

SHOALWATER BAY INDIAN TRIBE CODE OF LAWS



Title 46 TRAFFIC

UPDATED BAIL SCHEDULE FEBRUARY 5, 2026
TRIBAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION: 02-05-26-04

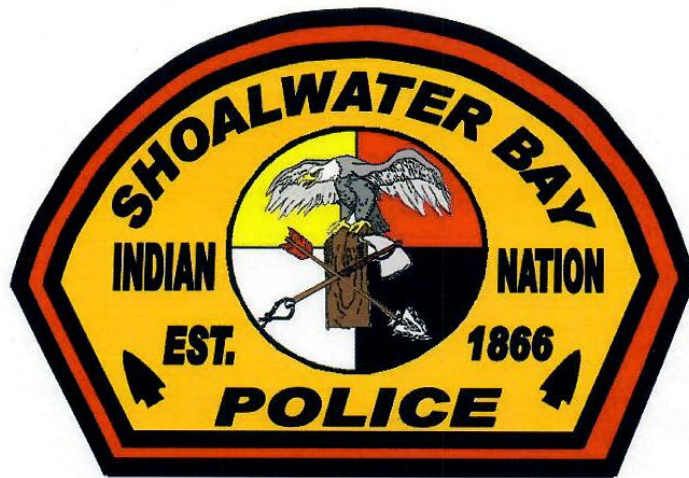
UPDATED JUNE 21, 2022
TRIBAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION: 06-21-22-31
Updated October 25, 2019
TRIBAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION: 10-25-19-63
Updated Bail Schedule June 14, 2019
TRIBAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION: 06-14-19-26

Contents

Bail Schedule	3
46.01 TRAFFIC INFRACTION HEARING PROCEDURE.....	12
46.04 DEFINITIONS	12
46.09 OFF ROAD AND NON-HIGHWAY VEHICLES.....	18
46.12 CERTIFICATES OF OWNERSHIP AND REGISTRATION	19
46.16 VEHICLE LICENSES.....	21
46.20 DRIVER’S LICENSES-IDENTICARDS	23
46.29 FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY	255
46.30 MANDATORY LIABILITY INSURANCE.....	27
46.37 VEHICLE LIGHTING AND OTHER EQUIPMENT.....	277
46.44 SIZE, WEIGHT, LOAD	40
46.52 ACCIDENTS-REPORTS-ABANDONED VEHICLES.....	40
46.55 TOWING AND IMPOUNDMENT	41
46.61 RULES OF THE ROAD.....	49
46.63.....	68
46.70.....	69
47.....	69
66.....	69
46.04 CONSTRUCTION ZONE.....	70
Tribal Council Resolutions.....	71, 72, 73

Officer

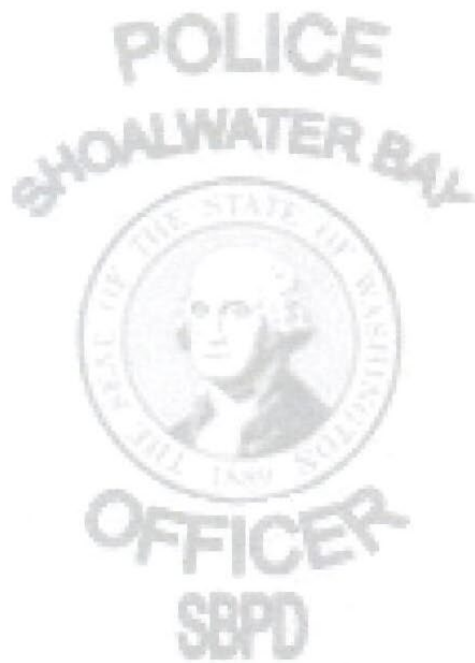
Shoalwater Bay Police Dept.



OFFICER
SBPD

FEB 05 2026

Bail Schedule



OFFROAD VEHICLES

46.09.120 Off Road Vehicles driven on roadway \$146.00 CIT

CERTIFICATES OF OWNERSHIP/ REGIST

46.12.101 Fail to transfer title within 15 days \$500.00 CIT

VEHICLE LICENSES

46.16.010 Exp. vehicle license less than 2 months \$136.00 CIT
46.16.010 Exp. vehicle license More than 2 months \$228.00 CIT
46.16.011 Allowing unauthorized driver \$500.00 CIT
46.16.065 No valid trailer license displayed \$136.00 CIT
46.16.240 Improper use/switch/alterd plate \$228.00 CIT
46.16.240 Attach. of plates obscured/illegible \$228.00 CIT
46.16.260 Fail to sign/carry/display veh registration \$136.00 CIT

DRIVER'S LICENSES AND ID CARDS

46.20.005 No valid operator's license w/o id \$500.00 CIT
46.20.015 No valid operator's license with id \$550.00 CIT
46.20.017 No driver's license on person \$136.00 CIT
46.20.055 Violation of instruction permit \$136.00 CIT
46.20.342 Driving while license suspended/revoked \$1,000.00 CIT
46.20.343 Driving while license suspended/rev. \$1,000.00 CIT
*DWLS/ after 1st Offense Mand CRIT
46.20.420 Wash. Lic suspended/using license other \$1,000.00 CIT

MANDATORY LIABILITY INSURANCE

46.30.020 Operating vehicle w/o insurance \$550.00 CIT

VEHICLE LIGHTING AND OTHER EQUIP.

46.37.020 Operating w/o headlights when required	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.030 Equip. violation/lamps improper mounted	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.040 Head lamps on motor vehicle	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.050 Defective tail/license plate lights	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.070 Stop lamps/turn signals required	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.100 Improper color of reflectors/lamps	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.120 Reflector/lamps not clearly visible	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.140 Fail to light or flag extended load	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.150 Stopped/parked vehicle light violation	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.180 Improper use of spot/aux lights	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.190 Illegal use of emergency equipment	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.200 Defective turn signal/stop lamps	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.210 Violation lighting equipment requirement	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.215 Fail to display hazard/warning lamps	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.220 Defective multiple beam headlights	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.230 Fail to dim lights	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.240 Improperly aimed single beam lamp	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.280 Unlawful use of flashing red light	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.360 Defective brakes	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.380 Defective horn/theft alarm	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.390 Defective exhaust system	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.400 No mirrors	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.410 Defective Windshield	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.420 Illegal use of studded tires	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.425 Defective tires	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.430 Glazed/tinted windows	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.490 Failure to secure load	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.500 No splash aprons/fenders on vehicle	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.513 Missing or improper bumpers	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.522 No lights on motorcycle	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.523 defective/improper motorcycle headlamp	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.524 def/improper motor driven cycle hl	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.525 Defective tail/stop lights/ reflectors	\$136.00	CIT
46.37.530 Oper. Motorcycle w/o mirror/eye protec/ Helmet	\$136.00	CIT

SIZE, WEIGHT, LOAD

46.44.090 Fail to obtain permit \$187.00 CIT

ACCIDENT/ REPORTS/ABANDONED VEH

46.52.010 Hit & run unattended veh/ prop \$355.00 CIT
46.52.020 Hit & run attended vehicle \$1,000.00 CIT

TOWING AND IMPOUNDMENT

46.55.105 Abandoned vehicle non-redemption \$550.00 CIT
46.55.110 Fail to notify registered owner \$355.00 CIT
46.55.230 Abandon junk vehicle \$1,000.00 CIT

RULES OF THE ROAD

46.61.015 Fail to obey flagman/officer Mand. CRIT
46.61.020 Ref. to give info to or coop. with officer Mand. CRIT
46.61.021 Failure to obey police officer \$500.00 CIT
46.61.022 Failure to obey officer Mand. CRIT
46.61.024 Attempt to elude pursuing police vehicle Mand. CRIT
46.61.050 Fail to obey traffic control devices \$136.00 CIT
46.61.080 Interference with traffic control device \$136.00 CIT
46.61.100 Fail to drive on right side of road \$136.00 CIT
46.61.105 Passing veh. Proceeding in opposite dir \$136.00 CIT
46.61.110 Improper passing on left side \$136.00 CIT
46.61.115 Improper passing on right side \$136.00 CIT
46.61.120 Improper passing on left \$136.00 CIT
46.61.125 Improper passing on turn/curve \$136.00 CIT
46.61.130 Pass in a no passing zone \$136.00 CIT
46.61.140 Improper lane usage \$136.00 CIT
46.61.145 Following too closely \$136.00 CIT
46.61.180 Fail to yield the right of way \$136.00 CIT
46.61.185 Fail to yield right of way left \$136.00 CIT
46.61.190 Fail to stop/yield at intersection \$136.00 CIT
46.61.200 Fail to stop at stop sign \$136.00 CIT
46.61.202 Obstructing traffic at intersection \$136.00 CIT

46.61.205 Fail to yield right of way from driveway	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.210 Fail stop yield to emergency vehicle	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.220 Fail to yield to transit bus	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.230 Pedestrian fail to comply with control	\$68.00	CIT
46.61.235 Fail to yield to pedestrian in crosswalks	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.240 Pedestrian crossing not at crosswalk	\$68.00	CIT
46.61.245 Fail to exercise due care for pedestrian	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.250 Walking on roadway where prohibited	\$68.00	CIT
46.61.255 Pedestrians soliciting rides/business	\$68.00	CIT
46.61.260 Driving through safety zone prohibited	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.261 Fail to yield to pedestrian on sidewalk	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.264 Ped. Fail to yield to emergency vehicles	\$68.00	CIT

TURNING/STARTING/STOPPING & SIGNALING

46.61.290 Prohibited/improper turn	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.295 Prohibited U turn	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.300 Unsafe starting from parked position	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.305 FLD signal stop/turns-unsafe lane change	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.310 Fail to signal	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.315 Improper hand signal	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.365 FLD to yield from driveway or alley	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.371 Passing Stopped school bus	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.371 School buss stop-fail to id driver	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.400.1 Speed to fast for conditions	\$136.00	CIT

46.61.400 Speed Over Posted Limit

SPEED LIMIT OVER 40 MPH / SPEED LIMIT UNDER 40 MPH

1-5 MPH	\$105.00	1-5 MPH	\$125.00
6-10 MPH	\$125.00	6-10 MPH	\$136.00
11-15 MPH	\$156.00	11-15 MPH	\$166.00
16-20 MPH	\$187.00	16-20 MPH	\$207.00
21-25 MPH	\$218.00	21-25 MPH	\$259.00
26-30 MPH	\$259.00	26-30 MPH	\$310.00
31-35 MPH	\$361.00	31-35 MPH	\$361.00
36-40 MPH	\$361.00	OVER 35 MPH	\$361.00
OVER 40 MPH.....	\$361.00		

