal standards. [1979 ex.s. c 213 § 9.]

Mopeds

drivers' licenses, motorcycle endorsement, moped exemption:
RCW 46.20.500.
registration: RCW 46.16.630.

OPERATION OF BICYCLES AND PLAY VEHICLES

SEE SUPPLEMENT
~~46.61.750 Effect of regulations—Penalty. (1) It is a traffic infraction for any person to do any act forbidden or fail to perform any act required in RCW 46.61.750 through 46.61.780.~~

~~(2) These regulations applicable to bicycles shall apply whenever a bicycle is operated upon any highway or upon any path set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles subject to those exceptions stated herein. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 92; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 79.]~~

~~Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.~~

~~Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.~~

~~Bicycle defined: RCW 46.04.071.~~

46.61.755 Traffic laws apply to persons riding bicycles. Every person riding a bicycle upon a roadway shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle by this chapter, except as to special regulations in RCW 46.61.750 through 46.61.780 and except as to those provisions of this chapter which by their nature can have no application. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 80.]

~~Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.~~

~~#10.61.758 SEE SUPPLEMENT~~

46.61.760 Riding on bicycles. (1) A person propelling a bicycle shall not ride other than upon or astride a permanent and regular seat attached thereto.

(2) No bicycle shall be used to carry more persons at one time than the number for which it is designed and equipped. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 81.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

46.61.765 Clinging to vehicles. No person riding upon any bicycle, coaster, roller skates, sled or toy vehicle shall attach the same or himself to any vehicle upon a roadway. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 82.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

SEE Supplement
~~46.61.770 Riding on roadways and bicycle paths. (1) Every person operating a bicycle upon a roadway shall ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practicable and may utilize the shoulder of the roadway or any specially designated bicycle lane if such exists, exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction.~~

~~(2) Persons riding bicycles upon a roadway shall not ride more than two abreast except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles.~~

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~~(3) Wherever a usable path for bicycles has been provided adjacent to a roadway, bicycle riders shall use such path and shall not use the roadway. [1974 ex.s. c 141 § 14; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 83.]~~

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

46.61.775 Carrying articles. No person operating a bicycle shall carry any package, bundle or article which prevents the driver from keeping at least one hand upon the handle bars. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 84.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

46.61.780 Lamps and other equipment on bicycles.
(1) Every bicycle when in use during the hours of darkness as defined in RCW 46.37.020 shall be equipped with a lamp on the front which shall emit a white light visible from a distance of at least five hundred feet to the front and with a red reflector on the rear of a type approved by the state commission on equipment which shall be visible from all distances from one hundred feet to six hundred feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful lower beams of head lamps on a motor vehicle. A lamp emitting a red light visible from a distance of five hundred feet to the rear may be used in addition to the red reflector.

(2) Every bicycle shall be equipped with a brake which will enable the operator to make the braked wheels skid on dry, level, clean pavement. [1975 c 62 § 39; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 85.]

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

Severability—1975 c 62: See note following RCW 36.75.010.

~~46.61.990 Recodification of sections—Organization of chapter—Construction. Sections 1 through 52 and 54 through 86 of this amendatory act are added to chapter 12, Laws of 1961 and shall constitute a new chapter in Title 46 of the Revised Code of Washington and sections 54, 55 and 63 as herein amended and RCW 46.48.012, 46.48.014, 46.48.015, 46.48.016, 46.48.023, 46.48.025, 46.48.026, 46.48.041, 46.48.046, 46.48.050, 46.48.060, 46.48.080, 46.48.110, 46.48.120, 46.48.150, 46.48.160, 46.48.340, 46.56.030, 46.56.070, 46.56.100, 46.56.130, 46.56.135, 46.56.190, 46.56.200, 46.56.210, 46.56.220, 46.56.230, 46.56.240, 46.60.260, 46.60.270, 46.60.330, 46.60.340 shall be recodified as and be a part of said chapter. The sections of the new chapter shall be organized under the following captions: "OBEDIENCE TO AND EFFECT OF TRAFFIC LAWS", "TRAFFIC SIGNS, SIGNALS AND MARKINGS", "DRIVING ON RIGHT SIDE OF ROADWAY—OVERTAKING AND PASSING—USE OF ROADWAY", "RIGHT OF WAY", "PEDESTRIANS' RIGHTS AND DUTIES", "TURNING AND STARTING AND SIGNALS ON STOPPING AND TURNING", "SPECIAL STOPS REQUIRED", "SPEED RESTRICTIONS", "RECKLESS DRIVING, DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED AND NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE BY VEHICLE", "STOPPING,~~

STANDING AND PARKING", "MISCELLANEOUS RULES", and "OPERATION OF BICYCLES AND PLAY VEHICLES". Such captions shall not constitute any part of the law. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 92.]

46.61.991 Severability—1965 ex.s. c 155. If any provision of this amendatory act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1965 ex.s. c 155 § 93.]

Chapter 46.63

DISPOSITION OF TRAFFIC INFRACTIONS

Sections	
46.63.010	Legislative intent.
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46.63.020	Violations as traffic infractions—Exceptions (as amended by 1981 c 318).
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46.63.100	Hearings—Explanation of mitigating circumstances.
46.63.110	Monetary penalties (as amended by 1981 c 19).
46.63.110	Monetary penalties (as amended by 1981 c 330).
46.63.120	Order of court—Civil nature—Waiver, reduction, suspension of penalty—Community service in lieu of penalty.
46.63.130	Issue of process by court of limited jurisdiction.
46.63.140	Presumption regarding stopped, standing, or parked vehicles.
46.63.150	Costs and attorney's fees.
46.63.151	Costs and attorney fees.

Traffic infraction cases involving juveniles under age sixteen: RCW 13.40.250.

46.63.010 Legislative intent. It is the legislative intent in the adoption of this chapter in decriminalizing certain traffic offenses to promote the public safety and welfare on public highways and to facilitate the implementation of a uniform and expeditious system for the disposition of traffic infractions. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 1.]

Effective date—1979 ex.s. c 136: "The provisions of chapter 136, Laws of 1979 ex. sess. and this 1980 act shall take effect on January 1, 1981, and shall apply to violations of the traffic laws committed on or after January 1, 1981." [1980 c 128 § 9; 1979 ex.s. c 136 § 111.]

Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 110.]

46.63.020 Violations as traffic infractions—Exceptions (as amended by 1981 c 19). Failure to perform any act required or the performance of any act prohibited by this title or an equivalent administrative regulation or local law, ordinance, regulation, or resolution relating to traffic including parking, standing, stopping, and pedestrian offenses, is designated as a traffic infraction and may not be classified

as a criminal offense, except for an offense contained in the following provisions of this title or a violation of an equivalent administrative regulation or local law, ordinance, regulation, or resolution:

(1) RCW 46.09.120(2) relating to the operation of a nonhighway vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance;

(2) RCW 46.09.130 relating to operation of nonhighway vehicles;

(3) RCW 46.10.090(2) relating to the operation of a snowmobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotics or habit-forming drugs or in a manner endangering the person of another;

(4) RCW 46.10.130 relating to the operation of snowmobiles;

(5) Chapter 46.12 RCW relating to certificates of ownership and registration;

(6) RCW 46.20.021 relating to driving without a valid driver's license;

(7) RCW 46.20.336 relating to the unlawful possession and use of a driver's license;

(8) RCW 46.20.342 relating to driving with a suspended or revoked license;

(9) RCW 46.20.410 relating to the violation of restrictions of an occupational driver's license;

(10) RCW 46.20.420 relating to the operation of a motor vehicle with a suspended or revoked license;

(11) Chapter 46.29 RCW relating to financial responsibility;

(12) RCW 46.44.180 relating to operation of mobile home pilot vehicles;

(13) RCW 46.48.175 relating to the transportation of dangerous articles;

(14) RCW 46.52.010 relating to duty on striking an unattended car or other property;

(15) RCW 46.52.020 relating to duty in case of injury to or death of a person or damage to an attended vehicle;

(16) RCW 46.52.090 relating to reports by repairmen, storagemen, and appraisers;

(17) RCW 46.52.100 relating to driving under the influence of liquor or drugs;

(18) RCW 46.52.108 relating to disposal of abandoned vehicles or hulks;

(19) RCW 46.52.130 relating to confidentiality of the driving record to be furnished to an insurance company and an employer;

