Introducec by

ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE relating to the King County Traffic Code, adopting Titles 46 and 47, K.C.C. and

ATTEST:

APPROVED this

28.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY: SECTION 1. The attached Titles 46 and 47, K.C.C. to be known

as the King County Traffic Code, are hereby adopted.

repealing Resolutions 36096 and 36903 and

Ordinances 562, 563 and 658.

SECTION 2. Resolutions 36096 and 36903 and Ordinances 562, 563 and 658 are each repealed.

PASSED by the Council at a regular meeting thereof on the

KING COUNTY COUNCIL KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

the Council

ecutive

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1		TITLE 46
2		MOTOR VEHICLES
3	Chapters:	•
4	46.04	Definitions
5	46.08	General provisions
6	46.12	Certificates of ownership and registration
7	46.16	Vehicle license
8	46.20	Operator license
9	46.20	Operator license
10	46.29	Financial responsibility
11	46.32	Vehicle inspection
12	46.37	Vehicle lighting and other equipment
13	46.44	Size, weight & load
14	46.52	Accidents, reports & abandoned vehicles
15	46.61	Rules of the road
16	46.64	Enforcement
17	46.98	Enforcement Construction Traffic control devices
18	47.36	Traffic control devices
19	^{r/} 47.52	Limited access facilities
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2	46.04.190	For hire vehicle
3	46.04.200	Hours of darkness
4	46.04.210	Flammable liquid
5	46.04.220	Intersection area
6	46.04.230	Intersection center marker
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8	46.04.250	Intersection entrance marker
9	46.04.260	Laned highway
10	46.04.270	Legal owner
11	46.04.280	Local authorities
12	46.04.290	Marked crosswalk
13	46.04.300	Metal tire
.14	46.04.310	Motor truck
15	46.04.320	Motor vehicle
16	46.04.330	Motorcycle
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18	46.04.340	Muffler
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20	46.04.360	Non-resident
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22	46.04.370	Operator or driver
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24	46.04.380-1	Park
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26	46.04.382	Passenger car
27 28	46.04.382-1 46.04.382- 46.04.391	Passenger loading zone 2 Planting strip Police officer
29	46.04.400	Pedestrian
30	46.04.405	Person
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32	46.04.414	Pole trailer

46.04 Definitions

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the corporate limits of any city or town or the corporate limits of any adjoining cities or towns.

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.

46.04.071 <u>Bicycles.</u> "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.

46.04.071-1 <u>Bus</u>. "Bus" is every vehicle designed for carrying more than ten persons and used for the transportation of persons together with incidental baggage and freight or either on a regular schedule of time and rates.

46.04.080 <u>Business district</u>. "Business district" means the territory contiguous to and including the public highway when fifty percent or more of the frontage thereon on either side thereof for a continuous distance of three hundred feet or more is occupied by buildings in use for business.

46.04.080-1 <u>Bus zone</u>. "Bus zone" is a designated portion of the highway along the curb reserved for loading and unloading of busses when authorized.

46.04.090 <u>Cancel</u>. "Cancel," in all its forms, means the invalidation indefinitely and until successful application, but shall be for a period of not less than one year.

46.04.100 <u>Center line</u>. "Center line" means the line, marked or unmarked, parallel to and equidistant from the sides of the roadway of public highway.

46.04.110 <u>Center of intersection</u>. "Center of intersection" means the point of intersection of the center lines of the roadway of intersecting public highways.

46.04.110-1 <u>Channelization Island</u>. "Channelization Island" is that area in a highway set aside from vehicular traffic, either by curbing, paint lines or other markers for the purpose of facilitating

46.04.160-1 <u>Curb</u>. "Curb" is the lateral boundaries of that portion of the highway assigned or intended for the use of vehicles, whether marked by curbing construction or not.

46.04.160-2 <u>Danger zone</u>. "Danger zone" is that portion of a highway, the use of which is prohibited or specially regulated or restricted on account of dangerous conditions and which is marked by signs or buttons.

46.04.160-3 <u>Driver</u>. "Driver" is the rider, driver, or leader of any animal, or any person who pushes, draws, propels, operates or is in actual physical control of a vehicle.

46.04.160-4 <u>Driveway</u>. "Driveway" is that portion of a street area which provides access to an off-street vehicular facility through a depression in a constructed curb, or if there is no constructed curb, then that area in front of such vehicular facility as is well defined or as is designated by authorized signs or markings.

46.04.165 <u>Driveaway-towaway operation</u>. "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.

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, 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.

there are no curb lines, or, if there are no curbs, then the lateral roadway boundary lines, of two or more public highways which join one another at an angle, whether or not such highways cross one another.

46.04.230 <u>Intersection center marker</u>. "Intersection center marker" means any standard, button, flag, painted or raised marker, or other device located at and intended to designate the approximate center of intersection.

46.04.240 <u>Intersection control area.</u> "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.

46.04.250 <u>Intersection entrance marker</u>. "Intersection entrance marker" means any standard, button, flag, caution sign, stop sign, or other device located at approximately the point of intersection of the center line of an intersecting public highway with the nearest line of the intersection control area on the approach thereto.

46.04.260 <u>Laned highway</u>. "Laned highway" means a highway the roadway of which is divided into clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic.

46.04.270 <u>Legal owner</u>. *Legal owner* means a mortgagee or owner of the legal title to a vehicle.

46.04.280 <u>Local authorities</u>. "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.

46.04.290 <u>Marked crosswalk</u>. "Marker crosswalk" means any portion of a roadway distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface thereof.

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, nonresilient material.

46.04.310 Motor truck. "Motor truck" means any motor vehicle designed or used for the transportation of commodities, merchandise, pro-

highway.

 46.04.380 Owner. "Owner" means a person who holds a title of ownership of a vehicle, or in the event the vehicle is subject to an agreement for the conditional sale or lease thereof with a right of purchase upon performance of the conditions stated in the agreement and with the immediate right of possession vested in the conditional vendee or lessee, or in the event a mortgagor of a vehicle is entitled to possession, then any such conditional vendee or lessee, or mortgagor having a lawful right of possession or use and control for a period of ten or more successive days.

46.04.380-1 Park. "Park" means the standing of a vehicle whether occupied or not, parallel or substantially parallel with the curb or margin of the highway otherwise than temporarily to avoid traffic conflict or in obedience to traffic regulations.

46.04.380-2 Park at angle or angle park. "Park at angle or angle park" means the standing of a vehicle whether occupied or not, at an angle between 5° and 90° to the curb or margin of the highway otherwise than temporarily to avoid traffic conflict or in obedience to traffic regulations.

46.04.382 <u>Passenger car</u>. "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.

46.04.382-1 <u>Passenger Loading Zone</u>. "Passenger Loading Zone" is a designated portion of the highway reserved for the exclusive use of vehicles during loading or unloading of passengers.

46.04.382-2 <u>Planting strip</u>. "Planting strip" is that portion of the highway lying between constructed curb and the property line exclusive of the sidewalk area.

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.

rails, the route of which is principally outside cities and towns.

46.04.450 <u>Railroad sign or signal</u>. "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 the railroad train.

46.04.460 Registered owner. "Registered owner" means a person who holds a certificate of ownership of a vehicle, or in the event the vehicle is subject to an agreement for the conditional sale or lease thereof with a right of purchase upon performance of the conditions stated in the agreement and with the immediate right of possession vested in the conditional vendee or lessee, or in the event a mortgagor of a vehicle is entitled to possession, then any such conditional vendee or lessee, or mortgagor having a lawful right of possession or use and control for a period of ten or more successive days.

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.

46.04.480 Revoke. "Revoke," in all its forms, means the invalidation for a period of one calendar year and the reafter until reissue.