46.61.425 Impeding traffic	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.445 Due care required	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.465 Reckless driving/excessive speed	\$1,000.00	CIT
46.61.500 Reckless driving	\$1,000.00	CIT
46.61.502 Driving under the influence	Mand	CIT
46.61.503 Minor oper. Veh./ alcohol consumption	Mand	CIT
46.61.504 Phy. Control of veh. Under infl.	Mand	CIT
46.61.519 Open alcohol container	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.5249 Negligent driving – 1 st degree	\$500.00	CIT
46.61.525 Negligent driving – 2 nd degree	\$550.00	CIT
46.61.560 Illegal parking on roadway	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.570 Parking where prohibited by sign	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.590 Leaving unattended vehicle on Hwy	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.605 Unsafe backing	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.606 Driving on sidewalk prohibited	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.608 Oper. motorcycle on rdway/laned traffic	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.610 Improper riding on motorcycle	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.611 Over height handgrips on motorcycle	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.612 Operation of motorcycle w/both feet	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.614 Ride on motorcycles /clinging to veh.	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.615 Operating with obstructed vision	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.620 Opening and closing vehicle doors	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.625 Carrying passengers in towed vehicle	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.635 Following fire appar. Too close prohib	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.640 Driving over fire hose	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.645 Throwing/depositing debris on roadway	\$228.00	CIT
46.61.655 Spilling of load materials	\$228.00	CIT
46.61.655.3 FLD maintain 6" of freeboard	\$228.00	CIT
46.61.655.4 FLD to clean vehicle rails	\$228.00	CIT
46.61.660 Carrying passengers outside vehicle	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.665 Embracing another while driving	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.670 Driving with wheels off road	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.675 Unlawful operation of motor vehicle	\$136.00	CIT
46.61.685 Child unatt. In veh./motor running	\$500.00	CIT
46.61.686 Leav. Children unatt. In standing veh	\$500.00	CIT

46.61.688 Fail to wear safety belt	\$136.00 CIT
46.61.688.3 Safety belt improperly fastened	\$136.00 CIT
46.61.688.4 Allow under 16 ride without seatbelt	\$136.00 CIT
46.61.700 Parent/guardian permit viol. By child	\$136.00 CIT

DISPOSITION OF TRAFFIC INFRACTIONS

46.63.030 Notice of traffic infraction-issuance- \$136.00 CIT
Abandoned vehicles

CELL PHONES

46.61.667 Using a Wireless Communications device while driving	\$136.00 CIT
46.61.668 Sending, reading, or writing a text message while driving	\$136.00 CIT



Ft-CM	KG-LB
4'10"-147cm	55-121
4'11"-149cm	57.5-126
5'-152cm	60-132
5'1"-154cm	62.5-137
5'2"-157cm	65-143
5'3"-160cm	67.5-148
5'4"-162cm	70-154
5'5"-165cm	72.5-159
5'6"-167cm	75-165
5'7"-170cm	77.5-170
5'8"-172cm	80-176
5'9"-175cm	82.5-181
5'10"-177cm	85-187
5'11"-180cm	87.5-192
6'-182cm	90-198
6'1"-185cm	92.5-203
6'2"-187cm	95-209
6'3"-190cm	97.5-214

TITLE 46 TRAFFIC

SHOALWATER BAY TRIBAL CODE OF LAWS

46.01 TRAFFIC INFRACTION HEARING PROCEDURE

1. All traffic infraction hearings will be conducted in accordance with **Title 1 Court Procedures** and **Title 16 Civil Infractions**, except when they may conflict at any time with the procedures outlined in this Code which are specifically detailed for traffic infractions.
2. A notice of traffic infraction represents a determination that an infraction has been committed. The determination will be final unless contested as provided in this chapter.
3. A traffic infraction is a noncriminal offense for which imprisonment may not be imposed as a sanction; that the penalty for a traffic infraction may include financial sanctions against the person, or a recommendation to the jurisdiction issuing a driver's license for suspension, revocation, or denial. The penalty for a traffic infraction related to standing, stopping, or parking may include a recommendation to the issuing jurisdiction for nonrenewal of the vehicle registration.
4. At any hearing to contest the determination of an infraction, the Tribe has the burden of proving, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the infraction was committed; and the cited person may subpoena witnesses including the officer who issued the notice of infraction.
5. At any hearing requested for the purpose of explaining mitigating circumstances surrounding the commission of the infraction the person will be deemed to have committed the infraction and may not subpoena witnesses.
6. A person must respond to the notice as provided in this code within fifteen days or any provided penalties may be imposed by default.
7. Failure to appear at a hearing requested for the purpose of contesting the determination or for the purpose of explaining mitigating circumstances will result in the maximum fine being imposed, and a recommendation may be forwarded to the issuing jurisdiction for the suspension of a person's driver's license or driving privilege, or in the case of a standing, stopping, or parking violation, a recommendation that the jurisdiction refuse to renew the vehicle registration, until any penalties imposed pursuant to this code have been satisfied.

46.04 DEFINITIONS

SBTC 46.04.015. Alcohol concentration.

"Alcohol concentration" means (1) grams of alcohol per two hundred ten liters of a person's breath, or (2) grams of alcohol per one hundred milliliters of a person's blood.

SBTC 46.04.016. Tetrahydrocannabinol, abbreviated THC concentration.

"THC concentration" means a measurable quantity up to 5.00 nanograms of delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) per milliliter of a person's whole blood in their system.

SBTC 46.04.030. Arterial highway.

"Arterial highway" means every public highway, or portion thereof, designated as such by proper authority.

SBTC 46.04.040. Authorized emergency vehicle.

"Authorized emergency vehicle" means any vehicle of any fire department, police department, sheriff's office, coroner, prosecuting attorney, Washington state patrol, ambulance service, public or private, which need not

be classified, registered or authorized by the state patrol, or any other vehicle authorized in writing by the Shoalwater Bay Police Dept..

SBTC 46.04.050. Auto stage.

"Auto stage" means any motor vehicle used for the purpose of carrying passengers together with incidental baggage and freight or either, on a regular schedule of time and rates: PROVIDED, That no motor vehicle shall be considered to be an auto stage where substantially the entire route traveled by such vehicle is within the corporate limits of any city or town or the corporate limits of any adjoining cities or towns.

SBTC 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.

SBTC 46.04.071. Bicycle.

"Bicycle" means every device propelled solely by human power upon which a person or persons may ride, having two tandem wheels either of which is sixteen inches or more in diameter, or three wheels, any one of which is more than twenty inches in diameter.

SBTC-46.04.080. Business district.

"Business district" means the territory contiguous to and including a highway when within any six hundred feet along such highway there are buildings in use for business or industrial purposes, including but not limited to hotels, banks, or office buildings, railroad stations, and public buildings which occupy at least three hundred feet of frontage on one side or three hundred feet collectively on both sides of the highway.

SBTC 46.04.085. Camper.

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

SBTC 46.04.090. Cancel.

"Cancel," in all its forms, means invalidation indefinitely.

SBTC 46.04.100. Center line.

"Center line" means the line, marked or unmarked, parallel to and equidistant from the sides of a two-way traffic roadway of a highway except where otherwise indicated by painted lines or markers.

SBTC 46.04.110. Center of intersection.

"Center of intersection" means the point of intersection of the center lines of the roadway of intersecting public highways.

SBTC 46.04.120. City street.

"City street" means every public highway, or part thereof located within the limits of cities and towns, except alleys.

SBTC 46.04.130. Combination of vehicles.

"Combination of vehicles" means every combination of motor vehicle and motor vehicle, motor vehicle and trailer or motor vehicle and semitrailer.

SBTC 46.04.140. Commercial vehicle.

"Commercial vehicle" means any vehicle the principal use of which is the transportation of commodities, merchandise, produce, freight, animals, or passengers for hire.

SBTC 46.04.150. County road.

"County road" means every public highway or part thereof, outside the limits of cities and towns and which has not been designated as a state highway.

SBTC 46.04.160. Crosswalk.

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

SBTC 46.04.168. Driving privilege withheld.

"Driving privilege withheld" means that the department has revoked, suspended, or denied a person's Washington state driver's license, permit to drive, driving privilege, or nonresident driving privilege.

SBTC 46.04.169. Electric-assisted bicycle.

"Electric-assisted bicycle" means a bicycle with two or three wheels, a saddle, fully operative pedals for human propulsion, and an electric motor. The electric-assisted bicycle's electric motor must have a power output of no more than one thousand watts, be incapable of propelling the device at a speed of more than twenty miles per hour on level ground, and be incapable of further increasing the speed of the device when human power alone is used to propel the device beyond twenty miles per hour.

SBTC 46.04.197. Highway.

Highway means the entire width between the boundary lines of every way publicly maintained when any part thereof is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel.

SBTC 46.04.200. Hours of darkness.

"Hours of darkness" means the hours from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, and any other time when persons or objects may not be clearly discernible at a distance of five hundred feet.

SBTC 46.04.220. Intersection area.

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

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

(3) The junction of an alley with a street or highway shall not constitute an intersection.

SBTC 46.04.240. Intersection control area.

"Intersection control area" means intersection area, together with such modification of the adjacent roadway area as results from the arc of curb corners and together with any marked or unmarked crosswalks adjacent to the intersection.

SBTC 46.04.260. Laned highway.

"Laned highway" means a highway the roadway of which is divided into clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic.

SBTC 46.04.270. Legal owner.

"Legal owner" means a person having a security interest in a vehicle perfected in accordance with chapter 46.12 RCW or the registered owner of a vehicle unencumbered by a security interest or the lessor of a vehicle unencumbered by a security interest.

SBTC 46.04.290. Marked crosswalk.

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

SBTC 46.04.304. Moped.

"Moped" means a motorized device designed to travel with not more than three sixteen-inch or larger diameter wheels in contact with the ground, having fully operative pedals for propulsion by human power, and an electric or a liquid fuel motor with a cylinder displacement not exceeding fifty cubic centimeters which produces no more than two gross brake horsepower (developed by a prime mover, as measured by a brake applied to the driving shaft) that is capable of propelling the device at not more than thirty miles per hour on level ground.

The Shoalwater Bay Police may approve of and define as a "moped" a vehicle which fails to meet these specific criteria, but which is essentially similar in performance and application to motorized devices which do meet these specific criteria.

SBTC 46.04.305. Motor homes.

"Motor homes" means motor vehicles originally designed, reconstructed, or permanently altered to provide facilities for human habitation, which include lodging and cooking or sewage disposal, and is enclosed within a solid body shell with the vehicle, but excludes a camper or like unit constructed separately and affixed to a motor vehicle.