(20) RCW 46.52.210 relating to abandoned vehicles or hulks;

(21) RCW 46.61.015 relating to obedience to police officers, flagmen, or fire fighters;

(22) RCW 46.61.020 relating to refusal to give information to or cooperate with an officer;

(23) RCW 46.61.022 relating to failure to stop and give identification to an officer;

(24) RCW 46.61.024 relating to attempting to elude pursuing police vehicles;

(25) RCW 46.61.500 relating to reckless driving;

(26) RCW 46.61.502 and 46.61.504 relating to persons under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs;

(27) RCW 46.61.520 relating to negligent homicide by motor vehicle;

(28) RCW 46.61.525 relating to negligent driving;

(29) RCW 46.61.530 relating to racing of vehicles on highways;

(30) RCW 46.61.685 relating to leaving children in an unattended vehicle with the motor running;

(31) RCW 46.64.010 relating to unlawful cancellation of or attempt to cancel a traffic citation;

(32) RCW 46.64.020 relating to nonappearance after a written promise;

(33) RCW 46.64.048 relating to attempting, aiding, abetting, coercing, and committing crimes;

(34) Chapter 46.65 RCW relating to habitual traffic offenders;

(35) Chapter 46.70 RCW relating to unfair motor vehicle business practices, except where that chapter provides for the assessment of monetary penalties of a civil nature;

(36) Chapter 46.72 RCW relating to the transportation of passengers in for hire vehicles;

(37) Chapter 46.80 RCW relating to motor vehicle wreckers;

(38) Chapter 46.82 RCW relating to driver's training schools. [1981 c 19 § 1; 1980 c 148 § 7; 1979 ex.s. c 136 § 2.]

Severability—1981 c 19: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of

~~(2) Persons riding bicycles upon a roadway shall not ride more than two abreast except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles. [1982 c 55 § 7; 1974 ex.s. c 141 § 14; 1965 ex.s. c 155 § 83.]~~

~~Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.
Use of bicycles on limited-access highways: RCW 46.61.160.~~

Chapter 46.63

DISPOSITION OF TRAFFIC INFRACTIONS

Sections	
46.63.020	Violations as traffic infractions—Exceptions.
46.63.060	Notice of traffic infraction—Determination final unless contested—Form. (Effective July 1, 1984.)
46.63.070	Response to notice of traffic infraction—Contesting determination—Hearing—Failure to respond or appear. (Effective July 1, 1984.)
46.63.110	Monetary penalties (as amended by 1982 1st ex.s. c 12).
46.63.110	Monetary penalties (as amended by 1982 1st ex.s. c 14). (Effective July 1, 1984.)

46.63.020 Violations as traffic infractions—Exceptions. Failure to perform any act required or the performance of any act prohibited by this title or an equivalent administrative regulation or local law, ordinance, regulation, or resolution relating to traffic including parking, standing, stopping, and pedestrian offenses, is designated as a traffic infraction and may not be classified as a criminal offense, except for an offense contained in the following provisions of this title or a violation of an equivalent administrative regulation or local law, ordinance, regulation, or resolution:

- (1) RCW 46.09.120(2) relating to the operation of a nonhighway vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance;
- (2) RCW 46.09.130 relating to operation of nonhighway vehicles;
- (3) RCW 46.10.090(2) relating to the operation of a snowmobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotics or habit-forming drugs or in a manner endangering the person of another;
- (4) RCW 46.10.130 relating to the operation of snowmobiles;
- (5) Chapter 46.12 RCW relating to certificates of ownership and registration;
- (6) RCW 46.16.160 relating to vehicle trip permits;
- (7) RCW 46.20.021 relating to driving without a valid driver's license;
- (8) RCW 46.20.336 relating to the unlawful possession and use of a driver's license;
- (9) RCW 46.20.342 relating to driving with a suspended or revoked license;
- (10) RCW 46.20.410 relating to the violation of restrictions of an occupational driver's license;
- (11) RCW 46.20.420 relating to the operation of a motor vehicle with a suspended or revoked license;
- (12) Chapter 46.29 RCW relating to financial responsibility;
- (13) RCW 46.44.180 relating to operation of mobile home pilot vehicles;

(14) RCW 46.48.175 relating to the transportation of dangerous articles;

(15) RCW 46.52.010 relating to duty on striking an unattended car or other property;

(16) RCW 46.52.020 relating to duty in case of injury to or death of a person or damage to an attended vehicle;

(17) RCW 46.52.090 relating to reports by repairmen, storagemen, and appraisers;

(18) RCW 46.52.100 relating to driving under the influence of liquor or drugs;

(19) RCW 46.52.108 relating to disposal of abandoned vehicles or hulks;

(20) RCW 46.52.130 relating to confidentiality of the driving record to be furnished to an insurance company and an employer;

(21) RCW 46.52.210 relating to abandoned vehicles or hulks;

(22) RCW 46.61.015 relating to obedience to police officers, flagmen, or fire fighters;

(23) RCW 46.61.020 relating to refusal to give information to or cooperate with an officer;

(24) RCW 46.61.022 relating to failure to stop and give identification to an officer;

(25) RCW 46.61.024 relating to attempting to elude pursuing police vehicles;

(26) RCW 46.61.500 relating to reckless driving;

(27) RCW 46.61.502 and 46.61.504 relating to persons under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs;

(28) RCW 46.61.520 relating to negligent homicide by motor vehicle;

(29) RCW 46.61.525 relating to negligent driving;

(30) RCW 46.61.530 relating to racing of vehicles on highways;

(31) RCW 46.61.685 relating to leaving children in an unattended vehicle with the motor running;

(32) RCW 46.64.010 relating to unlawful cancellation of or attempt to cancel a traffic citation;

(33) RCW 46.64.020 relating to nonappearance after a written promise;

(34) RCW 46.64.048 relating to attempting, aiding, abetting, coercing, and committing crimes;

(35) Chapter 46.65 RCW relating to habitual traffic offenders;

(36) Chapter 46.70 RCW relating to unfair motor vehicle business practices, except where that chapter provides for the assessment of monetary penalties of a civil nature;

(37) Chapter 46.72 RCW relating to the transportation of passengers in for hire vehicles;

(38) Chapter 46.80 RCW relating to motor vehicle wreckers;

(39) Chapter 46.82 RCW relating to driver's training schools. [1982 c 10 § 12. Prior: 1981 c 318 § 2; 1981 c 19 § 1; 1980 c 148 § 7; 1979 ex.s. c 136 § 2.]

Severability—1982 c 10: See note following RCW 6.12.100.

Effective date—1980 c 148: See note following RCW 46.10.090.

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1981 c 19 § 7.]

~~46.63.020 Violations as traffic infractions—Exceptions (as amended by 1981 c 318). Failure to perform any act required or the performance of any act prohibited by this title or an equivalent administrative regulation or local law, ordinance, regulation, or resolution relating to traffic including parking, standing, stopping, and pedestrian offenses, is designated as a traffic infraction and may not be classified as a criminal offense, except for an offense contained in the following provisions of this title or a violation of an equivalent administrative regulation or local law, ordinance, regulation, or resolution.~~

~~(1) RCW 46.09.120(2) relating to the operation of a nonhighway vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance;~~

~~(2) RCW 46.09.130 relating to operation of nonhighway vehicles;~~

~~(3) RCW 46.10.090(2) relating to the operation of a snowmobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotics or habit-forming drugs or in a manner endangering the person of another;~~

~~(4) RCW 46.10.130 relating to the operation of snowmobiles;~~

~~(5) Chapter 46.12 RCW relating to certificates of ownership and registration;~~

~~(6) RCW 46.16.160 relating to vehicle trip permits;~~

~~(7) RCW 46.20.021 relating to driving without a valid driver's license;~~

~~(8) RCW 46.20.336 relating to the unlawful possession and use of a driver's license;~~

~~(9) RCW 46.20.342 relating to driving with a suspended or revoked license;~~

~~(10) RCW 46.20.410 relating to the violation of restrictions of an occupational driver's license;~~

~~(11) RCW 46.20.420 relating to the operation of a motor vehicle with a suspended or revoked license;~~

~~(12) Chapter 46.29 RCW relating to financial responsibility;~~

~~(13) RCW 46.48.175 relating to the transportation of dangerous articles;~~

~~(14) RCW 46.52.010 relating to duty on striking an unattended car or other property;~~