46.04.480-1 Right of way. "Right of way" is the privilege of the immediate use of the road or highway.

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.

46.04.500 Roadway. "Roadway" means the paved, improved, or proper driving portion of a public highway designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel.

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.

46.04.560 State highway. "State highway" includes every primary and secondary state highway or part thereof.

46.04.560-1 Stop. "Stop" means complete cessation of movement.

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.

46.04.580 <u>Suspend</u>. "Suspend," in all its forms, means invalidation for any period less than one calendar year and thereafter until reinstatement.

46.04.580-1 <u>Taxi zone</u>. "Taxi zone" is that portion of a highway set aside and properly marked as a place where vehicles duly licensed as taxicabs in King County may lawfully park while awaiting employment.

46.04.585 Temporarily sojourning. "Temporarily sojourning," as the term is used in chapter 46.04, 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.

46.04.590 <u>Traffic</u>. "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.

46.04.600 <u>Traffic control signal</u>. "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.

46.04.611 <u>Traffic-control devices</u>. 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

46.04.680 Director-Department. "Director means the director of motor vehicles and "department" means the department of motor vehicles.

46.04.700 Driver Education. Whenever the term "driver education" is used in the code, it shall be defined to mean "traffic safety education",

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CHAPTER 46.08

GENERAL PROVISIONS

46.08.030 <u>Uniformity of application</u>. The provisions of this title relating to the operation of vehicles shall be applicable and uniform upon all persons operating vehicle upon the public roads of this county, except as otherwise specifically provided.

46.08.190 <u>Jurisdiction of district justice court judges</u>. Every district justice court judge shall have concurrent jurisdiction with superior court judges of the county for all violations of the provisions of this "traffic code" and may impose any punishment provided therefor.

CHAPTER 46.16 VEHICLE LICENSES

Sections:

46.16.010	License and plates required-Exceptions.
46.16.025-1	Identification device for exempt farm vehicles.
46.16.140	Overloading license capacity-Additional license-
	Penalties.
46.16.240	Attachment of plates to vehicles-Violations
	enumerated.

46.16.260-1 License registration certificate-Endorsement-Attachment to vehicle.

46.16 VEHICLE LICENSES

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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.

46.16.260-1 License registration certificate-Endorsement-Attachment to vehicle. 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. When the nature of the vehicle will not permit display in the place prescribed by the director, then such container with certificate therein shall be securely affixed at some conspicuous position upon the vehicle where it can be easily found, read, and inspected at all times by a person on the outside of the vehicle. The container shall have a cover of transparent material through which the certificate may be inspected as to the information shown thereon, including the signature of the registered owner, and 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.

CHAPTER 46.20

OPERATORS' LICENSES

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3	Sections:		
- 4		46.20.021	Drivers license required—Surrender of license
5			held from another jurisdiction-Other license
6			not required.
7		46.20.045	Age limit for school bus drivers and drivers
8	,	·.	of for-hire vehicles.
9		46.20.055-1	Instruction permits and temporary licenses.
10		46.20.220	Unlawful renting of vehicle to unlicensed
11			person-Rental record.
12		46.20.308	Implied consent.
13		46.20.336	Violations Penalty.
14		46.20.342-1	ViolationsPenalty.
15		46.20.343	Driving while license suspended or revoked-
16		* ;	Penalty.
17		46.20.344	Unlawful to allow unauthorized person to drive.
18		46.20.410	Penalty.
19		46.20.420	Operation of motor vehicle prohibited while
20			license is suspended or revoked.
21		46.20.430	Stopping of vehicle registered to person
22			whose driver's license has been suspended or
23	, 		revoked authorizedDisplay of license.
24		46.20.440	Operation of vehicles requiring special skills-
25			Additional examination and special license
26			endorsement required—Exemptions.
27		46.20.500	Special endorsement for motorcycle operator's
28			license.
29		46.20.911	Severability, implied consent law.
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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.

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 county shall be deemed to have given consent, subject to the provisions of section 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 county 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 section 46.61.506.

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(2) To lend his driver's license 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 not issued to him:
- (4) Wilfully to fail or refuse to surrender to the State Department of Motor Vehicles upon its lawful demand any driver's license which has been suspended, revoked or canceled;
- (5) To use a false or fictitious name in any application for a driver's license 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 issued to him.

46.20.342-1 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 county at a time when his privilege so to do is suspended or revoked 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. 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 up to one year. Upon the third such conviction therefor, he shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 6 months up to one year. There may also be imposed in connection with each such conviction a fine of not more than five hundred dollars.

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 or in violation of any of the provisions of RCW 46.20.

46.20.344 Unlawful to allow unauthorized person to drive. No person shall authorize and knowingly permit a motor vehicle owned by him or

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46.20.440 Operation of vehicles requiring special skills-Additional examination and special license endorsement required-Exemption. It shall be unlawful for a person to operate for compensation upon the public highway any motor-truck, truck-tractor, school bus, private carrier bus, auto stage or for-hire vehicle as defined by section 46.04.310, 46.04.650, 46.04.521, 46.04.050, 46.04.190 and 46.04.416 respectively, found by the director of licenses to require special operating skills as hereafter provided, unless the driver shall have 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 shall 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 of the department of licenses shall upon completion of such tests specially endorse the driver's license of the applicant to indicate the type of vehicle qualifications met.

46.20.500 Special endorsement for motorcycle operator's license. No person shall drive a motorcycle, as defined in section 46.04.330, or a motor-driven cycle, as defined in section 46.04.332, unless such person has a valid driver's license specially endorsed by the director of motor vehicles to enable the holder to drive such vehicles.

46.20.911 Severability, implied consent law. If any provision of section 46.20.308 and 46.61.506 or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of section 46.20.308 and 46.61.506, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

CHAPTER 46.32

VEHICLE INSPECTION

Sections:

46.32.060

Moving defective vehicle unlawful-Impounding authorized.
Inspection of damaged vehicle. 46.32.070

CHAPTER 46.37

VEHICLE LIGHTING AND OTHER EQUIPMENT

3	Sections:				
4		46.37.010	Scope and effect of regulationsGeneral penalty.		
5		46.37.020	When lighted lamps and signaling devices are required.		
6		46.37.030 Visibility distance and mounted height of lamps.			
7	46.37.040 Head lamps on motor vehicles.				
8		46.37.050	Tail lamps.		
9		46.37.060	Reflectors.		
10		46.37.070	Stop lamps and turn signals required.		
11		46.37.080	Application of succeeding section.		
. 12		46.37.090	Additional equipment required on certain vehicles.		
13		46.37.100	Color of clearance lamps, side marker lamps, back-up		
14			lamps and reflectors.		
15		46.37.110	Mounting of reflectors, clearance lamps and side		
16			Mounting of reflectors, clearance lamps and side marker lamps. Visibility of reflectors, clearance lamps, identi-		
17		46.37.120	Visibility of reflectors, clearance lamps, identi-		
18		•	fication lamps and side marker lamps.		
19		46.37.130	Obstructed lights not required.		
20		46.37.140	Lamps, reflectors, and flags on projecting load.		
21		46.37.150	Lamps on vehicles-Parked or stopped vehicle, lighting		
22			requirements.		
23		46.37.160	Lamps and reflectors on farm tractors, farm equipment		
24			and implements of husbandry, slow moving vehicle emblem.		
25		46.37.170	Lamps and reflectors on other vehicles and equipment		
26		46.37.180	Spot lamps and auxiliary lamps.		
27		46.37.184	Red flashing lights on fire department vehicles.		
28		46.37.185	Blue light on firemen's private cars.		
29		46.37.186	Fire department sign or plate on private car.		
30		46.37.187	Blue light, sign or plate-Identification card required		
31			Funeral coach may display blue light.		
32		46.37.188	Penalty for violation of RCW 46.37.184 through 46.37.188		