SBTC 46.04.320. Motor vehicle.

"Motor vehicle" shall mean every vehicle which is self-propelled and every vehicle which is propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires, but not operated upon rails.

SBTC 46.04.330. Motorcycle.

"Motorcycle" means a motor vehicle designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground, on which the driver rides astride the motor unit or power train and is designed to be steered with a handle bar, but excluding a farm tractor and a moped.

The Shoalwater Bay Police may approve of and define as a "motorcycle" a motor vehicle that fails to meet these specific criteria, but that is essentially similar in performance and application to motor vehicles that do meet these specific criteria.

SBTC 46.04.332. Motor-driven cycle.

"Motor-driven cycle" means every motorcycle, including every motor scooter, with a motor which produces not to exceed five brake horsepower (developed by a prime mover, as measured by a brake applied to the driving shaft). A motor-driven cycle does not include a moped.

SBTC 46.04.340. Muffler.

"Muffler" means a device consisting of a series of chambers, or other mechanical designs for the purpose of receiving exhaust gas from an internal combustion engine and effective in reducing noise resulting therefrom.

SBTC 46.04.370. Operator or driver.

"Operator or driver" means every person who drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle.

SBTC 46.04.380. Owner.

"Owner" means a person who has a lawful right of possession of a vehicle by reason of obtaining it by purchase, exchange, gift, lease, inheritance or legal action whether or not the vehicle is subject to a security interest and means registered owner where the reference to owner may be construed as either to registered or legal owner.

SBTC 46.04.381. Park or parking.

"Park or parking" means the standing of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, otherwise than temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading property or passengers.

SBTC 46.04.382. Passenger car.

"Passenger car" means every motor vehicle except motorcycles and motor-driven cycles, designed for carrying ten passengers or less and used for the transportation of persons.

SBTC 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.

SBTC 46.04.400. Pedestrian.

"Pedestrian" means any person who is afoot or who is using a wheelchair or a means of conveyance propelled by human power other than a bicycle.

SBTC 46.04.405. Person.

"Person" includes every natural person, firm, co-partnership, corporation, association, or organization.

SBTC 46.04.410. Pneumatic tires.

"Pneumatic tires" includes every tire of rubber or other resilient material designed to be inflated with compressed air to support the load thereon.

SBTC 46.04.420. Private road or driveway.

"Private road or driveway" includes every way or place in private ownership and used for travel of vehicles by the owner or those having express or implied permission from the owner, but not by other persons.

SBTC 46.04.455. Reasonable grounds.

"Reasonable grounds," when used in the context of a law enforcement officer's decision to make an arrest, means probable cause.

SBTC 46.04.460. Registered owner.

"Registered owner" means the person whose lawful right of possession of a vehicle has most recently been recorded with the department.

SBTC 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.

SBTC 46.04.500. Roadway.

"Roadway" means that portion of a highway improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, exclusive of the sidewalk or shoulder even though such sidewalk or shoulder is used by persons riding bicycles. In the event a highway includes two or more separated roadways, the term "roadway" shall refer to any such roadway separately but shall not refer to all such roadways collectively.

SBTC 46.04.510. Safety zone.

"Safety zone" means the area or space officially set apart within a roadway for the exclusive use of pedestrians and which is protected or is marked or indicated by painted marks, signs, buttons, standards, or otherwise, so as to be plainly discernible.

SBTC 46.04.511. Construction Zone.

"Construction Zone" means a roadway where construction, repair, or maintenance work is being conducted by Tribal employees, private contractors, or Washington State employees on or adjacent to any Tribal or public roadway and/or a roadway which includes areas where Tribal employees, public employees or private contractors are not present but where a driving condition exists that would make it unsafe to drive at higher

speeds, such as, when there are designated redirecting or realigning lanes on or adjacent to any Tribal or public roadway pursuant to ongoing construction.

SBTC 46.04.521. School bus.

School bus means every motor vehicle used regularly to transport children to and from school or in connection with school activities, which is subject to the requirements set forth in the most recent edition of "Specifications for School Buses" published by the state superintendent of public instruction, but does not include buses operated by common carriers in urban transportation of school children or private carrier buses operated as school buses in the transportation of children to and from private schools or school activities.

SBTC 46.04.530. Semitrailer.

"Semitrailer" includes every vehicle without motive power designed to be drawn by a vehicle, motor vehicle, or truck tractor and so constructed that an appreciable part of its weight and that of its load rests upon and is carried by such other vehicle, motor vehicle, or truck tractor.

SBTC 46.04.540. Sidewalk.

"Sidewalk" means that property between the curb lines or the lateral lines of a roadway and the adjacent property, set aside and intended for the use of pedestrians or such portion of private property parallel and in proximity to a public highway and dedicated to use by pedestrians.

SBTC 46.04.555. Stand or standing.

"Stand or standing" means the halting of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, otherwise than temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in receiving or discharging passengers.

SBTC 46.04.560. State highway.

"State highway" includes every highway or part thereof, which has been designated as a state highway or branch thereof, by legislative enactment.

SBTC 46.04.565. Stop.

"Stop" when required means complete cessation from movement.

SBTC 46.04.566. Stop or stopping.

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

SBTC 46.04.580. Suspend.

"Suspend," in all its forms and unless a different period is specified, means invalidation for any period less than one calendar year and thereafter until reinstatement.

SBTC 46.04.582. Tandem axle.

"Tandem axle" means any two or more consecutive axles whose centers are less than seven feet apart.

SBTC 46.04.590. Traffic.

"Traffic" includes pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles, street cars, and other conveyances either singly or together, while using any public highways for purposes of travel.

SBTC 46.04.600. Traffic control signal.

"Traffic control signal" means any traffic device, whether manually, electrically, or mechanically operated, by which traffic alternately is directed to stop or proceed or otherwise controlled.

SBTC 46.04.611. Traffic-control devices.

Official traffic-control devices means all signs, signals, markings and devices not inconsistent with Title 46 SBTC placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction, for the purpose of regulating, warning or guiding traffic.

SBTC 46.04.620. Trailer.

"Trailer" includes every vehicle without motive power designed for being drawn by or used in conjunction with a motor vehicle constructed so that no appreciable part of its weight rests upon or is carried by such motor vehicle, but does not include a municipal transit vehicle, or any portion thereof.

SBTC 46.04.653. Truck.

"Truck" means every motor vehicle designed, used, or maintained primarily for the transportation of property.

SBTC 46.04.670. Vehicle.

"Vehicle" includes every device capable of being moved upon a public highway and in, upon, or by which any persons or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a public highway, including bicycles. The term does not include devices other than bicycles moved by human or animal power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks. Mopeds shall not be considered vehicles or motor vehicles for the purposes of chapter 46.70 SBTC. Bicycles shall not be considered vehicles for the purposes of chapter 46.12, 46.16, or 46.70 SBTC.

SBTC 46.04.672. Vehicle or pedestrian right of way.

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

SBTC 46.04.710. Wheelchair conveyance.

"Wheelchair conveyance" means any vehicle specially manufactured or designed for the transportation of a physically or medically impaired wheelchair-bound person. The vehicle may be a separate vehicle used in lieu of a wheelchair or a separate vehicle used for transporting the impaired person while occupying a wheelchair. The vehicle shall be equipped with a propulsion device capable of propelling the vehicle within a speed range established by the state patrol. The state patrol may approve and define as a wheelchair conveyance, a vehicle that fails to meet these specific criteria but is essentially similar in performance and application to vehicles that do meet these specific criteria.

46.09 OFF ROAD AND NON-HIGHWAY VEHICLES

SBTC 46.09.120. Operating violations.

(1) It is a traffic infraction for any person to operate any non-highway vehicle:

- (a) In such a manner as to endanger the property of another;
- (b) On public roadways within the boundaries of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation, (c) Without a lighted headlight and taillight between the hours of dusk and dawn, or when otherwise required for the safety of others regardless of ownership;
- (d) Without an adequate braking device or when otherwise required for the safety of others regardless of ownership;
- (e) Without a spark arrester approved by the department of natural resources;
- (f) Without an adequate, and operating, muffling device which effectively limits vehicle noise to no more than eighty-six decibels on the "A" scale at fifty feet as measured by the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) test procedure J 331a, except that a maximum noise level of one hundred and five decibels on the "A" scale at a distance of twenty inches from the exhaust outlet shall be an acceptable substitute in lieu of the Society of Automotive Engineers test procedure J 331a when measured;
- (i) At a forty-five degree angle at a distance of twenty inches from the exhaust outlet;

- (ii) With the vehicle stationary and the engine running at a steady speed equal to one-half of the manufacturer's maximum allowable ("red line") engine speed or where the manufacturer's maximum allowable engine speed is not known the test speed in revolutions per minute calculated as sixty percent of the speed at which maximum horsepower is developed; and
- (iii) With the microphone placed ten inches from the side of the vehicle, one-half way between the lowest part of the vehicle body and the ground plane, and in the same lateral plane as the rearmost exhaust outlet where the outlet of the exhaust pipe is under the vehicle;
- (g) On lands within the boundaries of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation or in such a manner so as to unreasonably expose the underlying soil, or to create an erosion condition, or to injure, damage, or destroy trees, growing crops, or other vegetation;
- (h) On any road or trail which is restricted to pedestrian or animal travel; and
- (1) It is a class C offense for any person to operate any non-highway vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or Marijuana, or a controlled substance.

46.12 CERTIFICATES OF OWNERSHIP AND REGISTRATION

SBTC 46.12.101. Transfer of ownership - Requirements - Penalty, exceptions.

A transfer of ownership in a motor vehicle is perfected by compliance with the requirements of this section.

(1) If an owner transfers his or her interest in a vehicle, other than by the creation, deletion, or change of a security interest, the owner shall, at the time of the delivery of the vehicle, execute an assignment to the transferee and provide an odometer disclosure statement under SBTC 46.12.124 on the certificate of ownership or as the department otherwise prescribes, and cause the certificate and assignment to be transmitted to the transferee. The owner shall notify the department or its agents or subagents, in writing, on the appropriate form, of the date of the sale or transfer, the name and address of the owner and of the transferee, the transferee's driver's license number if available, and such description of the vehicle, including the vehicle identification number, the license plate number, or both, as may be required in the appropriate form provided or approved for that purpose by the department. The report of sale will be deemed properly filed if all information required in this section is provided on the form and includes a department-authorized notation that the document was received by the department, its agents, or subagents on or before the fifth day after the sale of the vehicle, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and state and federal holidays. Agents and subagents shall immediately electronically transmit the seller's report of sale to the department. Reports of sale processed and recorded by the department's agents or subagents may be subject to fees as specified in SBTC 46.01.140 (4)(a) or (5)(b).