~~(15) RCW 46.52.020 relating to duty in case of injury to or death of a person or damage to an attended vehicle;~~

~~(16) RCW 46.52.090 relating to reports by repairmen, storagemen, and appraisers;~~

~~(17) RCW 46.52.100 relating to driving under the influence of liquor or drugs;~~

~~(18) RCW 46.52.130 relating to confidentiality of the driving record to be furnished to an insurance company and an employer;~~

~~(19) RCW 46.61.015 relating to obedience to police officers, flagmen, or fire fighters;~~

~~(20) RCW 46.61.020 relating to refusal to give information to or cooperate with an officer;~~

~~(21) RCW 46.61.022 relating to failure to stop and give identification to an officer;~~

~~(22) RCW 46.61.500 relating to reckless driving;~~

~~(23) RCW 46.61.502 and 46.61.504 relating to persons under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs;~~

~~(24) RCW 46.61.520 relating to negligent homicide by motor vehicle;~~

~~(25) RCW 46.61.525 relating to negligent driving;~~

~~(26) RCW 46.61.530 relating to racing of vehicles on highways;~~

~~(27) RCW 46.61.685 relating to leaving children in an unattended vehicle with the motor running;~~

~~(28) RCW 46.64.020 relating to nonappearance after a written promise;~~

~~(29) RCW 46.64.048 relating to attempting, aiding, abetting, coercing, and committing crimes;~~

~~(30) Chapter 46.65 RCW relating to habitual traffic offenders;~~

~~(31) Chapter 46.70 RCW relating to unfair motor vehicle business practices, except where that chapter provides for the assessment of monetary penalties of a civil nature;~~

~~(32) Chapter 46.72 RCW relating to the transportation of passengers in for hire vehicles;~~

~~(33) Chapter 46.80 RCW relating to motor vehicle wreckers;~~

~~(34) Chapter 46.82 RCW relating to driver's training schools. [1981 c 318 § 2; 1980 c 148 § 7; 1979 ex.s. c 136 § 2.]~~

Reviser's note: RCW 46.63.020 was amended twice during the 1981 regular session of the legislature, each without reference to the other.

For rule of construction concerning sections amended more than once at any session of the same legislature, see RCW 1.12.025.

Effective date—1980 c 148: See note following RCW 46.10.090.

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

46.63.030 Notice of traffic infraction—Issuance.

(1) A law enforcement officer has the authority to issue a notice of traffic infraction when the infraction is committed in the officer's presence or if an officer investigating at the scene of a motor vehicle accident has reasonable cause to believe that the driver of a motor vehicle involved in the accident has committed a traffic infraction.

(2) A court may issue a notice of traffic infraction upon receipt of a written statement of the officer that there is reasonable cause to believe that an infraction was committed.

(3) If any motor vehicle without a driver is found parked, standing, or stopped in violation of this title or an equivalent administrative regulation or local law, ordinance, regulation, or resolution, the officer finding the vehicle shall take its registration number and may take any other information displayed on the vehicle which may identify its user, and shall conspicuously affix to the vehicle a notice of traffic infraction. [1980 c 128 § 10; 1979 ex.s. c 136 § 3.]

Effective date—Severability—1980 c 128: See notes following RCW 46.63.060.

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

46.63.040 Jurisdiction of courts. (1) All violations of state law, local law, ordinance, regulation, or resolution designated as traffic infractions in RCW 46.63.020 may be heard and determined by a district court, except as otherwise provided in this section.

(2) Any municipal or police court has the authority to hear and determine traffic infractions pursuant to this chapter.

(3) Any city or town with a municipal or police court may contract with the county to have traffic infractions committed within the city or town adjudicated by a district court.

(4) District court commissioners have the authority to hear and determine traffic infractions pursuant to this chapter. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 6.]

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

46.63.050 Training of judicial officers. All judges and court commissioners adjudicating traffic infractions shall complete such training requirements as are promulgated by the supreme court. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 7.]

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

SEE SUPPLEMENT
46.63.060 Notice of traffic infraction—Determination final unless contested—Form. (1) A notice of traffic infraction represents a determination that an infraction has been committed. The determination will be final unless contested as provided in this chapter.

~~SEE SUPPLEMENT~~

(2) The form for the notice of traffic infraction shall be prescribed by rule of the supreme court and shall include the following:

(a) A statement that the notice represents a determination that a traffic infraction has been committed by the person named in the notice and that the determination shall be final unless contested as provided in this chapter;

(b) A statement that a traffic infraction is a noncriminal offense for which imprisonment may not be imposed as a sanction; that the penalty for a traffic infraction may include sanctions against the person's driver's license including suspension, revocation, or denial;

(c) A statement of the specific traffic infraction for which the notice was issued;

(d) A statement of the monetary penalty established for the traffic infraction;

(e) A statement of the options provided in this chapter for responding to the notice and the procedures necessary to exercise these options;

(f) A statement that at any hearing to contest the determination the state has the burden of proving, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the infraction was committed; and that the person may subpoena witnesses including the officer who issued the notice of infraction;

(g) A statement that at any hearing requested for the purpose of explaining mitigating circumstances surrounding the commission of the infraction the person will be deemed to have committed the infraction and may not subpoena witnesses;

(h) A statement that the person must respond to the notice as provided in this chapter within seven days or the person's driver's license will not be renewed by the department until any penalties imposed pursuant to this chapter have been satisfied;

(i) A statement that failure to appear at a hearing requested for the purpose of contesting the determination or for the purpose of explaining mitigating circumstances will result in the refusal of the department to renew the person's driver's license until any penalties imposed pursuant to this chapter have been satisfied;

(j) A statement, which the person shall sign, that the person promises to respond to the notice of infraction in one of the ways provided in this chapter;

(k) A statement that failure to respond to a notice of infraction as promised is a misdemeanor and may be punished by a fine or imprisonment in jail. [1980 c 128 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 136 § 8.]

Effective date—1980 c 128: "Sections 1 through 8 and 10 through 16 of this act shall take effect on January 1, 1981, and shall apply to violations of the traffic laws committed on or after January 1, 1981. Section 9 of this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately." [1980 c 128 § 18.]

Severability—1980 c 128: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1980 c 128 § 17.]

Effective date—**Severability**—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

~~46.63.070 Response to notice of traffic infraction—Contesting determination—Hearing—Failure to respond or appear. (1) Any person who receives a notice of traffic infraction shall respond to such notice as provided in this section within seven days of the date of the notice.~~

~~(2) If the person determined to have committed the infraction does not contest the determination the person shall respond by completing the appropriate portion of the notice of infraction and submitting it, either by mail or in person, to the court specified on the notice. A check or money order in the amount of the penalty prescribed for the infraction must be submitted with the response. When a response which does not contest the determination is received, an appropriate order shall be entered in the court's records, and a record of the response and order shall be furnished to the department in accordance with RCW 46.20.270.~~

~~(3) If the person determined to have committed the infraction wishes to contest the determination the person shall respond by completing the portion of the notice of infraction requesting a hearing and submitting it, either by mail or in person, to the court specified on the notice. The court shall notify the person in writing of the time, place, and date of the hearing, and that date shall not be sooner than seven days from the date of the notice, except by agreement.~~

~~(4) If the person determined to have committed the infraction does not contest the determination but wishes to explain mitigating circumstances surrounding the infraction the person shall respond by completing the portion of the notice of infraction requesting a hearing for that purpose and submitting it, either by mail or in person, to the court specified on the notice. The court shall notify the person in writing of the time, place, and date of the hearing.~~

~~(5) (a) If any person issued a notice of traffic infraction:~~

~~(i) Fails to respond to the notice of traffic infraction as provided in subsection (2) of this section or~~

~~(ii) Fails to appear at a hearing requested pursuant to subsection (3) or (4) of this section;~~

~~the court shall enter an appropriate order assessing the monetary penalty prescribed for the traffic infraction and any other penalty authorized by this chapter and shall notify the department in accordance with RCW 46.20.270, of the failure to respond to the notice of infraction or to appear at a requested hearing.~~

~~(b) The department may not renew the driver's license of any person for whom the court has entered an order pursuant to (a) of this subsection until any penalties imposed pursuant to this chapter have been satisfied. [1980 c 128 § 2; 1979 ex.s. c 136 § 9.]~~

Effective date—**Severability**—1980 c 128: See notes following RCW 46.63.060.