1	46.37.250	46.37.250 Lighting equipment on motor-driven cycles.			
2	46.37.260 Alternate road lighting equipment.				
3	46.37.270 Number of driving lamps required or permitted.				
·4	46.37.280	46.37.280 Special restrictions on lamps.			
5	46.37.290	Special lighting equipment on school buses and private			
6	carrier buses.				
7	46.37.300 Standards for lights on snow-removal or highway main-				
8	tenance and service equipment.				
9	46.37.310	Selling or using lamps or equipment.			
10	46.37.340	Braking equipment required.			
11	46.37.351 Performance ability of brakes.				
12	46.37.360 Maintenance of brakes.				
13	46.37.370 Brakes on motor-driven cycles.				
14	46.37.380 Horns and warning devices.				
15	46.37.370 Brakes on motor-driven cycles. 46.37.380 Horns and warning devices. 46.37.390 Mufflers, prevention of noise and smoke.				
16	46.37.400 Mirrors.				
17	46.37.410	6.37.410 Windshields must be unobstructed and equipped with			
18	wipers.				
19	46.37.420 Restrictions as to tire equipment.				
20	46.37.430 Safety glazing materials in motor vehicles.				
21	46.37.440 Certain vehicles to carry flares or other warning de-				
22	}	vices.			
23	46.37.450 Display of warning devices when vehicle disabled.				
24	46.37.460 Vehicles transporting explosives.				
25	46.37.470 Air-conditioning equipment.				
26	46.37.480 Television viewers.				
27	46.37.490 Safety load chains and devices required.				
28	46.37.500	Splash guards.			
29	46.37.510	Seat belts.			
30	46.37.530	Motorcycles-Mirrors, goggles, face shields, and hel-			
31		mets-Regulations and specifications by commission on			
32	•	equipment.			

VEHICLE LIGHTING AND OTHER EQUIPMENT

46.37.010 Scope and effect of regulations-General penalty.

- (1) It is a misdemeanor 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 which is equipped in any manner in violation of this chapter, or for any person to do any act forbidden or fail to perform any act required under this chapter.
- (2) Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit the use of additional parts and accessories on any vehicle not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter.
- (3) The provisions of the chapter 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.

Every vehicle upon a highway within this county 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 five hundred feet ahead shall display lighted lamps and illuminating devices as hereinafter respectively required for different classes of vehicles, subject to exceptions with respect to parked vehicles, and further that stop lights, turn signals and other signaling devices shall be lighted as prescribed for the use of such devices.

46.37.030 <u>Visibility distance and mounted height of lamps</u>. (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 section 46.37.020 in respect to a vehicle without load when

(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.

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, except that motorcycles and motor-driven cycles shall carry at least one such reflector: Provided, however, That vehicles of the types mentioned in section 46.37.090 shall be equipped with reflectors meeting the requirements of section 46.37.110 and 46.37.120.

(2) Every such reflector shall be mounted on the vehicle at a height not less than twenty inches nor more than sixty inches measured as set forth in section 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 three hundred fifty feet to one hundred feet from such vehicle when directly in front of lawful upper beams of head lamps, except that visibility from a greater distance is hereinafter required of reflectors on certain types of vehicles.

January 1, 1964, every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer and pole trailer shall be equipped with two or more stop lamps meeting the requirements of section 46.37.200, except that passenger cars manufactured or assembled prior to January 1, 1964, and motorcycles and motor-driven cycles 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 section 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 section 46.37.200(2), except that motor vehicles, trailers, semitrailers and pole trailers manufactured or assembled prior to January 1, 1954,

- (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.
 - (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) 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.

- (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) 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.

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.

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 time lights are required at all distances between five hundred feet and fifty feet from the side of the vehicle on which mounted.

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, not that all lights required on the rear of the rearmost vehicle of any combination shall be lighted.

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 section 46.37.020, two red lamps, visible from a distance of at least five hundred feet to the rear, two red reflectors meeting the requirements of section 46.37.120(1), visible from the rear 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 section 46.37.020.

flectors visible 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.

- (2) Every combination of farm tractor and towed farm equipment or towed implement of husbandry shall at all times mentioned in section 46.37.020 be equipped with lamps as follows:
- (a) The farm tractor element of every such combination shall be equipped as required in subsection (1) 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.
- (c) Said combinations shall also be equipped with a lamp displaying a white or amber light, or any shade of color between white and amber, visible when lighted from a distance of not less than one thousand feet to the front. This lamp shall be so positioned to indicate, as nearly as practicable, the extreme left projection of the combination carrying it.
- (3) 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.
- (4) 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 (5).
- (5) 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:

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 section 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 section 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 section 46.37.220 shall apply to any combination of head lamps and auxiliary driving lamps.

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.

46.37.185 Blue light on firemen's private cars. Firemen, when approved by the chief of their respective service, shall be authorized to use a blue light on the front of their private cars when on emergency duty only. Such blue 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.

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

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31 32 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.
- The alternately flashing lighting described in subsections(2) and (3) of this section shall not be used on any vehicle other than a school bus, a private carrier bus or an authorized emergency 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 section 46.61.210, 46.61.370 and 46.61.350.

46.37.194---- 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.

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 section 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.

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conditions at night.

 (5) Any vehicle eighty inches or more in over-all width, if not otherwise required by section 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 section 46.37.090(6)

46.37.220 <u>Multiple-beam road-lighting equipment</u>. Except as hereinafter provided, the head lamps or the auxiliary driving lamp or the auxiliary passing lamp or combination thereof on motor vehicles other than motorcycles or motor-driven cycles 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 three 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 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, other than a motorcycle or motor-driven cycle, 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.
- 46.37.230 <u>Use of multiple-beam road-lighting equipment</u>. (1) Whenever a motor vehicle is being operated on a roadway or shoulder adjacent thereto during the times specified in section 46.37.020, the driver shall 46.37 P. 18

less than one hundred feet when the motor-driven cycle is operated at any speed less than twenty-five miles per hour and at a distance of not less than two hundred feet when the motor-driven cycle is operated at a speed of twenty-five or more miles per hour, and at a distance of not less than three hundred feet when the motor-driven cycle is operated at a speed of thirty-five or more miles per hour.

- (2) In the event the motor-driven cycle is equipped with a multiple-beam head lamp or head lamps the upper beam shall meet the minimum requirements set forth above and shall not exceed the limitations set forth in section 46.37.220(1) and the lowermost beam shall meet the requirements applicable to a lowermost distribution of light as set forth in section 46.37.220(2)
- (3) In the event the motor-driven cycle is equipped with a single-beam lamp or lamps, said lamp or lamps shall be so aimed that when the vehicle is loaded none of the high-intensity portion of light, at a distance of twenty-five feet ahead, shall project higher than the level of the center of the lamp from which it comes.

46.37.260 Alternate road lighting equipment. Any motor vehicle may be operated under the conditions specified in section 46.37.020 when equipped with two lighted lamps upon the front thereof capable of revealing persons and objects seventy-five feet ahead in lieu of lamps required in section 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 hours.

At all times specified in section 46.37.020, at least two lighted lamps shall be displayed, one on each side at the front of every motor vehicle other than a motorcycle or motor-driven cycle, 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 four of any such lamps on the 46.37 P. 20

46.37.300 Standards for lights on snow-removal or highway maintenance and service equipment. 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.

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 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.