(2) The requirements of subsection (1) of this section to provide an odometer disclosure statement apply to the transfer of vehicles held for lease when transferred to a lessee and then to the lessor at the end of the leasehold and to vehicles held in a fleet when transferred to a purchaser.

(3) Except as provided in SBTC 46.70.122 the transferee shall within fifteen days after delivery to the transferee of the vehicle, execute the application for a new certificate of ownership in the same space provided therefor on the certificate or as the department prescribes, and cause the certificates and application to be transmitted to the department.

(4) Upon request of the owner or transferee, a secured party in possession of the certificate of ownership shall, unless the transfer was a breach of its security agreement, either deliver the certificate to the transferee for transmission to the department or, when the secured party receives the owner's assignment from the transferee, it shall transmit the transferee's application for a new certificate, the existing certificate, and the required fee to the department. Compliance with this section does not affect the rights of the secured party.

(5) If a security interest is reserved or created at the time of the transfer, the certificate of ownership shall be retained by or delivered to the person who becomes the secured party, and the parties shall comply with the provisions of SBTC 46.12.170. (6) If the purchaser or transferee fails or neglects to make application to transfer the certificate of ownership and license registration within fifteen days after the date of delivery of the vehicle, he or she shall on making application for transfer be assessed a twenty-five dollar penalty on the sixteenth day and two dollars additional for each day thereafter, but not to exceed one hundred dollars. The director may by rule establish conditions under which the penalty will not be assessed when an application for

transfer is delayed for reasons beyond the control of the purchaser. Conditions for not assessing the penalty may be established for but not limited to delays caused by:

- (a) The department requesting additional supporting documents;
- (b) Extended hospitalization or illness of the purchaser;
- (c) Failure of a legal owner to release his or her interest;
- (d) Failure, negligence, or nonperformance of the department, auditor, or subagent.

Failure or neglect to make application to transfer the certificate of ownership and license registration within forty-five days after the date of delivery of the vehicle is a misdemeanor.

(7) Upon receipt of an application for reissue or replacement of a certificate of ownership and transfer of license registration, accompanied by the endorsed certificate of ownership or other documentary evidence as is deemed necessary, the department shall, if the application is in order and if all provisions relating to the certificate of ownership and license registration have been complied with, issue new certificates of title and license registration as in the case of an original issue and shall transmit the fees together with an itemized detailed report to the state treasurer, to be deposited in the motor vehicle fund.

(8) Once each quarter the department shall report to the department of revenue a list of those vehicles for which a seller's report has been received but no transfer of title has taken place.

SBTC 46.12.124. Odometer disclosure statement.

(1) The department shall require an odometer disclosure statement to accompany every application for a certificate of ownership, unless specifically exempted. If the certificate of ownership was issued after April 30, 1990, a secure odometer statement is required, unless specifically exempted. The statements shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- (a) The miles shown on the odometer at the time of transfer of ownership;
- (b) The date of transfer of ownership;
- (c) One of the following statements:
 - (i) The mileage reflected is actual to the best of transferor's knowledge;
 - (ii) The odometer reading exceeds the mechanical limits of the odometer to the best of the transferor's knowledge; or
 - (iii) The odometer reading is not the actual mileage;

If the odometer reading is under one hundred thousand miles, the only options that can be certified are "actual to the best of the transferor's knowledge" or "not the actual mileage." If the odometer reading is one hundred thousand miles or more, the options "actual to the best of the transferor's knowledge" or "not the actual mileage" cannot be used unless the odometer has six digit capability;

(d) A complete description of the vehicle, including the:

- (i) Model year;
- (ii) Make;
- (iii) Series and body type (model);
- (iv) Vehicle identification number;
- (v) License plate number and state (optional);

(e) The name, address, and signature of the transferor, in accordance with the following conditions:

- (i) Only one registered owner is required to complete the odometer disclosure statement;
- (ii) When the registered owner is a business, both the business name and a company representative's name must be shown on the odometer disclosure statement;
- (f) The name and address of the transferee and the transferee's signature to acknowledge the transferor's information. If the transferee represents a company, both the company name and the agent's name must be shown on the odometer disclosure statement; (g) A statement that the notice is required by the federal Truth in Mileage Act of 1986; and
- (h) A statement that failure to complete the odometer disclosure statement or providing false information may result in fines or imprisonment or both.

(2) The transferee shall return a signed copy of the odometer disclosure statement to the transferor at the time of transfer of ownership.

(3) The following vehicles are not subject to the odometer disclosure requirement at the time of ownership transfer:

- (a) A vehicle having a declared gross vehicle weight of more than sixteen thousand pounds;
- (b) A vehicle that is not self-propelled;
- (c) A vehicle that is ten years old or older;
- (d) A vehicle sold directly by a manufacturer to a federal agency in conformity with contract specifications; or
- (e) A new vehicle before its first retail sale.

SBTC 46.12.170. Procedure when security interest is granted on vehicle.

If, after a certificate of ownership is issued, a security interest is granted on the vehicle described therein, the registered owner or secured party shall, within ten days thereafter, present an application to the department, to which shall be attached the certificate of ownership last issued covering the vehicle, or such other documentation as may be required by the department, which application shall be upon a form approved by the department and shall be accompanied by a fee of one dollar and twenty-five cents in addition to all other fees. The department, if satisfied that there should be a reissue of the certificate, shall note such change upon the vehicle records and issue to the secured party a new certificate of ownership.

Whenever there is no outstanding secured obligation and no commitment to make advances and incur obligations or otherwise give value, the secured party must assign the certificate of ownership to the debtor or the debtor's assignee or transferee, and transmit the certificate to the department with an accompanying fee of one dollar and twenty-five cents in addition to all other fees. The department shall then issue a new certificate of ownership and transmit it to the owner. If the affected secured party fails to either assign the certificate of ownership to the debtor or the debtor's assignee or transferee or transmit the certificate of ownership to the department within ten days after proper demand, that secured party shall be liable to the debtor or the debtor's assignee or transferee for one hundred dollars, and in addition for any loss caused to the debtor or the debtor's assignee or transferee by such failure.

46.16 VEHICLE LICENSES

SBTC 46.16.010. Licenses and plates required - Penalties - Exceptions.

(1) It is unlawful for a person to operate any vehicle over and along a public highway of this reservation without first having obtained and having in full force and effect a current and proper vehicle license and display vehicle license number plates therefor as by this chapter provided. Failure to make initial registration before operation on the highways of this reservation is a civil traffic infraction. Failure to renew an expired registration before operation on the highways of this reservation is a civil traffic infraction.

(3) These provisions shall not apply to the following vehicles:

- (a) Electric-assisted bicycles;
- (b) Farm vehicles if operated within a radius of fifteen miles of the farm where principally used or garaged, farm tractors and farm implements including trailers designed as cook or bunk houses used exclusively for animal herding temporarily operating or drawn upon the public highways, and trailers used exclusively to transport farm implements from one farm to another during the daylight hours or at night when such equipment has lights that comply with the law;
- (c) Spray or fertilizer applicator rigs designed and used exclusively for spraying or fertilization in the conduct of agricultural operations and not primarily for the purpose of transportation, and nurse rigs or equipment auxiliary to the use of and designed or modified for the fueling, repairing, or loading of spray and fertilizer applicator rigs and not used, designed, or modified primarily for the purpose of transportation;
- (d) Fork lifts operated during daylight hours on public highways adjacent to and within five hundred feet of the warehouses which they serve;
- (e) "Special highway construction equipment" defined as follows: Any vehicle which is designed and used primarily for grading of highways, paving of highways, earth moving, and other construction work on highways and which is not designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property on a public highway and which is only incidentally operated or moved over the highway. It includes, but is not limited to, road construction and maintenance machinery so designed and used such as portable air compressors, air drills, asphalt spreaders, bituminous mixers, bucket loaders, track laying tractors, ditchers, leveling graders, finishing machines, motor graders, paving mixers, road rollers, scarifiers, earth moving scrapers and carryalls, lighting

plants, welders, pumps, power shovels and draglines, self-propelled and tractor-drawn earth moving equipment and machinery, including dump trucks and tractor-dump trailer combinations which either (i) are in excess of the legal width, or (ii) which, because of their length, height, or unladen weight, may not be moved on a public highway without the permit specified in SBTC 46.44.090 and which are not operated laden except within the boundaries of the project limits as defined by the contract, and other similar types of construction equipment, or (iii) which are driven or moved upon a public highway only for the purpose of crossing such highway from one property to another, provided such movement does not exceed five hundred feet and the vehicle is equipped with wheels or pads which will not damage the roadway surface.

Exclusions:

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

Dump trucks originally designed to comply with the legal size and weight provisions of this code notwithstanding any subsequent modification which would require a permit, as specified in SBTC 46.44.090, to operate such vehicles on a public highway, including trailers, truck-mounted transit mixers, cranes and shovels, or other vehicles designed for the transportation of persons or property to which machinery has been attached.

(4) The following vehicles, whether operated solo or in combination, are exempt from license registration and displaying license plates as required by this chapter:

(a) A converter gear used to convert a semi-trailer into a trailer or a two-axle truck or tractor into a three or more axle truck or tractor or used in any other manner to increase the number of axles of a vehicle. Converter gear includes an auxiliary axle, booster axle, dolly, and jeep axle.

(b) A tow dolly that is used for towing a motor vehicle behind another motor vehicle. The front or rear wheels of the towed vehicle are secured to and rest on the tow dolly that is attached to the towing vehicle by a tow bar.

SBTC 46.16.011. Allowing unauthorized person to drive - Penalty.

It is unlawful for any person in whose name a vehicle is registered knowingly to permit another person to drive the vehicle when the other person is not authorized to do so under the laws of this reservation.

SBTC 46.16.240. Attachment of plates to vehicles - Violations enumerated.

The vehicle license number plates shall be attached conspicuously at the front and rear of each vehicle for which the same are issued and in such a manner that they can be plainly seen and read at all times:

PROVIDED, That if only one license number plate is legally issued for any vehicle such plate shall be conspicuously attached to the rear of such vehicle. Each vehicle license number plate shall be placed or hung in a horizontal position at a distance of not less than one foot nor more than four feet from the ground and shall be kept clean so as to be plainly seen and read at all times: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That in cases where the body construction of the vehicle is such that compliance with this section is impossible, permission to deviate therefrom may be granted by the Shoalwater Bay Police Department. It shall be unlawful to display upon the front or rear of any vehicle, vehicle license number plate or plates other than those furnished by the director for such vehicle or to display upon any vehicle any vehicle license number plate or plates which have been in any manner changed, altered, disfigured or have become illegible. License plate frames may be used on vehicle license number plates only if the frames do not obscure license tabs or identifying letters or numbers on the plates and the plates can be plainly seen and read at all times. It is unlawful to use any holders, frames, or any materials that in any manner change, alter, or make the vehicle license number plates 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.