Effective date—**Severability**—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

46.63.080 Hearings—Rules of procedure—Counsel. (1) Procedures for the conduct of all hearings

46.63.060 Notice of traffic infraction—Determination final unless contested—Form. (Effective July 1, 1984.) (1) A notice of traffic infraction represents a determination that an infraction has been committed. The determination will be final unless contested as provided in this chapter.

(2) The form for the notice of traffic infraction shall be prescribed by rule of the supreme court and shall include the following:

(a) A statement that the notice represents a determination that a traffic infraction has been committed by the person named in the notice and that the determination shall be final unless contested as provided in this chapter;

(b) A statement that a traffic infraction is a noncriminal offense for which imprisonment may not be imposed as a sanction; that the penalty for a traffic infraction may include sanctions against the person's driver's license including suspension, revocation, or denial; that the penalty for a traffic infraction related to standing, stopping, or parking may include nonrenewal of the vehicle license;

(c) A statement of the specific traffic infraction for which the notice was issued;

(d) A statement of the monetary penalty established for the traffic infraction;

(e) A statement of the options provided in this chapter for responding to the notice and the procedures necessary to exercise these options;

(f) A statement that at any hearing to contest the determination the state has the burden of proving, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the infraction was committed; and that the person may subpoena witnesses including the officer who issued the notice of infraction;

(g) A statement that at any hearing requested for the purpose of explaining mitigating circumstances surrounding the commission of the infraction the person will be deemed to have committed the infraction and may not subpoena witnesses;

(h) A statement that the person must respond to the notice as provided in this chapter within seven days or the person's driver's license will not be renewed by the department until any penalties imposed pursuant to this chapter have been satisfied;

(i) A statement that failure to appear at a hearing requested for the purpose of contesting the determination or for the purpose of explaining mitigating circumstances will result in the refusal of the department to renew the person's driver's license, or in the case of a standing, stopping, or parking violation the vehicle license, until any penalties imposed pursuant to this chapter have been satisfied;

(j) A statement, which the person shall sign, that the person promises to respond to the notice of infraction in one of the ways provided in this chapter;

(k) A statement that failure to respond to a notice of infraction as promised is a misdemeanor and may be punished by a fine or imprisonment in jail. [1982 1st ex.s. c 14 § 2; 1980 c 128 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 136 § 8.]

Effective date—Severability—1982 1st ex.s. c 14: See notes following RCW 46.16.215.

Effective date—1980 c 128: "Sections 1 through 8 and 10 through 16 of this act shall take effect on January 1, 1981, and shall apply to violations of the traffic laws committed on or after January 1, 1981. Section 9 of this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately." [1980 c 128 § 18.]

Severability—1980 c 128: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1980 c 128 § 17.]

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

46.63.070 Response to notice of traffic infraction—Contesting determination—Hearing—Failure to respond or appear. (Effective July 1, 1984.) (1) Any person who receives a notice of traffic infraction shall respond to such notice as provided in this section within seven days of the date of the notice.

(2) If the person determined to have committed the infraction does not contest the determination the person shall respond by completing the appropriate portion of the notice of infraction and submitting it, either by mail or in person, to the court specified on the notice. A check or money order in the amount of the penalty prescribed for the infraction must be submitted with the response. When a response which does not contest the determination is received, an appropriate order shall be entered in the court's records, and a record of the response and order shall be furnished to the department in accordance with RCW 46.20.270.

(3) If the person determined to have committed the infraction wishes to contest the determination the person shall respond by completing the portion of the notice of infraction requesting a hearing and submitting it, either by mail or in person, to the court specified on the notice. The court shall notify the person in writing of the time, place, and date of the hearing, and that date shall not be sooner than seven days from the date of the notice, except by agreement.

(4) If the person determined to have committed the infraction does not contest the determination but wishes to explain mitigating circumstances surrounding the infraction the person shall respond by completing the portion of the notice of infraction requesting a hearing for that purpose and submitting it, either by mail or in person, to the court specified on the notice. The court shall notify the person in writing of the time, place, and date of the hearing.

(5) (a) If any person issued a notice of traffic infraction:

(i) Fails to respond to the notice of traffic infraction as provided in subsection (2) of this section; or

(ii) Fails to appear at a hearing requested pursuant to subsection (3) or (4) of this section;

the court shall enter an appropriate order assessing the monetary penalty prescribed for the traffic infraction and any other penalty authorized by this chapter and shall notify the department in accordance with RCW 46.20.270, of the failure to respond to the notice of infraction or to appear at a requested hearing.

(b) The department may not renew the driver's license, or in the case of a standing, stopping, or parking violation the vehicle license, of any person for whom the court has entered an order pursuant to (a) of this subsection until any penalties imposed pursuant to this chapter have been satisfied. For purposes of driver's license nonrenewal only, the lessee of a vehicle shall be considered to be the person to whom a notice of a standing, stopping, or parking violation has been issued for such violations of the vehicle incurred while the vehicle was leased or rented under a bona fide commercial lease or rental agreement between a lessor engaged in the business of leasing vehicles and a lessee who is not the vehicle's registered owner, if the lease agreement contains a provision prohibiting anyone other than the lessee from operating the vehicle. Such a lessor shall, upon the request of the municipality issuing the notice of infraction, supply the municipality with the name and driver's license number of the person leasing the vehicle at the time of the infraction. [1982 1st ex.s. c 14 § 3; 1980 c 128 § 2; 1979 ex.s. c 136 § 9.]

Effective date—Severability—1982 1st ex.s. c 14: See notes following RCW 46.16.215.

Effective date—Severability—1980 c 128: See notes following RCW 46.63.060.

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

46.63.110 Monetary penalties (as amended by 1982 1st ex.s. c 12).

(1) A person found to have committed a traffic infraction shall be assessed a monetary penalty. No penalty may exceed two hundred and fifty dollars for each offense unless authorized by this chapter or title.

(2) The supreme court may prescribe by rule a schedule of monetary penalties for designated traffic infractions.

(3) There shall be a penalty of twenty-five dollars for failure to respond to a notice of traffic infraction except where the infraction relates to parking as defined by local law, ordinance, regulation, or resolution or failure to pay a monetary penalty imposed pursuant to this chapter. A local legislative body may set a monetary penalty not to exceed twenty-five dollars for failure to respond to a notice of traffic infraction relating to parking as defined by local law, ordinance, regulation, or resolution. The local court, whether a municipal, police, or district court, shall impose the monetary penalty set by the local legislative body. Any monetary penalty imposed under this subsection is not subject to the statutory assessments applicable to traffic offenses, including but not limited to the assessments required by RCW 46.81-030, 43.101.210, 2.56.100, 3.62.080, and 13.40.260.

(4) Monetary penalties provided for in chapter 46.70 RCW which are civil in nature and penalties which may be assessed for violations of chapter 46.44 RCW relating to size, weight, and load of motor vehicles are not subject to the limitation on the amount of monetary penalties which may be imposed pursuant to this chapter.

(5) Whenever a monetary penalty is imposed by a court under this chapter it is immediately payable. If the person is unable to pay at that time the court may, in its discretion, grant an extension of the period in which the penalty may be paid. If the penalty is not paid on or before the time established for payment the court shall notify the department of the failure to pay the penalty, and the department may not renew the person's driver's license until the penalty has been paid and the penalty provided in subsection (3) of this section has been paid.

(6) There shall be levied and paid into the general fund of the state treasury, a five-dollar fee in addition to the monetary penalty imposed for a traffic infraction other than a parking, standing, stopping, or pedestrian infraction. The five-dollar fee shall not be suspended by the court. [1982 1st ex.s. c 12 § 1; 1982 c 10 § 13. Prior: 1981 c 330 § 7; 1981 c 19 § 6; 1980 c 128 § 4; 1979 ex.s. c 136 § 13.]

46.63.110 Monetary penalties (as amended by 1982 1st ex.s. c 14). (Effective July 1, 1984.) (1) A person found to have committed a traffic infraction shall be assessed a monetary penalty. No penalty may exceed two hundred and fifty dollars for each offense unless authorized by this chapter or title.

(2) The supreme court may prescribe by rule a schedule of monetary penalties for designated traffic infractions.