46.37.340 <u>Braking equipment required</u>. Every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer and pole trailer, and any combination of such vehicle operating upon a highway within this county 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 section 46.04.552, shall be equipped with service brakes complying with the performance requirements of section 46.37.351 and adequate to control the movement of and to stop and hold such vehicle under all conditions of loading, and on

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 section 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 section 46.37.351.
 - (e) Special mobile equipment as defined in section 46.04.552.
- (f) The wheel of a sidecar attached to a motorcycle or to a motor-driven cycle, or the front wheel of a motor-driven cycle need not be equipped with brakes, provided that such motorcycle or motor-driven cycle is capable of complying with the performance requirements of section 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.

 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 of 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 indicated in pounds per square inch the pressure available for braking.

Classification of vehicles	Braking force		Brake system	,
	as a percen-	Deceleration	application	
	tage of gross	in feet	and braking	÷
	vehicle or	per second	distance in	
	combination	per second	feet from an	
	weight	-	initial speed	
A Passenger vehicles with a			of 20 m.p.h	
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				; _T
weight rating of 10,000 pound	is			\ <u>\times_{\tim</u>
or less	43.5%	14	30	7201702
C-1 Single unit vehicles with a			·	လ
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 o	of			
3,000 pounds or less	43 . 5%	14	40	
C-3 Buses, regardless of the num-	-			
ber of axles, not having a			•	
manufacturer's gross weight	•			
rating	. 43.5%	14	40	
C-4 All combinations of vehicles				
in driveaway—towaway opera~			;	
tions	43.5%	14	40	
			46.37 P. 28	

approach thereof.

46.37.390 <u>Mufflers</u>, prevention of noise and smoke. (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) The engine and power mechanism of every motor vehicle shall be so equipped and adjusted as to prevent the escape of excessive fumes or smoke.
- (3) No person shall modify the exhaust system of a motorcycle 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 motorcycle not equipped as required by this subsection, or which has been amplified as prohibited by this subsection.

46.37.400 Mirrors. Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a mirror 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.

46.37.410 Windshields must be unobstructed and equipped with wipers. (1) 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.

(2) 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

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) 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.
- (4) 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 heatabsorbing 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.

46.37.440 <u>Certain vehicles to carry flares or other warning</u> <u>devices</u>. (1) No person shall operate any motor truck, passenger bus or truck tractor 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):

46.37 VEHICLE LIGHTING AND OTHER EQUIPMENT

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 wehicle 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:

46.37.460 <u>Vehicles transporting explosives</u>. 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.

46.37.470 <u>Air-conditioning equipment</u>. (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) 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 RCW 46.37.470.
- (4) No person shall operate on any highway any motor vehicle equipped with any air-conditioning equipment unless said equipment complies with the requirements of RCW 46.37.470.

46.37.480 <u>Television viewers</u>. 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.

46.37 VEHICLE LIGHTING AND OTHER EQUIPMENT

Helmet requirements when motorcycle rented.

It is unlawful for any person to rent out motorcycle unless he shall also have on hand for rent helmets of a type approved by the commission on equipment.

No motorcycle shall be rented out unless the renter thereof has in his possession a helmet of a type approved by the commission on equipment regardless from whom the helmet is obtained.

46.37.540 Odometers-Disconnecting, resetting or turning back prohibited. Except as provided by section 46.37.580, it shall be unlawful for any person to disconnect, turn back or reset the odometer of any motor vehicle with the intent to reduce the number of miles indicated on the odometer gauge.

46.37.550 Odometers—Selling motor vehicle knowing odometer turned back unlawful. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell a motor vehicle in this county if such person has knowledge that the odometer on such motor vehicle has been turned back and if such person fails to notify the buyer, prior to the time of sale, that the odometer has been turned back or that he had reason to believe that the odometer has been turned back.

replaced unlawful. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell a motor vehicle in this county is such person has knowledge that the odometer on such motor vehicle has been replaced with another odometer and if such person fails to notify the buyer, prior to the time of sale, that the odometer has been replaced or that he believes the odometer to have been replaced.

46.37.570 Odometers—Selling, advertising, using or installing device which causes other than true mileage to be registered. It shall be unlawful for any person to advertise for sale, to sell, to use, or to install on any part of a motor vehicle or on an odometer in a motor vehicle any device which causes the odometer to register any mileage other than the true mileage driven. For the purposes of this section the true mileage driven is that driven by the car as registered by the odometer within the manufacturer's designed tolerance.

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46.37 VEHICLE LIGHTING AND OTHER EQUIPMENT

46.37.600 Liability of operator and/or owner for violations. Whenever an act or omission is declared to be unlawful in chapter 46.37, if the operator of the vehicle is not the owner of such vehicle, but is so operating or moving the same with the express or implied permission of the owner, then the operator and/or owner shall both be subject to the provisions of this chapter with the primary responsibility to be that of the owner.

46.44 SIZE, WEIGHT, LOAD

Sections:

Penalty for violation. 46.44.099-1 46.44.100 Enforcement--Weighing and lightening. 46.44.110 Liability for damage to highways, bridges, etc. 46.44.120-1 Application of this chapter and responsibility

where vehicle is operated with owner's permission.

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therefor to reimburse the county 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.

46.44.030 Maximum lengths. It is unlawful for any person to operate upon the public highways of this county any vehicle having an

the county, 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 thirteen feet six inches or more; or, where such vertical clearance is less than thirteen feet six

inches, 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: At a distance of not less than three hundred

fifty feet and not more than five hundred feet, from each side of such

by the county, it shall be the duty of the owner thereof when billed

structure. If any structure over or across any public highway is not owned

overall length, with or without load, in excess of thirty-five feet, except that an auto stage shall not exceed an overall length, inclusive of front and rear bumpers, of forty feet.

It is unlawful for any person to operate on the highways of this

It is unlawful for any person to operate on the highways of this county any combination of vehicles which contains a vehicle of which the permanent structure is in excess of forty feet.

It is unlawful for any person to operate upon the public highways.

of this county any combination consisting of a nonstinger steered tractor

and semitrailer which has an overall length in excess of sixty feet without

load or in excess of sixty-five feet with load.

It is unlawful for any person to operate on the highways of this county 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.

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46.44 SIZE, WEIGHT, LOAD

of the trailer.

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 Lawful operations—Special permits. Notwith—standing the provisions of section 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 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 saddlemount position.

A combination consisting of a truck tractor, a semitrailer, and a full trailer when licensed for a total gross weight of seventy-two thousand pounds may be entitled to either an annual or temporary special permit authorizing the combination to carry not more than four thousand pounds of gross weight in excess of the maximum allowed in section 46.44.044 upon the payment of the fees set forth in RCW 46.44.095 and on such highways and subject to such terms and conditions as the state highway commission shall prescribe pursuant to the provisions of RCW 46.44.095: Provided, That any state patrol or county police officer who shall find any person operating a vehicle in violation of the conditions of a special permit issued under this section may confiscate such permit and forward it to the state highway commission which may return it to the permittee or revoke, cancel, or suspend it.

46.44 P 6

weights specified in subsection (1) of section 46.44.040, 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.

46.44.044. Wheelbase factor. Subject to the maximum axle and gross weights specified in subsection (1) of section 46.44.040, it is unlawful to operate any motor vehicle or combination of vehicles unless the same comply with both subdivisions (1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The total gross weight, including load, on any group of axles of a vehicle or combination of vehicles, where the distance between the first and last axles of any group of axles is eighteen feet or under, shall not exceed that set forth in the following table:

Wheelbase of any group of axles

of a vehicle or combination

	· F · -
of vehicles (feet)	on group of axle
3 feet 6 inches	32,000
4	32.000
5	32,000
6	32,000
7	32,000
3 8	32,610
9	33,580

Allowed load in pounds

34	62,280
35	62,860
36	63,430
37	64,000
38	
39	
40	65,500
41	
42	
43	67,000
44	67.500
45	
46	
47	69,000
· 48	
49	
50	
51	
52	
53 or over	

When inches are involved: Under six inches take lower; six inches or over take higher.