SBTC 46.16.260. License registration certificate - Signature required - Carried in vehicle - Penalty - Inspection - Exception.

A certificate of license registration to be valid must have endorsed thereon the signature of the registered owner (if a firm or corporation, the signature of one of its officers or other duly authorized agent) and must be carried in the vehicle for which it is issued, at all times in the manner prescribed by the department. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or have in his possession a vehicle without carrying thereon such certificate of license registration. 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. This section does not apply to a vehicle for which annual renewal of its license plates is not required.

46.20 DRIVER'S LICENSES-IDENTICARDS

SBTC 46.20.005. Driving without a license

It is a civil traffic infraction for a person to drive any motor vehicle upon a highway in this reservation without a valid driver's license issued to Washington residents under this chapter. This section does not apply if at the time of the stop the person is not in violation of SBTC 46.20.342(1) or *46.20.420 and has in his or her possession an expired driver's license or other valid identifying documentation. A violation of this section is a lesser included offense within the offenses described in SBTC 46.20.342(1) or *46.20.420.

SBTC 46.20.015. Driving without a license –

(a) Drives any motor vehicle upon a highway on this reservation without a valid driver's license issued to Washington residents under this chapter in his or her possession;

(b) Provides the citing officer with an expired driver's license or other valid identifying documentation at the time of the stop; and

(2) A person who violates this section is subject to a penalty. If the person appears in person before the court or submits by mail written proof that he or she obtained a valid license after being cited, the court shall reduce the penalty to fifty dollars.

SBTC 46.20.017. Immediate possession and displayed on demand.

Every licensee shall have his driver's license in his immediate possession at all times when operating a motor vehicle and shall display the same upon demand to any police officer or to any other person when and if required by law to do so. The offense described in this section is a nonmoving offense.

SBTC 46.20.055. Instruction permit.

(1) Effect of instruction permit. A person holding a driver's instruction permit may drive a motor vehicle, other than a motorcycle, upon the public highways if:

(a) The person has immediate possession of the permit; and

(b) An approved instructor, or a licensed driver with at least five years of driving experience, occupies the seat beside the driver.

SBTC 46.20.308. Implied consent - Test refusal - Procedures.

(1) Any person who operates a motor vehicle within this reservation is deemed to have given consent, subject to the provisions of SBTC 46.61.506, to a test or tests of his or her breath or blood for the purpose of determining the alcohol or marijuana concentration or presence of any drug in his or her breath or 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 or any drug or was in violation of SBTC 46.61.503.

(2) The test or tests of breath 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 within this reservation while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or the person to have been driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while having alcohol or marijuana a concentration in violation of SBTC 46.61.503 in his or her system and being under the age of twenty-one. However, in those instances where the person is incapable due to physical injury, physical incapacity, or other physical limitation, of providing a breath sample or where the person is being treated in a hospital, clinic, doctor's office, emergency medical vehicle, ambulance, or other similar facility in which a breath testing instrument is not present or where the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person is under the influence of a drug, a blood test shall be administered by a qualified person as provided in SBTC 46.61.506(4). The officer shall inform the person of his or her right to refuse the breath or blood test, and of his or her right to have

additional tests administered by any qualified person of his or her choosing as provided in SBTC 46.61.506. The officer shall warn the driver that:

(a) His or her refusal to take the test may be used in a criminal trial.

(3) Except as provided in this section, the test administered shall be of the breath only. If an individual is unconscious or is under arrest for the crime of vehicular homicide as provided in SBTC 46.61.520 or vehicular assault as provided in SBTC 46.61.522, or if an individual is under arrest for the crime of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs as provided in SBTC 46.61.502, which arrest results from an accident in which there has been serious bodily injury to another person, a breath or blood test may be administered without the consent of the individual so arrested.

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

(5) If, following his or her arrest and receipt of warnings under subsection (2) of this section, the person arrested refuses upon the request of a law enforcement officer to submit to a test or tests of his or her breath or blood, no test shall be given except as authorized under subsection (3) or (4) of this section.

(6) If, after arrest and after the other applicable conditions and requirements of this section have been satisfied, a test or tests of the person's blood or breath is administered and the test results indicate that the alcohol concentration of the person's breath or blood is 0.08 or more or the THC concentration of the person's blood is 5.00 or more if the person is age twenty-one or over, or is in violation of SBTC 46.61.502, 46.61.503, or 46.61.504, if the person is under the age of twenty-one, or the person refuses to submit to a test, the arresting officer or other law enforcement officer at whose direction any test has been given, or the department, where applicable, if the arrest results in a test of the person's blood, shall:

(a) Serve notice in writing on the person on behalf of the department of his or her right to a hearing, specifying the steps he or she must take to obtain a hearing as provided by subsection (8) of this section;

(b) Immediately notify the department of the arrest and transmit to the department within seventy-two hours, except as delayed as the result of a blood test, a sworn report or report under a declaration authorized by SBTC 9A.72.085 that states:

(i) That the officer had reasonable grounds to believe the arrested person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, or both, or was under the age of twenty-one years and had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while having an alcohol or marijuana concentration in violation of SBTC 46.61.503;

(ii) That after receipt of the warnings required by subsection (2) of this section the person refused to submit to a test of his or her blood or breath, or a test was administered and the results indicated that the alcohol concentration of the person's breath or blood was 0.08, or more, or the THC concentration of the person's blood is 5.00 or more if the person is age twenty-one or over, or was in violation of SBTC 46.61.502, 46.61.503, or 46.61.504 if the person is under the age of twenty-one; and

(iii) Any other information that the director may require by rule.

(7) A person receiving notification under subsection (6)(b) of this section may, within thirty days after the notice has been given, request in writing a formal hearing before the department. The person shall pay a fee of one hundred dollars as part of the request. If the request is mailed, it must be postmarked within thirty days after receipt of the notification. Upon timely receipt of such a request for a formal hearing, including receipt of the required one hundred dollar fee, the department shall afford the person an opportunity for a hearing. The department may waive the required one hundred dollar fee if the person is an indigent. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the hearing is subject to and shall be scheduled. The hearing shall be conducted in the reservation of the arrest, except that all or part of the hearing may, at the discretion of the department, be conducted by telephone or other electronic means. The hearing shall be held within sixty days following the arrest or following the date notice has been given in the event notice is given by the department following a blood test, unless otherwise agreed to by the department and the person, in which case the action by the department shall be stayed, if the person is otherwise eligible for licensing. For the purposes of this section, the scope of the hearing shall cover the issues of whether a law enforcement officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this reservation while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or had been driving or was in actual

physical control of a motor vehicle within this reservation while having alcohol or marijuana in his or her system in a concentration in violation of SBTC 46.61.503 and was under the age of twenty-one, whether the person was placed under arrest, (a) if a test or tests were administered, whether the applicable requirements of this section were satisfied before the administration of the test or tests, whether the person submitted to the test or tests, or whether a test was administered without express consent as permitted under this section, and whether the test or tests indicated that the alcohol concentration of the person's breath or blood was 0.08, or more, or the THC concentration of the person's blood is 5.00 or more if the person was age twenty-one or over at the time of the arrest, or was in violation of SBTC 46.61.502, 46.61.503, or 46.61.504 if the person was under the age of twenty-one at the time of the arrest. The sworn report or report under a declaration authorized by SBTC 9A.72.085 submitted by a law enforcement officer is prima facie evidence that the officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this reservation while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, or both, or the person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this reservation while having alcohol or marijuana in his or her system in a concentration in violation of SBTC 46.61.503 and was under the age of twenty-one and that the officer complied with the requirements of this section. A hearing officer shall conduct the hearing, may issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, and shall administer oaths to witnesses. The sworn report or report under a declaration authorized by SBTC 9A.72.085 of the law enforcement officer and any other evidence accompanying the report shall be admissible without further evidentiary foundation and the certifications authorized by the criminal rules for courts of limited jurisdiction shall be admissible without further evidentiary foundation. The person may be represented by counsel, may question witnesses, may present evidence, and may testify.

SBTC 46.20.342. Driving while license invalidated - Penalties - Extension of invalidation

(1) It is unlawful for any person to drive a motor vehicle in this reservation while that person is in a suspended or revoked status or when his or her privilege to drive is suspended or revoked in this or any other state. Any person who has a valid Washington driver's license is not guilty of a violation of this section.

(a) This is a civil traffic infraction.

SBTC 46.20.343. Driving while license invalidated - Penalties - Extension of invalidation

(1) It is unlawful for any person to drive a motor vehicle in this reservation while that person is in a suspended or revoked status or when his or her privilege to drive is suspended or revoked in this or any other state. Any person who has a valid Washington driver's license is not guilty of a violation of this section.

(a) Upon the first violation a fine shall be imposed.

(b) Upon the subsequent violation it shall be a class C offense.

SBTC 46.20.420. Operation of motor vehicle under other license or permit prohibited while license is suspended or revoked - Penalty.

Any resident or nonresident whose driver's license or right or privilege to operate a motor vehicle in this state has been suspended or revoked as provided in this title shall not operate a motor vehicle in this state under a license, permit, or registration certificate issued by any other jurisdiction or otherwise during such suspension or after such revocation until a new license is obtained when and as permitted under this chapter. A person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a civil infraction.

46.29 FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

SBTC 46.29.080. Exceptions as to requirement of security.