(3) There shall be a penalty of twenty-five dollars for failure to respond to a notice of traffic infraction except where the infraction relates to overtime parking as defined by local law, ordinance, regulation, or resolution or failure to pay a monetary penalty imposed pursuant to this chapter. The monetary penalty for failure to respond to a notice of a traffic infraction relating to overtime parking as defined by local law, ordinance, regulation, or resolution shall be set by the local legislative body which originally enacted the local law, ordinance, regulation, or resolution creating the parking offense. The local court, whether a municipal, police, or district court may impose the monetary penalty set by the local legislative body. Such locally set monetary penalty is not subject to the assessments required by RCW 46.81.030 and 43.101.210 and related court rules.

(4) Monetary penalties provided for in chapter 46.70 RCW which are civil in nature and penalties which may be assessed for violations of chapter 46.44 RCW relating to size, weight, and load of motor vehicles are not subject to the limitation on the amount of monetary penalties which may be imposed pursuant to this chapter.

(5) Whenever a monetary penalty is imposed by a court under this chapter it is immediately payable. If the person is unable to pay at that time the court may, in its discretion, grant an extension of the period in which the penalty may be paid. If the penalty is not paid on or before the time established for payment the court shall notify the department of the failure to pay the penalty and the department may not renew the person's driver's license, or in the case of a standing, stopping, or parking violation the vehicle license, until the penalty has been paid and the penalty provided in subsection (3) of this section has been paid.

(6) There shall be levied and paid into the general fund of the state treasury, a five-dollar fee in addition to the monetary penalty imposed for a traffic infraction other than a parking, standing, stopping, or pedestrian infraction. The five-dollar fee shall not be suspended by the court. [1982 1st ex.s. c 14 § 4; 1982 c 10 § 13. Prior: 1981 c 330 § 7; 1981 c 19 § 6; 1980 c 128 § 4; 1979 ex.s. c 136 § 13.]

Reviser's note: RCW 46.63.110 was amended twice during the 1982 first extraordinary session of the legislature, each without reference to the other. However, the amendment by chapter 14, Laws of 1982 1st ex. sess. is not effective until July 1, 1984. Until then, the amendment by chapter 12, Laws of 1982 1st ex. sess. controls.

Thereafter, for rule of construction concerning sections amended more than once at any session of the same legislature, see RCW 1.12.025.

Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.

Effective date—Severability—1982 1st ex.s. c 14: See notes following RCW 46.12.215.

Severability—1982 c 10: See note following RCW 6.12.100.

Severability—1981 c 330: See note following RCW 3.62.060.

Severability—1981 c 19: See note following RCW 46.63.020.

Effective date—Severability—1980 c 128: See notes following RCW 46.63.060.

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

**Chapter 46.64
ENFORCEMENT**

Sections

46.64.040 Nonresident's use of highways as assent to being sued and served in state—Resident leaving state—Secretary of state as attorney in fact.

~~Impoundment of vehicle for driver's license violations—Release, when—Rules implementing: RCW 46.20.435.~~

provided for in this chapter may be established by rule of the supreme court.

(2) Any person subject to proceedings under this chapter may be represented by counsel.

(3) The attorney representing the state, county, city, or town may appear in any proceedings under this chapter but need not appear, notwithstanding any statute or rule of court to the contrary. [1981 c 19 § 2; 1979 ex.s. c 136 § 10.]

Severability—1981 c 19: See note following RCW 46.63.020.

Effective date—**Severability**—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

46.63.090 Hearings—Contesting determination that infraction committed—Appeal. (1) A hearing held for the purpose of contesting the determination that an infraction has been committed shall be without a jury.

(2) The court may consider the notice of traffic infraction and any other written report made under oath submitted by the officer who issued the notice or whose written statement was the basis for the issuance of the notice in lieu of the officer's personal appearance at the hearing. The person named in the notice may subpoena witnesses, including the officer, and has the right to present evidence and examine witnesses present in court.

(3) The burden of proof is upon the state to establish the commission of the infraction by a preponderance of the evidence.

(4) After consideration of the evidence and argument the court shall determine whether the infraction was committed. Where it has not been established that the infraction was committed an order dismissing the notice shall be entered in the court's records. Where it has been established that the infraction was committed an appropriate order shall be entered in the court's records. A record of the court's determination and order shall be furnished to the department in accordance with RCW 46.20.270 as now or hereafter amended.

(5) An appeal from the court's determination or order shall be to the superior court. The decision of the superior court is subject only to discretionary review pursuant to Rule 2.3 of the Rules of Appellate Procedure. [1980 c 128 § 3; 1979 ex.s. c 136 § 11.]

Effective date—**Severability**—1980 c 128: See notes following RCW 46.63.060.

Effective date—**Severability**—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

Additional penalty assessment: RCW 2.56.100.

46.63.100 Hearings—Explanation of mitigating circumstances. (1) A hearing held for the purpose of allowing a person to explain mitigating circumstances surrounding the commission of an infraction shall be an informal proceeding. The person may not subpoena witnesses. The determination that an infraction has been committed may not be contested at a hearing held for the purpose of explaining mitigating circumstances.

(2) After the court has heard the explanation of the circumstances surrounding the commission of the infraction an appropriate order shall be entered in the court's records. A record of the court's determination and order

shall be furnished to the department in accordance with RCW 46.20.270 as now or hereafter amended.

(3) There may be no appeal from the court's determination or order. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 12.]

Effective date—**Severability**—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

Additional penalty assessment: RCW 2.56.100.

46.63.110 Monetary penalties (as amended by 1981 c 19). (1) A person found to have committed a traffic infraction shall be assessed a monetary penalty. No penalty may exceed two hundred and fifty dollars for each offense unless authorized by this chapter or title.

(2) The supreme court may prescribe by rule a schedule of monetary penalties for designated traffic infractions.

(3) There shall be a penalty of twenty-five dollars for failure to respond to a notice of traffic infraction except where the infraction relates to overtime parking as defined by local law, ordinance, regulation, or resolution or failure to pay a monetary penalty imposed pursuant to this chapter. The monetary penalty for failure to respond to a notice of a traffic infraction relating to overtime parking as defined by local law, ordinance, regulation, or resolution shall be set by the local legislative body which originally enacted the local law, ordinance, regulation, or resolution creating the parking offense. The local court, whether a municipal, police, or district court may impose the monetary penalty set by the local legislative body. Such locally set monetary penalty is not subject to the assessments required by RCW 46.81.030 and 43.101.210 and related court rules.

(4) Monetary penalties provided for in chapter 46.70 RCW which are civil in nature and penalties which may be assessed for violations of chapter 46.44 RCW relating to size, weight, and load of motor vehicles are not subject to the limitation on the amount of monetary penalties which may be imposed pursuant to this chapter.

(5) Whenever a monetary penalty is imposed by a court under this chapter it is immediately payable. If the person is unable to pay at that time the court may, in its discretion, grant an extension of the period in which the penalty may be paid. If the penalty is not paid on or before the time established for payment the court shall notify the department of the failure to pay the penalty and the department may not renew the person's driver's license until the penalty has been paid and the penalty provided in *subsection (2) of this section has been paid. [1981 c 19 § 6; 1980 c 128 § 4; 1979 ex.s. c 136 § 13.]

*Reviser's note: The reference to "subsection (2) of this section" appears to be erroneous, as subsection (2) does not provide any additional penalties, whereas subsection (3) does provide an additional penalty for failure to respond to a notice of a traffic infraction.

Severability—1981 c 19: See note following RCW 46.63.020.