46.44.045-1 Penalties for violations. (1) Any person violating any of the provisions of section 46.44.040 through 46.44.044 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon first conviction thereof shall be fined a basic fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars; upon second conviction thereof shall be fined a basic fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars; and upon a third or subsequent conviction shall be fined a basic fine of not less than one hundred dollars.

(1) In addition to, but not in lieu of, the above basic fines, such person shall be fined two cents per pound for each pound of excess weight

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- (6) For the purpose of determining additional fines as provided by subsection (2), "excess weight" shall mean the poundage in excess of the maximum gross weight prescribed by section 46.44.040 through 46.44.044
- (7) For the purpose of computing the basic fines and additional fines to be imposed under the provisions of subsections (1) and (2) the convictions shall be on the same vehicle or combination of vehicles within a twelve months period under the same ownership.
- (8) The additional fine for excess poundage provided in subsection (2) shall be transmitted by the court to the county treasurer.

46.44.046 Excess weight. Discretion of arresting officer. In addition to the limitations of section 46.44.040 through 46.44.044, if the gross axle weight is not more than five hundred pounds in excess of the maximum gross axle weight for one axle, and if the gross weight of two axles spaced less than seven feet apart is not more than one thousand pounds in excess of the maximum gross weight for two axles is not more than fifteen hundred pounds in excess of the maximum gross weight for any group of axles according to the wheelbase spacing of the group of axles as shown in the maximum gross load table of section 46.44.044 and if the gross weight of a two-axle vehicle is not more than one thousand pounds in excess of the legal gross weight for such two-axle vehicle, and if the gross weight of a three-axle vehicle is not more than fifteen hundred pounds in excess of the maximum legal gross weight for such three-axle vehicle, and if the maximum gross weight combination of vehicles is not more than two thousand pounds in excess of the maximum legal gross weight of the combination of vehicles, the arresting officer may, within his discretion, permit the operator to proceed with his vehicle or vehicles in combination without penalty. For the purpose of determining gross weights the actual scale weight taken by the arresting officer shall be prima facie evidence of such total gross weight.

It being the intention of the County Council to recognize that occasional weight discrepancies in cargo will occur, and to provide the arresting officer with authority and discretion to determine the same;

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loads only:

46.44.080-2 County road restrictions. No truck or other vehicle shall be operated upon the county roads described in schedule 21 with a gross weight, including load upon any one axle thereof, in excess of the weight set forth in that schedule.

46.44.091-1 Issuance of overlegal and overload permits. The County Road Engineer or his designated agent, in their discretion, upon application in writing and good cause being shown therefor, shall issue a special permit in writing, authorizing the applicant to operate or move on county roads a vehicle or combination of vehicles of a size, weight of vehicle or load exceeding the maximum specified in the Washington Motor Vehicle Act.

46.44.091-2 Vehicles with state permit exempt from code requirements--Validation of state permits. All overlegal loads operating on valid state highway permits are exempt from county permit fees. Validation of state permits to authorize operation on county roads may be obtained by telephone.

46.44.094-1 Fees for overlegal vehicles or load permits. The King County Road Engineer is authorized to charge the fees noted below for the issuance of the designated permits:

> All overlegal loads, except overweight (including combinations) Single Trip---\$ 3.00 Continuous operation of overlegal vehicle or load having either overwidth, overlength or overheight features only. For 30 days-Overlegal weight, applicable to overlegal vehicle or nonreducible

Lbs. Above Legal	Trip Permit	30 Day Permit	Yearly Permit
1 to 5,999	\$.10 per mi.	\$ 10.00	\$ 30.00
6,000 to 11,999	.20 per mi.	15.00	50.00
12,000 to 17,999	.30 per mi.	20.00	70.00
18,000 to 23,999	.50 per mi.	25.00	85.00

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. 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.

Any person operating any vehicle or moving any object or conveyance upon any public highway in this county 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

CHAPTER 46.52

ACCIDENTS-REPORTS-ABANDONED VEHICLES

ACCIDENTS-REPORTS

Section	18	4

46.52.010	Duty on striking unattended car or other property.
	Duty in case of injury to or death of person or
	damage to attended vehicle.
46.52.030	Accident reports.
46.52.040	Report when operator disabled.
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46.52.080	Confidentiality of reports-Information required
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46.52.083	Availability of factual data to interested
•	parties.
46.52.085	Fee for written information.
46.52.090	Reports by repairmen, storage men and appraisers-
	Violations, penalties.
46.52.100	Record of traffic charges—Reports of convictions
	by courtsVenue in justice courtsDriving under

ABANDONED VEHICLES

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46.52.104 Registered owner transferring vehicle relieved of liability upon compliance with section.

influence of liquor or drugs, penalty.

- 46.52.106 Owner of record presumed liable for costs when vehicle abandoned—Exceptions.
- 46.52.111 Removal and storage of vehicle or hulk--Lien-Notices--Contents.
- 46.52.113 Vehicle left in garage for storage—When deemed abandoned—Notices—Disposal.

CHAPTER 46.52

ACCIDENTS-REPORTS-ABANDONED VEHICLES

ACCIDENTS-REPORTS

46.52.010 <u>Duty on striking unattended car or other property</u>. 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 county.

damage to attended vehicle. (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 subdivision (3) of this section;

(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 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 subdivision (3) of this section;

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ment of Public Safety 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.

ever 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.

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.

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 motor vehicles 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

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license number of the vehicle, a brief statement of the nature of such repair and 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 King County Department of Public Safety. When the department has 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 the Department of Public Safety. 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 or the director of the Department of Public Safety. 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 Department of Public Safety.

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.

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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.

Venue in all justice courts shall be before one of the two nearest district justice courts nearest to the point the violation allegedly occurred. In addition, such cases may be tried in the county seat at the request of the defendant.

It shall be the duty of the officer and the prosecuting 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 of licenses 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.

ABANDONED VEHICLES

46.52.102 <u>Definitions</u>. An "abandoned vehicle" for the purposes of this chapter shall mean any vehicle left within the limits of any highway or upon the property of another without the consent of the owner of such property for a period of twenty-four hours, or longer except that a vehicle shall not be considered abandoned if its owner or operator is unable to remove it from the place where it is located and so notifies law enforcement officials and requests assistance. An "abandoned automobile hulk" for the purposes of this chapter shall mean the abandoned remnant or remains of

he shall notify the registered and legal owner of the same with copies of such notice being sent to the chief of the Washington state patrol and to the department of motor vehicles. The notice to the registered and legal owner shall be sent by the tow truck operator to the last known address of said owner by certified or registered mail with a five-day return receipt requested. Such notice shall contain a description of the vehicle or hulk including its license number and/or motor number if obtainable, and shall state the amount due the tow truck operator for services in the towing and storage of the same and the time and place of public sale if the amount remains unpaid.

abandoned—Notices—Disposal. Any vehicle left in a garage for storage more than five days where the same has not been left by the registered owner under a contract of storage and has not during such period been removed by a person leaving the same shall be an abandoned vehicle and notice shall be given to the registered and legal owner and to the chief of the Washington state patrol and to the department of motor vehicles of the existence of such abandoned vehicle. Any garage keeper failing to report such fact to the chief of the Washington state patrol and the department of motor vehicles within ten days after the commencement of such storage shall forfeit any claim for the storage of such vehicle. All such vehicles considered abandoned by being left in a garage shall be disposed of by the garage keeper in accordance with the procedure prescribed in section 46.52.111 and 46.52.112.

Except for the forfeiture of claim for storage as set forth herein for failure to report vehicles left in excess of five days, nothing in this section shall be construed to impair any lien for storage accruing to a garage keeper under other law of this state.