The requirements as to security and suspension in this chapter shall not apply:

(1) To the driver or owner if the owner had in effect at the time of the accident an automobile liability policy or bond with respect to the vehicle involved in the accident, except that a driver shall not be exempt under this subsection if at the time of the accident the vehicle was being operated without the owner's permission, express or implied;

- (2) To the driver, if not the owner of the vehicle involved in the accident, if there was in effect at the time of the accident an automobile liability policy or bond with respect to his driving of vehicles not owned by him;
- (3) To the driver, if not the owner of the vehicle involved in the accident, if there was in effect at the time of the accident an automobile liability policy or bond as to which there is a bona fide dispute concerning coverage of such driver as evidenced by the pendency of litigation seeking a declaration of said driver's coverage under such policy or bond;
- (4) To the driver, whether or not the owner, if there is a bona fide claim on the part of the driver that there was in effect at the time of the accident, an automobile liability policy or bond insuring or covering such driver;
- (5) To any person qualifying as a self-insurer under or to any person operating a vehicle for such self-insurer;
- (6) To the driver or the owner of a vehicle involved in an accident wherein no injury or damage was caused to the person or property of anyone other than such driver or owner;
- (7) To the driver or owner of a vehicle which at the time of the accident was parked, unless such vehicle was parked at a place where parking was at the time of the accident prohibited under any applicable law or ordinance;
- (8) To the owner of a vehicle if at the time of the accident the vehicle was being operated without his permission, express or implied, or was parked by a person who had been operating such vehicle without such permission, except if the vehicle was operated by his minor child or spouse;
- (9) To the owner of a vehicle involved in an accident if at the time of the accident such vehicle was owned by or leased to the United States, this state or any political subdivision of this state or a municipality thereof, or to the driver of such vehicle if operating such vehicle with permission; or
- (10) To the driver or the owner of a vehicle in the event at the time of the accident the vehicle was being operated by or under the direction of a police officer who, in the performance of his duties, shall have assumed custody of such vehicle.

SBTC 46.29.090. Requirements as to policy or bond.

- (1) No policy or bond is effective under SBTC 46.29.080 unless issued by an insurance company or surety company authorized to do business in this state, except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, nor unless such policy or bond is subject, if the accident has resulted in bodily injury or death, to a limit, exclusive of interest and costs, of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars because of bodily injury to or death of one person in any one accident and, subject to said limit for one person, to a limit of not less than fifty thousand dollars because of bodily injury to or death of two or more persons in any one accident, and if the accident has resulted in injury to, or destruction of, property to a limit of not less than ten thousand dollars because of injury to or destruction of property of others in any one accident.
- (2) No policy or bond is effective under SBTC 46.29.080 with respect to any vehicle which was not registered in this state or was a vehicle which was registered elsewhere than in this state at the effective date of the policy or bond or the most recent renewal thereof, unless the insurance company or surety company issuing such policy or bond is authorized to do business in this state, or if said company is not authorized to do business in this state, unless it executes a power of attorney authorizing the director of licensing to accept service on its behalf of notice or process in any action upon such policy or bond arising out of such accident.
- (3) The department may rely upon the accuracy of the information in a required report of an accident as to the existence of insurance or a bond unless and until the department has reason to believe that the information is erroneous.

SBTC 46.29.610. Surrender of license - Penalty.

- (1) Any person whose license shall have been suspended under any provision of this chapter, or whose policy of insurance or bond, when required under this chapter, shall have been canceled or terminated, shall immediately return the license to the department.
- (2) Any person willfully failing to return a license as required in subsection (1) of this section is guilty of a class C offense.

46.30 MANDATORY LIABILITY INSURANCE

SBTC 46.30.020. Liability insurance or other financial responsibility required - Violations - Exceptions.

(1) (a) No person may operate a motor vehicle on this reservation unless the person is insured under a motor vehicle liability policy with liability limits of at least the amounts provided in SBTC 46.29.090, is self-insured, is covered by a certificate of deposit or is covered by a liability bond of at least the amounts provided in SBTC 46.29.090. Written proof of financial responsibility for motor vehicle operation must be provided on the request of a law enforcement officer.

(b) A person who drives a motor vehicle that is required to be registered in another state that requires drivers and owners of vehicles in that state to maintain insurance or financial responsibility shall, when requested by a law enforcement officer, provide evidence of financial responsibility or insurance as is required by the laws of the state in which the vehicle is registered.

(c) When asked to do so by a law enforcement officer, failure to display an insurance identification card as specified under SBTC 46.30.030 creates a presumption that the person does not have motor vehicle insurance.

(d) Failure to provide proof of motor vehicle insurance is a traffic infraction and is subject to penalties as set by the Tribal Council under SBTC 46.63.110 or community service.

(2) If a person cited for a violation of subsection (1) of this section appears in person before the court and provides written evidence that at the time the person was cited, he or she was in compliance with the financial responsibility requirements of subsection (1) of this section, the citation shall be dismissed. In lieu of personal appearance, a person cited for a violation of subsection (1) of this section may, before the date scheduled for the person's appearance before the court, submit by mail to the court written evidence that at the time the person was cited, he or she was in compliance with the financial responsibility requirements of subsection (1) of this section, in which case the citation shall be dismissed without cost, except that the court may assess court administrative costs of twenty-five dollars at the time of dismissal.

(3) The provisions of this chapter shall not govern:

(a) The operation of a motor vehicle registered under SBTC 46.16.305(1), governed by SBTC 46.16.020, or registered with the Washington utilities and transportation commission as common or contract carriers; or

(b) The operation of a motorcycle as defined in SBTC 46.04.330, a motor-driven cycle as defined in SBTC 46.04.332, or a moped as defined in SBTC 46.04.304.

SBTC 46.30.030. Insurance identification card.

(1) Whenever an insurance company issues or renews a motor vehicle liability insurance policy, the company shall provide the policyholder with an identification card as specified by the department of licensing. At the policyholder's request, the insurer shall provide the policyholder a card for each vehicle covered under the policy.

(2) The department of licensing shall adopt rules specifying the type, style, and content of insurance identification cards to be used for proof of compliance with SBTC 46.30.020, including the method for issuance of such identification cards by persons or organizations providing proof of compliance through self-insurance, certificate of deposit, or bond. In adopting such rules the department shall consider the guidelines for insurance identification cards developed by the insurance industry committee on motor vehicle administration.

46.37 VEHICLE LIGHTING AND OTHER EQUIPMENT

SBTC 46.37.010. Scope and effect of regulations - General penalty.

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

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

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

(4) No owner or operator of a farm tractor, self-propelled unit of farm equipment, or implement of husbandry shall be guilty of a crime or subject to penalty for violation of SBTC 46.37.160 as now or hereafter amended unless such violation occurs on a public highway.

(5) The provisions of this chapter with respect to equipment required on vehicles shall not apply to motorcycles or motor-driven cycles except as herein made applicable.

(6) This chapter does not apply to vehicles used by the state parks and recreation commission exclusively for park maintenance and operations upon public highways within state parks.

(7) Whenever a traffic infraction is chargeable to the owner or lessee of a vehicle under subsection (1) of this section, the driver shall not be arrested or issued a notice of traffic infraction unless the vehicle is registered in a jurisdiction other than Washington state, or unless the infraction is for an offense that is clearly within the responsibility of the driver.

(10) Whenever the owner or lessee is issued a notice of traffic infraction under this section the court may, on the request of the owner or lessee, take appropriate steps to make the driver of the vehicle, or any other person who directs the loading, maintenance, or operation of the vehicle, a codefendant. If the codefendant is held solely responsible and is found to have committed the traffic infraction, the court may dismiss the notice against the owner or lessee.

SBTC 46.37.020. When lighted lamps and signaling devices are required.

Every vehicle upon a public roadway within this reservation at any time from a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise and at any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavorable atmospheric conditions, persons and vehicles on the highway are not clearly discernible at a distance of one thousand feet ahead shall display lighted head lights, other lights, and illuminating devices as hereinafter respectively required for different classes of vehicles, subject to exceptions with respect to parked vehicles, and such stop lights, turn signals, and other signaling devices shall be lighted as prescribed for the use of such devices.

SBTC 46.37.030. Visibility distance and mounted height of lamps.

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

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

(3) No additional lamp, reflective device, or other motor vehicle equipment shall be added which impairs the effectiveness of this standard.

SBTC 46.37.040. Head lamps on motor vehicles.

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

(2) Every head lamp upon every motor vehicle shall be located at a height measured from the center of the head lamp of not more than fifty-four inches nor less than twenty-four inches to be measured as set forth in SBTC 46.37.030(2).

SBTC 46.37.050. Tail lamps.

(1) After January 1, 1964, every motor vehicle, trailer, semi-trailer, and pole trailer, and any other vehicle which is being drawn at the end of a combination of vehicles, shall be equipped with at least two tail lamps

mounted on the rear, which, when lighted as required in SBTC 46.37.020, shall emit a red light plainly visible from a distance of one thousand feet to the rear, except that passenger cars manufactured or assembled prior to January 1, 1939, shall have at least one tail lamp. On a combination of vehicles only the tail lamps on the rearmost vehicle need actually be seen from the distance specified. On vehicles equipped with more than one tail lamp, the lamps shall be mounted on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable.

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

(3) Either a tail lamp or a separate lamp shall be so constructed and placed as to illuminate with a white light the rear registration plate and render it clearly legible from a distance of fifty feet to the rear. Any tail lamp or tail lamps, together with any separate lamp or lamps for illuminating the rear registration plate, shall be so wired as to be lighted whenever the head lamps or auxiliary driving lamps are lighted.

SBTC 46.37.070. Stop lamps and turn signals required.

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

(2) After January 1, 1960, every motor vehicle, trailer, semi-trailer and pole trailer shall be equipped with electric turn signal lamps meeting the requirements of SBTC 46.37.200(2), except that passenger cars, trailers, semi-trailers, pole trailers, and trucks less than eighty inches in width, manufactured or assembled prior to January 1, 1953, need not be equipped with electric turn signal lamps.

SBTC 46.37.100. Color of clearance lamps, side marker lamps, back-up lamps, and reflectors.

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

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

(3) All lighting devices and reflectors mounted on the rear of any vehicle shall display or reflect a red color, except the stop lamp or other signal device, which may be red, amber, or yellow, and except that on any vehicle forty or more years old, the taillight may also contain a blue or purple insert of not more than one inch in diameter, and except that the light illuminating the license plate shall be white and the light emitted by a back-up lamp shall be white or amber.

SBTC 46.37.120. Visibility of reflectors, clearance lamps, identification lamps, and side marker lamps.

(1) Reflectors required to be mounted on the sides of the vehicle shall reflect the required color of light to the sides, and those mounted on the rear shall reflect a red color to the rear.

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

(3) Side marker lamps shall be capable of being seen and distinguished under normal atmospheric conditions at the times lights are required at all distances between five hundred feet and fifty feet from the side of the vehicle on which mounted.

SBTC 46.37.130. Obstructed lights not required.

Whenever motor and other vehicles are operated in combination during the time that lights are required, any lamp (except tail lamps) need not be lighted which, by reason of its location on a vehicle of the combination, would be obscured by another vehicle of the combination, but this shall not affect the requirement that lighted clearance lamps be displayed on the front of the foremost vehicle required to have clearance lamps, nor that all lights required on the rear of the rearmost vehicle of any combination shall be lighted.