SEE SUPPLEMENT

~~**46.63.110 Monetary penalties (as amended by 1981 c 330).** (1) A person found to have committed a traffic infraction shall be assessed a monetary penalty. No penalty may exceed two hundred and fifty dollars for each offense unless authorized by this chapter or title.~~

~~(2) The supreme court may prescribe by rule a schedule of monetary penalties for designated traffic infractions.~~

~~(3) There shall be a penalty of twenty-five dollars for failure to respond to a notice of traffic infraction or failure to pay a monetary penalty imposed pursuant to this chapter.~~

~~(4) Monetary penalties provided for in chapter 46.70 RCW which are civil in nature and penalties which may be assessed for violations of chapter 46.44 RCW relating to size, weight, and load of motor vehicles are not subject to the limitation on the amount of monetary penalties which may be imposed pursuant to this chapter.~~

~~(5) Whenever a monetary penalty is imposed by a court under this chapter it is immediately payable. If the person is unable to pay at that time the court may, in its discretion, grant an extension of the period in which the penalty may be paid. If the penalty is not paid on or before the time established for payment the court shall notify the department of the failure to pay the penalty, and the department may not renew the person's driver's license until the penalty has been paid and the penalty provided in subsection (3) of this section has been paid.~~

~~(6) There shall be levied and paid into the general fund of the state treasury, a five-dollar fee in addition to the monetary penalty imposed~~

~~for a traffic infraction other than a parking, standing, stopping, or pedestrian infraction. The five-dollar fee shall not be suspended by the court. [1981 c 330 § 7; 1980 c 128 § 4; 1979 ex.s. c 136 § 13.]~~

~~Reviser's note: RCW 46.63.110 was amended twice during the 1981 regular session of the legislature, each without reference to the other.~~

~~For rule of construction concerning sections amended more than once at any session of the same legislature, see RCW 1.12.025.~~

~~Rules of court: Monetary penalty schedule—JTIR 6.2.~~

~~Severability—1981 c 330: See note following RCW 3.62.060.~~

~~Effective date—Severability—1980 c 128: See notes following RCW 46.63.060.~~

~~Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.~~

46.63.120 Order of court—Civil nature—Waiver, reduction, suspension of penalty—Community service in lieu of penalty. (1) An order entered after the receipt of a response which does not contest the determination, or after it has been established at a hearing that the infraction was committed, or after a hearing for the purpose of explaining mitigating circumstances is civil in nature.

(2) The court may include in the order the imposition of any penalty authorized by the provisions of this chapter for the commission of an infraction. The court may, in its discretion, waive, reduce, or suspend the monetary penalty prescribed for the infraction. At the person's request the court may order performance of a number of hours of community service in lieu of a monetary penalty, at the rate of the then state minimum wage per hour. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 14.]

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

46.63.130 Issue of process by court of limited jurisdiction. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law governing service of process in civil cases, a court of limited jurisdiction having jurisdiction over an alleged traffic infraction may issue process anywhere within the state. [1980 c 128 § 5.]

Effective date—Severability—1980 c 128: See notes following RCW 46.63.060.

46.63.140 Presumption regarding stopped, standing, or parked vehicles. (1) In any traffic infraction case involving a violation of this title or equivalent administrative regulation or local law, ordinance, regulation, or resolution relating to the stopping, standing, or parking of a vehicle, proof that the particular vehicle described in the notice of traffic infraction was stopping, standing, or parking in violation of any such provision of this title or an equivalent administrative regulation or local law, ordinance, regulation, or resolution, together with proof that the person named in the notice of traffic infraction was at the time of the violation the registered owner of the vehicle, shall constitute in evidence a prima facie presumption that the registered owner of the vehicle was the person who parked or placed the vehicle at the point where, and for the time during which, the violation occurred.

(1981 Ed.)

(2) The foregoing stated presumption shall apply only when the procedure prescribed in RCW 46.63.030(3) has been followed. [1980 c 128 § 11.]

Effective date—Severability—1980 c 128: See notes following RCW 46.63.060.

46.63.150 Costs and attorney's fees. (1) The court may suspend either a portion or all of the costs of the action except amounts paid for allocation to the payment of costs associated with the judicial information system.

(2) The court may not award attorney's fees or costs to the defendant in a traffic infraction case. [1981 c 330 § 8; 1980 c 128 § 13.]

Reviser's note: This section was also repealed by 1981 c 19 § 5, without cognizance of its amendment by 1981 c 330 § 8.

Severability—1981 c 330: See note following RCW 3.62.060.

Effective date—Severability—1980 c 128: See notes following RCW 46.63.060.

46.63.150 Costs and attorney's fees. [1980 c 128 § 13.] Repealed by 1981 c 19 § 5.

Reviser's note: This section was also amended by 1981 c 330 § 8, without cognizance of the repeal thereof.

46.63.151 Costs and attorney fees. Each party to a traffic infraction case is responsible for costs incurred by that party. No costs or attorney fees may be awarded to either party in a traffic infraction case. [1981 c 19 § 4.]

Severability—1981 c 19: See note following RCW 46.63.020.

Chapter 46.64 ENFORCEMENT

Sections

46.64.010	Traffic citations—Record of—Cancellation prohibited—Penalty—Citation audit.
46.64.015	Citation and notice to appear in court—Issuance—Contents—Written promise—Arrest—Detention.
46.64.018	Arrest without warrant for certain traffic offenses, driving while license suspended or revoked, or pursuant to investigation at scene of accident.
46.64.020	Nonappearance after written promise, misdemeanor.
46.64.025	Nonappearance after written promise—Notice to department.
46.64.030	Procedure governing arrest and prosecution.
46.64.040	Nonresident's use of highways as assent to being sued and served in state—Resident leaving state—Secretary of state as attorney in fact.
46.64.048	Attempting, aiding, abetting, coercing, committing violations, punishable.
46.64.050	General penalty.
46.64.060	Stopping motor vehicles for driver's license check, vehicle inspection and test—Purpose.
46.64.070	Stopping motor vehicles for driver's license check, vehicle inspection and test—Authorized—Powers additional.

46.64.010 Traffic citations—Record of—Cancellation prohibited—Penalty—Citation audit. Every traffic enforcement agency in this state shall provide in appropriate form traffic citations containing notices to appear which shall be issued in books with citations in quadruplicate and meeting the requirements of this section.

The chief administrative officer of every such traffic enforcement agency shall be responsible for the issuance

of such books and shall maintain a record of every such book and each citation contained therein issued to individual members of the traffic enforcement agency and shall require and retain a receipt for every book so issued.

Every traffic enforcement officer upon issuing a traffic citation to an alleged violator of any provision of the motor vehicle laws of this state or of any traffic ordinance of any city or town shall deposit the original or a copy of such traffic citation with a court having competent jurisdiction over the alleged offense or with its traffic violations bureau.

Upon the deposit of the original or a copy of such traffic citation with a court having competent jurisdiction over the alleged offense or with its traffic violations bureau as aforesaid, said original or copy of such traffic citation may be disposed of only by trial in said court or other official action by a judge of said court, including forfeiture of the bail or by the deposit of sufficient bail with or payment of a fine to said traffic violations bureau by the person to whom such traffic citation has been issued by the traffic enforcement officer.

It shall be unlawful and official misconduct for any traffic enforcement officer or other officer or public employee to dispose of a traffic citation or copies thereof or of the record of the issuance of the same in a manner other than as required herein.

The chief administrative officer of every traffic enforcement agency shall require the return to him of a copy of every traffic citation issued by an officer under his supervision to an alleged violator of any traffic law or ordinance and of all copies of every traffic citation which has been spoiled or upon which any entry has been made and not issued to an alleged violator.

Such chief administrative officer shall also maintain or cause to be maintained in connection with every traffic citation issued by an officer under his supervision a record of the disposition of the charge by the court or its traffic violations bureau in which the original or copy of the traffic citation was deposited.

Any person who cancels or solicits the cancellation of any traffic citation, in any manner other than as provided in this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Every record of traffic citations required in this section shall be audited monthly by the appropriate fiscal officer of the government agency to which the traffic enforcement agency is responsible. [1961 c 12 § 46.64.010. Prior: 1949 c 196 § 16; 1937 c 189 § 145; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 6360-145.]

~~46.64.015 Citation and notice to appear in court—
Issuance—Contents—Written promise—Arrest—Detention. Whenever any person is arrested for any violation of the traffic laws or regulations which is punishable as a misdemeanor or by imposition of a fine, the arresting officer may serve upon him a traffic citation and notice to appear in court. Such citation and notice shall conform to the requirements of RCW 46.64.010, and in addition, shall include spaces for the name and address of the person arrested, the license~~

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~~number of the vehicle involved, the driver's license number of such person, if any, the offense or violation charged, the time and place where such person shall appear in court, and a place where the person arrested may sign. Such spaces shall be filled with the appropriate information by the arresting officer. The arrested person, in order to secure release, and when permitted by the arresting officer, must give his written promise to appear in court as required by the citation and notice by signing in the appropriate place the written citation and notice served by the arresting officer. An officer may not serve or issue any traffic citation or notice for any offense or violation except either when the offense or violation is committed in his presence or when a person may be arrested pursuant to RCW 10.31.100, as now or hereafter amended. The detention arising from an arrest under this section may not be for a period of time longer than is reasonably necessary to issue and serve a citation and notice, except that the time limitation does not apply under any of the following circumstances:~~

~~(1) Where the arrested person refuses to sign a written promise to appear in court as required by the citation and notice provisions of this section;~~

~~(2) Where the arresting officer has probable cause to believe that the arrested person has committed any of the offenses enumerated in RCW 10.31.100(2), as now or hereafter amended. [1979 ex.s. c 28 § 2; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 95 § 2; 1975 c 56 § 1; 1967 c 32 § 70; 1961 c 12 § 46.64.015. Prior: 1951 c 175 § 1.]~~

46.64.018 Arrest without warrant for certain traffic offenses, driving while license suspended or revoked, or pursuant to investigation at scene of accident. See RCW 10.31.100.