46.52.114 Tow truck operator's lien-Unclaimed vehicle deemed abandoned. A tow truck operator bonded in accordance with RCW 46.52.108 who shall tow, transport or store any vehicle whether by contract or at the direction of any public officer, shall have a lien upon such vehicle so long as the same remains in his possession, for the charges for such towing,

CHAPTER 46.61

RULES OF THE ROAD

Sections:

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OBEDIENCE TO AND EFFECT OF TRAFFIC LAWS

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46.61.015-1	Obedience to police officers, fire department
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46.61.020	Refusal to give information to or cooperate
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- 46.61.025 Persons riding animals or driving animal-drawn vehicles.
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13		upon removal of debris.
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16		of vehicle.
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20		operated.
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24		with motor running-Penalty.
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26		permit violation by a child or ward.
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31		Wehicles shall not be driven on sidewalk.
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RULES OF THE ROAD

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 section 46.52.010 through 46.52.090 and 46.61.500 through 46.61.520 shall apply upon highways and elsewhere throughout the county.

46.61.010-1 Required obedience to traffic code--Penalty. It is unlawful and shall be a misdemeanor for any person to do any act forbidden or fail to perform any act required in this traffic code.

46.61.015-1 Obedience to police officers, fire department officials and flagmen. No person shall wilfully fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction of any duly authorized flagman or any police officer invested by law with authority to direct, control or regulate traffic.

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.

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.

TRAFFIC SIGNS, SIGNALS AND MARKINGS

46.61.050 Obedience to and required traffic-control devices.

- (1) The driver of any vehicle 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 signs are required shall be enforced against an alleged violator if at the time and place of the alleged violation an official sign 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 signs are required, such section shall be effective even though no signs 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.
- 46.61.055 <u>Traffic-control signal legend</u>. 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

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(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.

a green indication 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

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

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

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) DON'T WALK -- No pedestrian shall start to cross the roadway in the direction of 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".

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be a public nuisance and the Department of Public Works is hereby empowered to remove the same or cause it to be removed without notice.

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.

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 designated and signposted for 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

 (2) The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass another vehicle upon the right only under conditions permitting such movement in safety. In no event shall such movement be made by driving off the pavement or maintraveled portion of the roadway.

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 section 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.

46.61.125 <u>Further limitations on driving to left of center of roadway</u>. (1) No vehicle shall at any time be driven to the left side of the roadway under the following conditions:

- (a) When approaching the crest of a grade or upon a curve in the high-way 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.

46.61.130 No-passing zones. (1) The Department of Public Works is hereby authorized to determine where overtaking and passing or driving to the left of the roadway would be especially hazardous and may indicate the beginning and end of such zones by means of a solid barrier paint line

- (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 section of roadway and drivers of vehicles shall obey the directions of every such device.

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.

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 two parallel yellow barrier stripes four inches or more apart 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

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intersection.

(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 shall yield the right of way to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another highway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time such driver is moving across or within the intersection: Provided, That if such a driver is involved in a collision with a vehicle in the intersection, after driving past a yield sign without stopping, such collision shall be deemed prima facie evidence of his failure to yield right of way.

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.

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.

46.61.200 Stop intersections other than arterial may be designated. It shall be unlawful for any person operating any vehicle when entering any intersection determined, designated and bearing the sign pursuant to RCW 46.61.200, to fail and neglect to bring such vehicle to a complete stop before entering such intersection.

46.61.205 <u>Vehicle entering highway from private road or driveway</u>. 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.

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 section 46.37.190, or of a police vehicle properly and

in section 46.61.240 subsection (2).		. (3)	Subsection	(1)	above	shall	not	apply	under	the	conditions	stated
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- (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.
- 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.
- 46.61.245 <u>Drivers to exercise care</u>. 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.
- 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

46.61.290 Required position and method of turning at intersections. The driver of a vehicle intending to turn at an intersection 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 at any intersection shall approach the intersection in the extreme left-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in the direction of travel of such vehicle and after entering the intersection, the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection in a lane lawfully being entered. Whenever practicable the left turn shall be made in that portion of the intersection to the left of the center of the intersection.
 - (3) Two-way left turn lanes
- (a) The Department of Public Works 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 revisor 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

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 section 46.61.310 subsection (2), shall be used to indicate an intention to turn, change lanes, or start from a parked position and shall not be flashed on one side only on a parked or disabled vehicle, or flashed as a courtesy or "do pass" signal to operators of other vehicles approaching from the rear.
- 46.61.310 <u>Signals by hand and arm or signal lamps</u>. (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.

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.

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

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) No stop need be made at any such crossing where a police officer or a traffic-control signal directs traffic to proceed.

46.61.355 Moving heavy equipment at railroad grade crossings.

- (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) 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.
- (3) 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.

46.61.355-1 Railroad trains not to block streets. It shall be unlawful for the directing officer or the pperator of any railroad train to direct the operation of or to operate the same in such a manner as to prevent the use of any street for purposes of travel for a period of time longer than five minutes, except that this provision shall not apply to trains or cars in motion other than those engaged in switching.

46.61.360 Stop signs and yield signs. (1) Preferential right of way at an intersection may be indicated by stop signs or yield signs as authorized in section 47.36.110-2.

(2) Except when directed to proceed by a police officer or traffic-control

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(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 section 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 section 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 aprt of or adjacent to such highway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.

46.61.385 School patrol----Authority. 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.

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

roads, and it is hereby declared that the speed limit shall be as herein set forth on those streets or parts of street herein designated at the times herein specified.

- (1) No person shall operate a motor vehicle upon any county road within a residence district as defined in section 46.04.470 in excess of (25) miles per hour.
- (2) No person shall operate a motor vehicle upon any county road in King County within a business district as defined in section 46.04.080 in excess of (25) miles per hour.
- (3) No person shall operate a motor vehicle upon the county roads designated in schedule 1, in excess of (25) miles per hour, when signs are erected giving notice thereof.
- (4) No person shall operate a motor vehicle upon the county roads designated in schedule 2, in excess of (30) miles per hour, when signs are erected giving notice thereof.
- (5) No person shall operate a motor vehicle upon the county roads designated in schedule 3, in excess of (35) miles per hour, when signs are erected giving notice thereof.
- (6) No person shall operate a motor vehicle upon the county roads designated in schedule 4, in excess of (40) miles per hour, when signs are erected giving notice thereof.
- (7) No person shall operate a motor vehicle upon the county roads designated in schedule 5, in excess of (45) miles per hour, when signs are erected giving notice thereof.
- (8) No person shall operate a motor vehicle in the county parks designated in schedule 6, in excess of the limit prescribed therein, when signs are erected giving notice thereof.
- 46.61.425 Minimum speed regulation. (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

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when such bridge, structure, tunnel or underpass is sign posted as provided in RCW 46.61.450.

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.

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 county at a greater rate of speed than ten miles per hour.

46.61.460 Special speed limitation on motor-driven cycle. No person shall operate any motor-driven cycle at any time mentioned in section 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.

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.

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

46.61.506 Persons under influence of intoxicating liquor-Presumptions-Evidence-Chemical tests-Information concerning tests. (1) It is unlawful for any person who is under the influence of or affected by the use of intoxicating liquor or of any narcotic drug to drive or be in actual

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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 of inability to obtain an additional test by a person shall not prelude 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.

46.61.510 Persons under the influence of drugs. It is unlawful and punishable as provided in section 46.61.515 for any person who is an habitual user of or under the influence of any narcotic drug or who is under the influence of any other drug to a degree which renders him incapable of safely driving a vehicle to drive a vehicle within this county. 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.