SBTC 46.37.140. Lamps, reflectors, and flags on projecting load.

Whenever the load upon any vehicle extends to the rear four feet or more beyond the bed or body of such vehicle there shall be displayed at the extreme rear end of the load, at the times specified in SBTC 46.37.020, two red lamps, visible from a distance of at least five hundred feet to the rear, two red reflectors visible at night from all distances within six hundred feet to one hundred feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful lower beams of headlamps, and located so as to indicate maximum width, and on each side one red lamp, visible from a distance of at least five hundred feet to the side, located so as to indicate maximum overhang. There shall be displayed at all other times on any vehicle having a load which extends beyond its sides or more than four feet beyond its rear, red flags, not less than twelve inches square, marking the extremities of such loads, at each point where a lamp would otherwise be required by this section, under SBTC 46.37.020.

SBTC 46.37.150. Lamps on vehicles - Parked or stopped vehicles, lighting requirements.

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

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

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

(4) Any lighted head lamps upon a parked vehicle shall be depressed or dimmed.

SBTC 46.37.180. Spot lamps and auxiliary lamps.

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

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

SBTC 46.37.190. Warning devices on vehicles -- Other drivers yield and stop.

(1) Every authorized emergency vehicle shall, in addition to any other equipment and distinctive marking required by this chapter, be equipped with at least one lamp capable of displaying a red light visible from at least five hundred feet in normal sunlight and a siren capable of giving an audible signal.

(2) Every school bus and private carrier bus shall, in addition to any other equipment and distinctive markings required by this chapter, be equipped with a "stop" signal upon a background not less than fourteen by

eighteen inches displaying the word "stop" in letters of distinctly contrasting colors not less than eight inches high, and shall further be equipped with signal lamps mounted as high and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, which shall be capable of displaying to the front two alternately flashing red lights located at the same level and to the rear two alternately flashing red lights located at the same level and these lights shall have sufficient intensity to be visible at five hundred feet in normal sunlight.

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

(4) The lights described in this section shall not be mounted nor used on any vehicle other than a school bus, a private carrier bus, or an authorized emergency or law enforcement vehicle. Optical strobe light devices shall not be installed or used on any vehicle other than an emergency vehicle authorized by the Shoalwater Bay Police Dept., a publicly owned law enforcement or emergency vehicle, a department of transportation, city, or county maintenance vehicle, or a public transit vehicle.

(a) An "optical strobe light device" used by emergency vehicles means a strobe light device which emits an optical signal at a specific frequency to a traffic control light enabling the emergency vehicle in which the strobe light device is used to obtain the right of way at intersections.

(b) An "optical strobe light device" used by department of transportation, city, or county maintenance vehicles means a strobe light device that emits an optical signal at a specific frequency to a traffic control light enabling the department of transportation maintenance vehicle in which the strobe light device is used to perform maintenance tests.

(c) An "optical strobe light device" used by public transit vehicles means a strobe light device that emits an optical signal at a specific frequency to a traffic control light enabling the public transit vehicle in which the strobe light device is used to accelerate the cycle of the traffic control light. For the purposes of this section, "public transit vehicle" means vehicles, owned by a governmental entity, with a seating capacity for twenty-five or more persons and used to provide mass transportation. Public transit vehicles operating an optical strobe light will have second degree priority to emergency vehicles when simultaneously approaching the same traffic control light.

(5) The use of the signal equipment described herein, except the optical strobe light devices used by public transit vehicles and department of transportation, city, or county maintenance vehicles that are not used in conjunction with emergency equipment, shall impose upon drivers of other vehicles the obligation to yield right of way and stop as prescribed in SBTC 46.61.210, 46.61.370.

SBTC 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 SBTC 46.37.070(2) shall be equipped with electric turn signals which shall indicate an intention to turn by flashing lights showing to the front and rear of a vehicle or on a combination of vehicles on the side of the vehicle or combination toward which the turn is to be made. The lamps showing to the front shall be mounted on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable and, when signaling, shall emit amber light: PROVIDED, That on any vehicle manufactured prior to January 1, 1969, the lamps showing to the front may emit white or amber light, or any shade of light between white and amber. The lamp showing to the rear shall be mounted on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, and, when signaling, shall emit a red or amber light, or any shade of color between red and amber. Turn signal lamps shall be visible from a distance of not less than five hundred feet to the front and rear in normal sunlight. Turn signal lamps may, but need not be, incorporated in other lamps on the vehicle.

SBTC 46.37.210. Additional lighting equipment.

- (1) Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than two side cowl or fender lamps which shall emit an amber or white light without glare.
- (2) Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than one running-board courtesy lamp on each side thereof which shall emit a white or amber light without glare.
- (3) Any motor vehicle may be equipped with one or more back-up lamps either separately or in combination with other lamps, but any such back-up lamp or lamps shall not be lighted when the motor vehicle is in forward motion.
- (4) Any vehicle may be equipped with one or more side marker lamps, and any such lamp may be flashed in conjunction with turn or vehicular hazard warning signals. Side marker lamps located toward the front of a vehicle shall be amber, and side marker lamps located toward the rear shall be red.
- (5) Any vehicle eighty inches or more in over-all 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.
- (6) (a) Every motor vehicle, trailer, semi-trailer, truck tractor, and pole trailer used in the reservation may be equipped with an auxiliary lighting system consisting of:
 - (i) One green light to be activated when the accelerator of the motor vehicle is depressed;
 - (ii) Not more than two amber lights to be activated when the motor vehicle is moving forward, or standing and idling, but is not under the power of the engine.
- (b) Such auxiliary system shall not interfere with the operation of vehicle stop lamps or turn signals, as required by SBTC 46.37.070. Such system, however, may operate in conjunction with such stop lamps or turn signals.
- (c) Only one color of the system may be illuminated at any one time, and at all times either the green light, or amber light or lights shall be illuminated when the stop lamps of the vehicle are not illuminated.
- (d) The green light, and the amber light or lights, when illuminated shall be plainly visible at a distance of one thousand feet to the rear.
- (e) Only one such system may be mounted on a motor vehicle, trailer, semi-trailer, truck tractor, or pole trailer; and such system shall be rear mounted in a horizontal fashion, at a height of not more than seventy-two inches, nor less than twenty inches, as provided by SBTC 46.37.050.
- (f) On a combination of vehicles, only the lights of the rearmost vehicle need actually be seen and distinguished as provided in subparagraph (d) of this subsection.

SBTC 46.37.215. Hazard warning lamps.

- (1) Any vehicle may be equipped with lamps for the purpose of warning other operators of other vehicles of the presence of a vehicular traffic hazard requiring the exercise of unusual care in approaching, overtaking, or passing.
- (2) After June 1, 1978, every motor home, bus, truck, truck tractor, trailer, semi-trailer, or pole trailer eighty inches or more in overall width or thirty feet or more in overall length shall be equipped with lamps meeting the requirements of this section.
- (3) Vehicular hazard warning signal lamps used to display such warning to the front shall be mounted at the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, and shall display simultaneously flashing amber light: PROVIDED, That on any vehicle manufactured prior to January 1, 1969, the lamps showing to the front may display simultaneously flashing white or amber lights, or any shade of color between white and amber. The lamps used to display such warning to the rear shall be mounted at the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, and shall show simultaneously flashing amber or red lights, or any shade of color between amber and red. These warning lights shall be visible from a distance of not less than five hundred feet in normal sunlight.

SBTC 46.37.220. Multiple-beam road-lighting equipment.

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

- (1) There shall be an uppermost distribution of light, or composite beam, so aimed and of such intensity as to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of four hundred fifty feet ahead for all conditions of loading;
- (2) There shall be a lowermost distribution of light, or composite beam, so aimed and of sufficient intensity to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of one hundred fifty feet ahead; and on a straight level road under any conditions of loading none of the high intensity portion of the beam shall be directed to strike the eyes of an approaching driver;
- (3) Every new motor vehicle registered in this state after January 1, 1948, which has multiple-beam road-lighting equipment shall be equipped with a beam indicator, which shall be lighted whenever the uppermost distribution of light from the head lamps is in use, and shall not otherwise be lighted. Said indicator shall be so designed and located that when lighted it will be readily visible without glare to the driver of the vehicle so equipped.

SBTC 46.37.230. Use of multiple-beam road-lighting equipment.

- (1) Whenever a motor vehicle is being operated on a roadway or shoulder adjacent thereto during the times specified in SBTC 46.37.020, the driver shall use a distribution of light, or composite beam, directed high enough and of sufficient intensity to reveal persons and vehicles at a safe distance in advance of the vehicle, subject to the following requirements and limitations:
- (2) Whenever a driver of a vehicle approaches an oncoming vehicle within five hundred feet, such driver shall use a distribution of light, or composite beam, so aimed that the glaring rays are not projected into the eyes of the oncoming driver. The lowermost distribution of light, or composite beam, specified in SBTC 46.37.220(2) shall be deemed to avoid glare at all times, regardless of road contour and loading.
- (3) Whenever the driver of a vehicle approaches another vehicle from the rear within three hundred feet such driver shall use a distribution of light permissible under this chapter other than the uppermost distribution of light specified in SBTC 46.37.220(1).

SBTC 46.37.240. Single-beam road-lighting equipment.

Head lamp systems which provide only a single distribution of light shall be permitted on all farm tractors regardless of date of manufacture, and on all other motor vehicles manufactured and sold prior to one year after March 18, 1955, in lieu of multiple-beam road-lighting equipment herein specified if the single distribution of light complies with the following requirements and limitations:

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

SBTC 46.37.260. Alternate road lighting equipment.

Any motor vehicle may be operated under the conditions specified in SBTC 46.37.020 when equipped with two lighted lamps upon the front thereof capable of revealing persons and objects one hundred feet ahead in lieu of lamps required in SBTC 46.37.220 or 46.37.240: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That at no time shall it be operated at a speed in excess of twenty miles per hour.

SBTC 46.37.270. Number of lamps required - Number of additional lamps permitted.

- (1) At all times specified in SBTC 46.37.020, at least two lighted lamps shall be displayed, one on each side at the front of every motor vehicle, except when such vehicle is parked subject to the regulations governing lights on parked vehicles.
- (2) Whenever a motor vehicle equipped with head lamps as herein required is also equipped with any auxiliary lamps or a spot lamp or any other lamp on the front thereof projecting a beam of intensity greater than three hundred candlepower, not more than a total of two of any such additional lamps on the front of a vehicle shall be lighted at any one time when upon a highway.

SBTC 46.37.280. Special restrictions on lamps.