46.64.020 Nonappearance after written promise, misdemeanor. Any person wilfully violating his written and signed promise to appear in court or his written and signed promise to respond to a notice of traffic infraction, as provided in this title, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor regardless of the disposition of the charge upon which he was originally arrested or the disposition of the notice of infraction: *Provided*, That a written promise to appear in court or a written promise to respond to a notice of traffic infraction may be complied with by an appearance by counsel. Any person who has been issued a notice of infraction pursuant to RCW 46.63.030(3) and who wilfully fails to respond as provided in this title shall be guilty of a misdemeanor regardless of the disposition of the notice of infraction. [1980 c 128 § 8; 1961 c 12 § 46.64.020. Prior: 1937 c 189 § 146; RRS § 6360-146.]

Rules of court: Bail in traffic offense cases—Mandatory appearance—JCRR 2.09.

Effective date—Severability—1980 c 128: See notes following RCW 46.63.060.

46.64.025 Nonappearance after written promise— Notice to department. Whenever any person has for a period of fifteen or more days violated his written promise to appear in court, the court in which the defendant

so promised to appear shall forthwith give notice of such fact to the department of licensing. Whenever thereafter the case in which such promise was given is adjudicated the court hearing the case shall file with the department a certificate showing that the case has been adjudicated. [1979 c 158 § 175; 1967 c 32 § 71; 1965 ex.s. c 121 § 23.]

Severability—1965 ex.s. c 121: See RCW 46.20.910.

Purpose of 1965 ex.s. c 121—Construction: See note following RCW 46.20.021.

46.64.030 Procedure governing arrest and prosecution. The provisions of this title with regard to the apprehension and arrest of persons violating this title shall govern all police officers in making arrests without a warrant for violations of this title for offenses either committed in their presence or believed to have been committed based on probable cause pursuant to RCW 10.31.100, but the procedure prescribed herein shall not otherwise be exclusive of any other method prescribed by law for the arrest and prosecution of a person for other like offenses. [1979 ex.s. c 28 § 3; 1975 c 56 § 2; 1967 c 32 § 72; 1961 c 12 § 46.64.030. Prior: 1937 c 189 § 147; RRS § 6360-147.]

46.64.040 Nonresident's use of highways as assent to being sued and served in state—Resident leaving state—Secretary of state as attorney in fact. The acceptance by a nonresident of the rights and privileges conferred by law in the use of the public highways of this state, as evidenced by his operation of a vehicle thereon, or the operation thereon of his vehicle with his consent, express or implied, shall be deemed equivalent to and construed to be an appointment by such nonresident of the secretary of state of the state of Washington to be his true and lawful attorney upon whom may be served all lawful summons and processes against him growing out of any accident, collision, or liability in which such nonresident may be involved while operating a vehicle upon the public highways, or while his vehicle is being operated thereon with his consent, express or implied, and such operation and acceptance shall be a signification of his agreement that any summons or process against him which is so served shall be of the same legal force and validity as if served on him personally within the state of Washington. Likewise each resident of this state who, while operating a motor vehicle on the public highways of this state, is involved in any accident, collision or liability and thereafter within three years departs from this state appoints the secretary of state of the state of Washington as his lawful attorney for service of summons as provided in this section for nonresidents. Service of such summons or process shall be made by leaving two copies thereof with a fee of five dollars with the secretary of state of the state of Washington, or at his office, and such service shall be sufficient and valid personal service upon said resident or nonresident: *Provided*, That notice of such service and a copy of the summons or process is forthwith sent by registered mail with return receipt requested, by plaintiff to the defendant at the last known address of the said defendant, and

the plaintiff's affidavit of compliance herewith are appended to the process, together with the affidavit of the plaintiff's attorney that he has with due diligence attempted to serve personal process upon the defendant at all addresses known to him of defendant and further listing in his affidavit the addresses at which he attempted to have process served. However, if process is forwarded by registered mail and defendant's endorsed receipt is received and entered as a part of the return of process then the foregoing affidavit of plaintiff's attorney need only show that the defendant received personal delivery by mail: *Provided further*, That personal service outside of this state in accordance with the provisions of law relating to personal service of summons outside of this state shall relieve the plaintiff from mailing a copy of the summons or process by registered mail as hereinbefore provided. The secretary of state shall forthwith send one of such copies by mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the defendant at his address, if known to the secretary of state. The court in which the action is brought may order such continuances as may be necessary to afford the defendant reasonable opportunity to defend the action. The fee of five dollars paid by the plaintiff to the secretary of state shall be taxed as part of his costs if he prevails in the action. The secretary of state shall keep a record of all such summons and processes, which shall show the day of service. [1973 c 91 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 69 § 1; 1961 c 12 § 46.64.040. Prior: 1959 c 121 § 1; 1957 c 75 § 1; 1937 c 189 § 129; RRS § 6360-129.]

Rules of court: Cf. CR 12(a).

46.64.048 Attempting, aiding, abetting, coercing, committing violations, punishable. Every person who commits, attempts to commit, conspires to commit, or aids or abets in the commission of any act declared by this title to be a crime, whether individually or in connection with one or more other persons or as principal, agent, or accessory, shall be guilty of such offense, and every person who falsely, fraudulently, forcefully, or wilfully induces, causes, coerces, requires, permits or directs others to violate any provisions of this title is likewise guilty of such offense. [1961 c 12 § 46.56.210. Prior: 1937 c 189 § 149; RRS § 6360-149. Formerly RCW 46.61.695.]

46.64.050 General penalty. It is a traffic infraction for any person to violate any of the provisions of this title unless violation is by this title or other law of this state declared to be a felony, a gross misdemeanor, or a misdemeanor.

Unless another penalty is in this title provided, every person convicted of a misdemeanor for violation of any provisions of this title shall be punished accordingly. [1979 ex.s. c 136 § 93; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 95 § 3; 1961 c 12 § 46.64.050. Prior: (i) 1937 c 189 § 150; RRS § 6360-150; 1927 c 309 § 53; RRS § 6362-53. (ii) 1937 c 188 § 82; RRS § 6312-82; 1921 c 108 § 16; RRS § 6378.]

Effective date—Severability—1979 ex.s. c 136: See notes following RCW 46.63.010.

Reviser's note: Powers, duties, and functions of highway commission transferred to department of transportation; see RCW 47.01.031. Term "highway commission" means department of transportation; see RCW 47.04.015.

47.36.095 Establishment of continuing system for designation of highways—Signs. The state highway commission is hereby authorized to establish a continuing system for the designating of state highways and branches or portions thereof, heretofore established by the legislature of the state of Washington, to give designations to such state highways and branches, or portions thereof, in accord with such system, and to install signs in accord therewith on such state highways and branches, or portions thereof. Such system may be changed from time to time and shall be extended to new state highways and branches, or portions thereof, as they are hereafter established by the legislature. [1967 ex.s. c 145 § 43; 1963 c 24 § 1.]

Reviser's note: Powers, duties, and functions of highway commission transferred to department of transportation; see RCW 47.01.031. Term "state highway commission" means department of transportation; see RCW 47.04.015.

Classification of highways: RCW 47.04.020.

47.36.097 Establishment of continuing system for designation of highways—Filing designations with secretary of state and county auditors. Designations or redesignations assigned under such system by the highway commission pursuant to RCW 47.36.095 as each is made, shall be filed with the secretary of state and with the auditor of each county. Thereafter such highways shall be so designated for all purposes. [1967 ex.s. c 145 § 46.]

Reviser's note: Powers, duties, and functions of highway commission transferred to department of transportation; see RCW 47.01.031. Term "highway commission" means department of transportation; see RCW 47.04.015.