46.61.515 Driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs-Penalties.

(1) Every person who is convicted of a violation of (a) driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or (b) driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of a narcotic drug, or under the influence of any other drug to a degree which renders the driver incapable of safely driving a motor vehicle shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than five days nor more than one year, and by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

On a second or subsequent conviction of either offense within a five year period he shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than one year and by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and neither the jail sentence nor the fine shall be suspended. If such person at the time of a second or subsequent

shall be prima facie evidence of reckless driving and shall subject such person, firm, or corporation to the penalties in such cases provided.

STOPPING, STANDING AND PARKING

46.61.560 Stopping, standing or parking outside of business or residence districts. (1) Upon any highway outside of incorporated cities and towns of this county no person shall stop, park or leave standing any vehicle, whether attended or unattended, upon the main-traveled part of the highway.

- (2) This section shall not apply to the driver of any vehicle which is disabled while on the main-traveled portion of a highway in such manner and to such extent that it is impossible to avoid stopping and temporarily leaving such disabled vehicle in such position.
- 46.61.565 Officers authorized to remove illegally stopped vehicle. (1) Whenever any police officer finds a vehicle standing upon a highway in violation of any of the provisions of section 46.61.560, such officer is hereby authorized to move such vehicle, or require the driver or other person in charge of the vehicle to move the same, to a position off the maintraveled part of such highway.
- (2) Whenever any police officer finds a vehicle unattended upon any bridge or causeway or in any tunnel where such vehicle constitutes an obstruction to traffic, such officer is hereby authorized to provide for the removal of such vehicle to the nearest garage or other place of safety.
- 46.61.565-1 Additional restrictions—Authority to impound vehicles. (1) Members of the King County Department of Public Safety are hereby authorized to remove an unattended vehicle from a street or highway to the nearest garage or other place of safety or to a garage designated or maintained by the department or otherwise maintained by the county under the circumstances hereafter enumerated.
- (2) Whenever an officer removes a vehicle from a street as authorized in this section, the Department of Public Safety shall report the abandoned vehicle to the Chief of the Washington State Patrol, and if the officer knows

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;

- (v1) 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; or
 - (ix) 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; 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 merchandise 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.
- (3) No person shall move a vehicle not lawfully under his control into any such prohibited area or away from a curb such a distance as is unlawful.

46.61.570-6 Parking prohibited during certain hours on certain streets. When signs are erected in each block giving notice thereof, no person shall park a vehicle between the hours specified in schedule 14 of any day except Sundays and public holidays within the district or upon any of the streets described in said schedule.

46.61.570-7 Stopping, standing or parking prohibited during certain hours on certain streets. When signs are erected in each block giving notice thereof, no person shall stop, stand or park a vehicle between the hours specified in schedule 15 on any day except as provided in said schedule within the district or upon any of the streets described in said schedule.

46.61.570-8 Parking time limited on certain streets. When signs are erected in each block giving notice thereof, no person shall park a vehicle for a period of time longer than specified in schedule 16 upon any of the streets or parts of streets specified in said schedule.

46.61.570-9 Angle parking. No person shall angle park a motor vehicle upon any roadway except as provided in schedule 18 when signs are erected authorizing such parking.

46.61.570-10 Parking signs required. Whenever any parking time limit signs are required, it shall be the duty of the Department of Public Works to erect appropriate signs giving notice thereof.

46.61.570-11 <u>Continuous parking prohibited</u>. It shall be unlawful to park, stop or leave unattended any vehicle upon any street, roadway or highway for a continuous period longer than 24 hours, and such vehicle shall be impounded.

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 edge of the roadway.

(2) Except when otherwise provided in this section, 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,

 46.61.575-3 Presumption in reference to illegal parking.

In any prosecution charging a violation of any law or regulation governing the standing or parking of a vehicle, proof that the particular vehicle described in the complaint was parked in violation of any such law or regulation, together with proof that the defendant named in the complaint was at the time of such parking a registered owner of such vehicle, shall constitute prima facia evidence that the registered owner of such vehicle was the person who parked or placed such vehicle at the point where, and for the time during which, such violation occurred.

The foregoing stated presumption shall apply only when the procedure prescribed in sections 46.61.575-1 and 46.61.575-2 has been followed.

STOPPING FOR LOADING OR UNLOADING ONLY

46.61.575-4 Standing in passenger curb loading zone. No person shall stop, stand, or park a vehicle for any purpose or period of time other than for the expeditious loading or unloading of passengers at any place designated as a passenger curb loading zone in schedule 17, when appropriate signs are duly erected, during the hours when the regulations applicable to such curb loading zone are effective, and then only for a period not to exceed three minutes.

shall stop, stand, or park a vehicle for any purpose or length of time other than for the expeditious loading and delivery or pickup and loading of material in any place described as a freight curb loading zone in schedule 18, when signs so indicating are duly erected, during hours when the provisions applicable to such zone are in effect. In no case shall the stop for loading or unloading of materials exceed 30 minutes.

nated in schedule 17, except in case of an emergency.

(3) The operator of a bus shall enter a bus stop, bus stand, or passenger loading on a public street in such a manner that the bus when stopped to load or unload passengers or baggage shall be in a position approximately parallel to the curb so as not to impede unduly the movement of other vehicular traffic.

46.61.575-7 Stopping, standing and parking of taxicabs

regulated. The operator of a taxicab shall not stand or park such vehicle upon any street at any place other than in a taxicab stand designated in schedule 20.

This provision shall not prevent the operator of a taxicab from temporarily stopping in accordance with other stopping or parking regulations at any place for the purpose of and while actually engaged in the expeditious loading or unloading of passengers.

persons—Display of decal—Prohibited areas. Any person who has lost both of his 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, shall be allowed to park his vehicle 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 person shall not be permitted the foregoing privilege unless he obtains and displays a distinguishing decal as provided in RCW 46.16.380.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES

46.61.600 <u>Unattended motor vehicle</u>. 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.

46.61.605 <u>Limitations on backing</u>. (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.

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 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.

46.61.620-1 Boarding or alighting from vehicles. No person shall board or alight from a vehicle while such vehicle is in motion.

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.

46.61.625-1 <u>Unlawful riding</u>. No person shall ride on any vehicle upon any portion thereof not designated or intended for the use of passengers. This provision shall not apply to any employee engaged in the necessary discharge of a duty, or to persons riding within truck bodies intended for merchandise.

46.61.630 <u>Coasting prohibited</u>. (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.

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 drive into or park such vehicle within the block where fire apparatus has stopped in answer to a fire alarm.

46.61.640 <u>Crossing fire hose</u>. 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.

purpose of securing traction, or water or other substance may be sprinkled on a roadway in the cleaning or maintaining Of such roadway by the Department of Public Works. 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.

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.

46.61.665 Embracing another while driving. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle upon the highways of this county when such person has in his or her embrace another person which prevents the free and unhampered operation of such vehicle. Any person so doing shall be deemed guilty of reckless driving.

46.61.670 <u>Driving with wheels off roadway</u>. 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 for the purpose of stopping off such roadway, or having stopped thereat, for proceeding back onto the pavement, gravel or crushed rock surface thereof.

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.

46.61.680 <u>Lowering passenger motor vehicle below legal clear-ance—Penalty</u>. It is unlawful to operate any passenger motor vehicle which

display upon the outside of each vehicle of a pendant or other identifying insignia or by other conspicuous identification, including the use of head-lights.

46.61.710-4 When permits required for parades and processions.