47.36.100 Directional, caution, and stop signs. Directional signs showing distance and direction to points of importance may be placed at all crossings and intersections of primary and secondary state highways. The highway commission may place such directional signs as it deems necessary upon any city streets designated by it as forming a part of the route of any primary or secondary state highway through any incorporated city or town. Caution and warning signs or signals shall be placed wherever practicable on all primary and secondary state highways in a manner provided by law. Stop signs shall be placed, erected and maintained by the highway commission as follows: Upon all county roads at the point of intersection with any arterial primary or secondary state highway; upon all primary and secondary state highways at the point of intersection with any county road which has been designated by the highway commission as an arterial having preference over the traffic on the state highway; upon at least one state highway at the intersection of two state highways. [1967 ex.s. c 145 § 38; 1961 c 13 § 47.36.100. Prior: 1947 c 206 § 1; 1937 c 53 § 56; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 6400-56.]

Reviser's note: Powers, duties, and functions of highway commission transferred to department of transportation; see RCW 47.01.031. Term "highway commission" means department of transportation; see RCW 47.04.015.

47.36.110 Stop signs, "Yield" signs—Duties of persons using highway—Presumption. In order to provide safety at intersections on the state highway system, the Washington state highway commission may require persons traveling upon any portion of such highway to stop before entering the intersection. For this purpose there may be erected a standard stop sign as prescribed in the state of Washington department of highways "Manual for Signing." All persons traveling upon the highway shall come to a complete stop at such a sign and the appearance of any sign so located shall be sufficient warning to a person that he is required to stop. A person stopping at such a sign shall proceed through such portion of the highway in a careful manner and at a reasonable rate of speed not to exceed twenty miles per hour. It shall be unlawful to fail to comply with the directions of any such a stop sign: *Provided*, That when the findings of a traffic engineering study show that the condition of an intersection is such that vehicles may safely enter the major artery without stopping, the Washington state highway commission or local authorities in their respective jurisdictions shall install and maintain a "Yield" sign.

The driver of a vehicle approaching a "Yield" sign shall reduce speed or stop if necessary in order to yield the right of way to all traffic on the intersecting street which is so close as to constitute an immediate hazard. A motorist proceeding past such a sign with a resultant collision or other interferences with traffic on the intersecting street shall be prima facie evidence that the motorist had not obeyed the sign and yielded the right of way as provided by this statute. [1963 ex.s. c 3 § 49; 1961 c 13 § 47.36.110. Prior: 1955 c 146 § 6; 1937 c 53 § 59; RRS § 6400-59.]

Reviser's note: Powers, duties, and functions of highway commission and highway department transferred to department of transportation; see RCW 47.01.031. Terms "Washington state highway commission" and "department of highways" mean department of transportation; see RCW 47.04.015.

Arterial highways designated—Stopping on entering: RCW 46.61.195.

47.36.120 City limit signs. The highway commission shall erect wherever it deems necessary upon state highways at or near their point of entrance into cities and towns, signs of the standard design designating the city or town limits of such cities or towns. [1961 c 13 § 47.36.120. Prior: 1937 c 53 § 58; RRS § 6400-58.]

Reviser's note: Powers, duties, and functions of highway commission transferred to department of transportation; see RCW 47.01.031. Term "highway commission" means department of transportation; see RCW 47.04.015.

47.36.130 Meddling with signs prohibited. No person shall without lawful authority attempt to or in fact alter, deface, injure, knock down, or remove any official traffic control signal, traffic device or railroad sign or signal, or any inscription, shield, or insignia thereon, or any other

part thereof. [1961 c 13 § 47.36.130. Prior: 1937 c 53 § 53; RRS § 6400-53.]

Imitation of signs: RCW 46.61.075.

Penalty for defacing, injuring, or destroying signs: RCW 46.61.080.

Structures concealing signs prohibited: RCW 46.61.075.

Unlawful erection of traffic devices: RCW 46.61.075.

47.36.180 Forbidden devices—Penalty. It shall be unlawful to erect or maintain at or near a city street, county road or state highway any structure, sign, or device:

(1) Visible from a city street, county road or state highway and simulating any directional, warning, or danger sign or light likely to be mistaken for such a sign or bearing any such words as "danger," "stop," "slow," "turn," or similar words, figures, or directions likely to be construed as giving warning to traffic;

(2) Visible from a city street, county road or state highway and displaying any red, green, blue, or yellow light or intermittent or blinking light or rotating light identical or similar in size, shape and color to that used on any emergency vehicle or road equipment or any light otherwise likely to be mistaken for a warning, danger, directional, or traffic control signal or sign;

(3) Visible from a city street, county road or state highway and displaying any lights tending to blind persons operating vehicles upon the highway, city street or county road, or any glaring light, or any light likely to be mistaken for a vehicle upon the highway or otherwise to be so mistaken as to constitute a danger; or

(4) Visible from a city street, county road or state highway and flooding or intending to flood or directed across the roadway of the highway with a directed beam or diffused light, whether or not the flood light is shielded against directing its flood beam toward approaching traffic on the highway, city street or county road.

Any structure or device erected or maintained contrary to the provisions of this section is a public nuisance, and the Washington state highway commission, the chief of the Washington state patrol, the county sheriff or the chief of police of any city or town shall notify the owner thereof that it constitutes a public nuisance and must be removed, and if the owner fails to do so, the Washington state highway commission, the chief of the Washington state patrol, the county sheriff or the chief of police of any city or town may abate the nuisance.

If the owner shall fail to remove any such structure or device within fifteen days after being notified to remove such structure or device, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [1961 c 13 § 47.36.180. Prior: 1957 c 204 § 1; 1937 c 53 § 62; RRS § 6400-62.]

Reviser's note: Powers, duties, and functions of highway commission transferred to department of transportation; see RCW 47.01.031. Term "Washington state highway commission" means department of transportation; see RCW 47.04.015.

47.36.200 Signs or flagmen at thoroughfare work sites. When construction, repair or maintenance work is conducted on or adjacent to a public highway, county

road, street, bridge or other thoroughfare commonly traveled and when such work interferes with the normal and established mode of travel on such highway, county road, street, bridge or thoroughfare, such location shall be properly posted by prominently displayed signs or flagmen or both. Signs used for posting in such an area shall be consistent with the provisions found in the state of Washington "Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways" obtainable from the Washington state highway commission. [1961 c 13 § 47.36.200. Prior: 1957 c 95 § 1.]

Reviser's note: Powers, duties, and functions of highway commission transferred to department of transportation; see RCW 47.01.031. Term "Washington state highway commission" means department of transportation; see RCW 47.04.015.

~~**47.36.210 Signs or flagmen at thoroughfare work sites—Compliance enjoined.** Any contractor, firm, corporation, political subdivision, or other agency performing such work shall comply with RCW 47.36.200 through 47.36.230. [1961 c 13 § 47.36.210. Prior: 1957 c 95 § 2.]~~

47.36.220 Signs or flagmen at thoroughfare work sites—Drivers of vehicles engaged in work must obey signs or flagmen. Each driver of a motor vehicle used in connection with such construction, repair, or maintenance work shall obey traffic signs posted for, and flagman stationed at such location in the same manner and under the same restrictions as is required for the driver of any other vehicle. [1961 c 13 § 47.36.220. Prior: 1957 c 95 § 3.]

~~**47.36.230 Signs or flagmen at thoroughfare work sites—Penalty.** A violation of or a failure to comply with any provision of RCW 47.36.200 through 47.36.220 shall be a misdemeanor. Each day upon which there is a violation, or there is a failure to comply, shall constitute a separate violation. [1961 c 13 § 47.36.230. Prior: 1957 c 95 § 4.]~~

~~**47.36.250 Dangerous road conditions requiring special tires, chains, or traction equipment—Signs or devices—Penalty.** If the highway commission or its delegate determines at any time for any part of the public highway system that the unsafe conditions of the roadway require particular tires, tire chains or traction equipment in addition to or beyond the ordinary pneumatic rubber tires the commission may establish the following recommendations or requirements with respect to the use of such equipment for all persons using such public highway:~~

~~(1) Dangerous road conditions, chains, or other approved traction devices recommended.~~

~~(2) Dangerous road conditions, chains, or other approved traction devices required.~~

~~(3) Dangerous road conditions, chains required.~~

~~Any equipment which may be required by this section shall be approved by the state commission on equipment as authorized under RCW 46.37.420.~~

~~The highway commission shall place and maintain signs and other traffic control devices on the public~~