With the exception of funeral processions and parades of the armed forces of the United States or the military forces of this State, no processions or parades shall be conducted on county streets without a permit, and the per-

Sheriff, and in accordance with such other regulations.

composed of a procession of vehicles shall be identified as such by the

46.61.710-3 Funeral processions to be identified. A funeral

46.61.710-5 <u>Vehicles shall not be driven on a sidewalk</u>. The operator of a vehicle shall not drive within any sidewalk area except at a permanent or temporary driveway.

sons or groups to whom such permits are issued shall only occupy, march, or

proceed along any street in accordance with a permit issued by the King County

OPERATION OF BICYCLES AND PLAY VEHICLES

46.61.750 Effect of regulations—Penalty. (1) It is a misdemeanor for any person to do any act forbidden or fail to perform any act required in section 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.

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 section 46.61.750 through 46.61.780 and except as to those provisions of this chapter which by their nature can have no application.

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

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(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.

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CHAPTER 46.64

ENFORCEMENT

46.64.005-1 Authority of police and fire department officials.

- (1) It shall be the duty of the police officers of the King County
 Department of Public Safety or such officers as are assigned by the SheriffDirector of the department to enforce this traffic-code.
- (2) Officers of the Department of Public Safety hereby authorized to direct all traffic by voice, hand, or signal in conformance with traffic laws, provided that, in the event of a fire or other emergency or to expedite traffic or to safeguard pedestrians, officers may direct traffic as conditions may require notwithstanding the provisions of the traffic laws.
- (3) Officers of fire departments, when at the scene of a fire, may direct or assist the police officers directing traffic thereat or in the immediate vicinity.

46.64.010 <u>Traffic citations-Record of-Cancellation prohibited-Penalty-Citation audit</u>. The King County Department of Public Safety 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 Sheriff-Director 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 the traffic ordinance 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

46.64 ENFORCEMENT

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. Upon the arrested person's failing or refusing to sign such written promise, he may be taken into custody of such arresting officer and so remain or be placed in confinement: Provided, That an officer shall not serve or issue any traffic citation or notice for any offense or violation except when said offense or violation is committed in his presence.

Any person wilfully violating his written and signed promise to appear in court, as provided in this title, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor regardless of the disposition of the charge upon which he was originally arrested: Provided, That a written promise to appear in court may be complied with by an appearance by counsel.

partment. 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 motor vehicles. 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.

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 committed in their presence, 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.

CHAPTER 46.98

CONSTRUCTION

Sec	ti	ons	

2	46.98.010	Continuation of existing law.
3	 46.98.020	Provisions to be construed in pari materia.
4	46.98.030	Title, chapter, section headings not part of law
5	46.98.040	Invalidity of part of title not to affect
6		remainder.
7	46.98.050-1	Repeals and saving.
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Sections:

CHAPTER 47.36

TRAFFIC-CONTROL DEVICES

47.36.050-1 Authority to install traffic-control device	47.36.050-1	-l Authority	r to install	traffic-control	devices.
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- 47.36.050-2 When traffic devices required for enforcement purposes.
- 47,36.050-3 Official traffic-control devices-Presumption of legality.
- 47.36.050-4 Department of Public Works to designate crosswalk-Establish safety zones.
- 47.36.050-5 Arterial highways designated.
- 47.36.060-1 Authority to place turning markers.
- 47.36.060-2 Lane markers at intersections.
- 47.36.060-3 Traffic lanes.
- 47.36.060-4 Play streets.
- 47.36.100-1 One-way streets and alleys.
- 47.36.100-2 Authority to sign one-way streets and alleys.
- 47.36.100-3 Violation unlawful.
- 47.36.110-1 Authority to erect stop signs.
- 47.36.110-2 Authority to erect yield signs.
- 47.36.150-1 Interference with official traffic-control devices or railroad signs or signals.
- 47.36.180-1 Display of unauthorized signs, signals or markings.
- Signs or flagmen at thoroughfare work sites. 47.36.200
- Drivers of vehicles engaged in work must obey 47.36.220 signs or flagmen.

(2) To establish safety zones of such kind and character and at such places as he may deem necessary for the protection of pedestrians.

47.36.050-5 Arterial highways designated. Those streets and parts of streets described in schedule 12 are hereby declared to be arterial highways.

47.36.060-1 Authority to place turning markers. The Department of Public Works is authorized to place proper prohibitionary signs at all intersections where right, left, or U-turns are prohibited as provided by county ordinance. If the making of such turns is prohibited only between certain hours of any day, and permitted at other hours, the same shall be plainly indicated on the signs, or they may be removed when such turns are permitted.

47.36.060-2 <u>Lane marking at intersections</u>. The Department of Public Works is authorized to place markers, buttons or signs within or adjacent to intersections indicating the course to be traveled by vehicles turning at such intersections in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance and RCW 47.36.060.

47.36.060-3 <u>Traffic lanes</u>. (1) The Department of Public Works is hereby authorized to mark traffic lanes upon the roadway of any street or highway where a regular alignment of traffic is necessary.

47.36.060-4 Play streets. Whenever authorized signs are erected indicating any street or part thereof as a play street, no person shall drive a vehicle upon any such street or portion thereof except operators of vehicles having business or whose residences are within such closed area, and then any said operator shall exercise the greatest care in driving upon any such street or portion thereof.

47.36.100-1 One-way streets and alleys. Vehicular traffic shall move only in the indicated direction upon those streets and parts of streets and those alleys described in schedule 9, when signs indicating the direction of traffic are erected as provided herein.

47.36.100-2 Authority to sign one-way streets and alleys. The Department of Public Works shall place and maintain signs designating one-way streets and alleys as provided herein. Signs indicating the direction of

shall include right and left turn collisions as well as right-angle collisions.

47.36.110-2 Authority to erect yield signs. Except on such streets that form a part of the route of a primary or secondary State Highway subject to the jurisdiction of the State Highway Commission to install, operate and maintain traffic-control devices, the Department of Public Works shall place and maintain yield signs where the following conditions exist:

- (1) Yield signs shall be erected on each and every street designated in schedule 11.
- (2) Yield signs shall be erected when the county engineer determines that any of the following conditions exist:
- a. Yield signs shall be erected at the intersection of a less important road, to-wit, a road with a lower speed limit, lower capacity by design, or carrying a lesser number of vehicles, with a main road where a stop sign is not required as provided in section 47.36.110-1 but where the safe approach speed on the less important road exceeds 10 MPH and where the sight distance does not exceed 50 feet at 10MPH, 75 feet at 15 MPH, 100 feet at 20 MPH, 175 feet at 35 MPH, 200 feet at 40 MPH, 225 feet at 45 MPH, or 250 feet at 50 MPH.
- b. Yield signs shall be erected on the entrance ramp to a limited access highway where an acceleration lane consisting of a minimum merging length of 400 feet is not provided.
- c. Yield signs shall be erected on roads intersecting a divided highway, where a stop sign is present at the entrance to the first roadway and further control is necessary due to highway geometrics at the entrance to the second roadway and where a medium width between the two roadways exceeds 30 feet.
- d. Yield signs shall be erected where there is a separate or channelized right turn lane without an acceleration lane consisting of a minimum merging length of 400 feet.
- 47.36.150-1 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

CHAPTER 47.52

LIMITED ACCESS FACILITIES

Sections:

"Limited access facility" defined. 47.52.010

47.52.120 Violations specified--Penalty.

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47.52 LIMITED ACCESS FACILITIES

gency vehicles, law enforcement vehicles, or to vehicles stopped for emergency causes or equipment failures; (6) to travel to or from such facility at any point other than a point designated by the establishing authority as an approach to said facility or to use an approach to such facility for any use in excess of that specified by the establishing authority. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon arrest and conviction therefor shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than five days nor more than ninety days, or by both fine and imprisonment. Nothing contained herein shall prevent the highway authority from proceeding to enforce the prohibitions or limitations of access to such facilities by injunction or as otherwise provided by law.