- (1) During the times specified in SBTC 46.37.020, any lighted lamp or illuminating device upon a motor vehicle, other than head lamps, spot lamps, auxiliary lamps, flashing turn signals, emergency vehicle warning lamps, warning lamps authorized by the state patrol and school bus warning lamps, which projects a beam of light of an intensity greater than three hundred candlepower shall be so directed that no part of the high intensity portion of the beam will strike the level of the roadway on which the vehicle stands at a distance of more than seventy-five feet from the vehicle.
- (2) Except as required in SBTC 46.37.190 no person shall drive or move any vehicle or equipment upon any highway with any lamp or device thereon displaying a red light visible from directly in front of the center thereof.
- (3) Flashing lights are prohibited except as required in SBTC 46.37.190, 46.37.200, 46.37.210, 46.37.215, and 46.37.300, warning lamps authorized by the state patrol, and light-emitting diode flashing taillights on bicycles.

SBTC 46.37.360. Maintenance of brakes - Brake system failure indicator.

- (1) All brakes shall be maintained in good working order and shall be so adjusted as to operate as equally as practicable with respect to the front and back wheels and to wheels on opposite sides of the vehicle.
- (2) All passenger cars manufactured on or after January 1, 1968, and other types of vehicles manufactured on or after September 1, 1975, shall be equipped with brake system failure indicator lamps which shall be maintained in good working order. The brake system shall demonstrate good working order and integrity by the application of a force of one hundred twenty-five pounds to the brake pedal for ten seconds without the occurrence of any of the following:
 - (i) Illumination of the brake system failure indicator lamp;
 - (ii) A decrease of more than eighty percent of service brake pedal height as measured from its free position to the floorboard or any other object which restricts service brake pedal travel;
 - (iii) Failure of any hydraulic line or other part.
- (3) Brake hoses shall not be mounted so as to contact the vehicle body or chassis. In addition, brake hoses shall not be cracked, chafed, flattened, abraded, or visibly leaking. Protection devices such as "rub rings" shall not be considered part of the hose or tubing.
- (4) Disc and drum condition. If the drum is embossed with a maximum safe diameter dimension or the rotor is embossed with a minimum safety thickness dimension, the drum or disc shall be within the appropriate specifications. These dimensions will be found on motor vehicles manufactured since January 1, 1971, and may be found on vehicles manufactured for several years prior to that time. If the drums and discs are not embossed, the drums and discs shall be within the manufacturer's specifications.
- (5) Friction materials. On each brake the thickness of the lining or pad shall not be less than one thirty-second of an inch over the rivet heads, or the brake shoe on bonded linings or pads. Brake linings and pads shall not have cracks or breaks that extend to rivet holes except minor cracks that do not impair attachment. Drum brake linings shall be securely attached to brake shoes. Disc brake pads shall be securely attached to shoe plates.
- (6) Backing plates and caliper assemblies shall not be deformed or cracked. System parts shall not be broken, misaligned, missing, binding, or show evidence of severe wear. Automatic adjusters and other parts shall be assembled and installed correctly.

SBTC 46.37.380. Horns, warning devices, and theft alarms.

- (1) Every motor vehicle when operated upon a highway shall be equipped with a horn in good working order and capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than two hundred feet, but no horn or other warning device may emit an unreasonably loud or harsh sound or a whistle. The driver of a motor vehicle shall when reasonably necessary to insure safe operation give audible warning with his horn but shall not otherwise use such horn when upon a highway.
- (2) No vehicle may be equipped with nor may any person use upon a vehicle any siren, whistle, or bell, except as otherwise permitted in this section.

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

(4) Any authorized emergency vehicle may be equipped with a siren, whistle, or bell capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than five hundred feet and of a type conforming to rules adopted by the Shoalwater Bay Police Dept., but the siren shall not be used except when the vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call or in the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, in which latter events the driver of the vehicle shall sound the siren when reasonably necessary to warn pedestrians and other drivers of its approach.

SBTC 46.37.390. Mufflers, prevention of noise - Smoke and air contaminants - Standards - Definitions.

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

(2) (a) No motor vehicle first sold and registered as a new motor vehicle on or after January 1, 1971, shall discharge into the atmosphere at elevations of less than three thousand feet any air contaminant for a period of more than ten seconds which is: (i) As dark as or darker than the shade designated as No. 1 on the Ringelmann chart, as published by the United States bureau of mines; or

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) No person shall modify the exhaust system of a motor vehicle in a manner which will amplify or increase the noise emitted by the engine of such vehicle above that emitted by the muffler originally installed on the vehicle, and it shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle not equipped as required by this subsection, or which has been amplified as prohibited by this subsection.

SBTC 46.37.400. Mirrors, backup devices.

(1) Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a mirror mounted on the left side of the vehicle and so located to reflect to the driver a view of the highway for a distance of at least two hundred feet to the rear of such vehicle.

(2) Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with an additional mirror mounted either inside the vehicle approximately in the center or outside the vehicle on the right side and so located as to reflect to the driver a view of the highway for a distance of at least two hundred feet to the rear of such vehicle.

(3) Every truck registered or based in Washington that is equipped with a cube-style, walk-in cargo box up to eighteen feet long used in the commercial delivery of goods and services must be equipped with a rear cross view mirror or backup device to alert the driver that a person or object is behind the truck.

(4) All mirrors and backup devices required by this section shall be maintained in good condition.

SBTC 46.37.410. Windshields required, exception - Must be unobstructed and equipped with wipers.

(1) All motor vehicles operated on the public highways of this reservation shall be equipped with a front windshield manufactured of safety glazing materials for use in motor vehicles in accordance with SBTC

46.37.430, except, however, on such vehicles not so equipped or where windshields are not in use, the operators of such vehicles shall wear glasses, goggles, or face shields pursuant to SBTC 46.37.530(1)(b).

(2) No person shall drive any motor vehicle with any sign, poster, or other non-transparent material upon the front windshield, side wings, or side or rear windows of such vehicle which obstructs the driver's clear view of the highway or any intersecting highway.

(3) The windshield on every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a device for cleaning rain, snow, or other moisture from the windshield, which device shall be so constructed as to be controlled or operated by the driver of the vehicle. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a new motor vehicle which is not equipped with such device or devices in good working order capable of cleaning the windshield thereof over two separate arcs, one each on the left and right side of the windshield, each capable of cleaning a surface of not less than one hundred twenty square inches, or other device or devices capable of accomplishing substantially the same result.

(4) Every windshield wiper upon a motor vehicle shall be maintained in good working order.

SBTC 46.37.420. Tires - Restrictions.

(1) It is unlawful to operate a vehicle upon the public highways of this state unless it is completely equipped with pneumatic rubber tires except vehicles equipped with temporary-use spare tires that meet federal standards that are installed and used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

(2) No tire on a vehicle moved on a highway may have on its periphery any block, flange, cleat, or spike or any other protuberance of any material other than rubber which projects beyond the tread of the traction surface of the tire, except that it is permissible to use farm machinery equipped with pneumatic tires or solid rubber tracks having protuberances that will not injure the highway, and except also that it is permissible to use tire chains or metal studs imbedded within the tire of reasonable proportions and of a type conforming to rules adopted by the Washington State Patrol, upon any vehicle when required for safety because of snow, ice, or other conditions tending to cause a vehicle to skid. It is unlawful to use metal studs imbedded within the tire between April 1st and November 1st. The Washington State Patrol may, from time to time, determine additional periods in which the use of tires with metal studs imbedded therein is lawful.

(3) Local authorities in their respective jurisdictions may issue special permits authorizing the operation upon a highway of traction engines or tractors having movable tracks with transverse corrugations upon the periphery of the movable tracks or farm tractors or other farm machinery, the operation of which upon a highway would otherwise be prohibited under this section.

(4) Tires with metal studs imbedded therein may be used between November 1st and April 1st upon school buses and fire department vehicles, any law or regulation to the contrary notwithstanding.

SBTC 46.37.425. Tires - Unsafe – Shoalwater Bay Police Department's authority - Penalty.

No person shall drive or move or cause to be driven or moved any vehicle, the tires of which have contact with the driving surface of the road, subject to registration in this state, upon the public highways of this reservation unless such vehicle is equipped with tires in safe operating condition in accordance with requirements established by this section or by the Washington State Patrol.

The police department shall promulgate rules and regulations setting forth requirements of safe operating condition of tires capable of being employed by a law enforcement officer by visual inspection of tires mounted on vehicles including visual comparison with simple measuring gauges. These rules shall include effects of tread wear and depth of tread.

A tire shall be considered unsafe if it has:

(1) Any ply or cord exposed either to the naked eye or when cuts or abrasions on the tire are probed; or

(2) Any bump, bulge, or knot, affecting the tire structure; or

(3) Any break repaired with a boot; or

(4) A tread depth of less than 2/32 of an inch measured in any two major tread grooves at three locations equally spaced around the circumference of the tire, or for those tires with tread wear indicators, a tire shall be considered unsafe if it is worn to the point that the tread wear indicators contact the road in any two major tread grooves at three locations equally spaced around the circumference of the tire; or

(5) A legend which indicates the tire is not intended for use on public highways such as, "not for highway use" or "for racing purposes only"; or

- (6) Such condition as may be reasonably demonstrated to render it unsafe; or
(7) If not matched in tire size designation, construction, and profile to the other tire and/or tires on the same axle, except for temporary-use spare tires that meet federal standards that are installed and used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

No person, firm, or corporation shall sell any vehicle for use on the public highways of this reservation unless the vehicle is equipped with tires that are in compliance with the provisions of this section. If the tires are found to be in violation of the provisions of this section, the person, firm, or corporation selling the vehicle shall cause such tires to be removed from the vehicle and shall equip the vehicle with tires that are in compliance with the provisions of this section.

It is a traffic infraction for any person to operate a vehicle on the public highways of this reservation, or to sell a vehicle for use on the public highways of this state, which is equipped with a tire or tires in violation of the provisions of this section or the rules and regulations promulgated by the police department hereunder: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That if the violation relates to items (1) to (7) inclusive of this section then the condition or defect must be such that it can be detected by a visual inspection of tires mounted on vehicles, including visual comparison with simple measuring gauges.

SBTC 46.37.430. Safety glazing – Sun screening or coloring.

(1) No film sun screening or coloring material that reduces light transmittance to any degree may be applied to the surface of the safety glazing material in a motor vehicle unless it meets the following standards for such material:

(a) The maximum level of film sun screening material to be applied to any window, except the windshield, shall have a total reflectance of thirty-five percent or less, plus or minus three percent, and a light transmission of thirty-five percent or more, plus or minus three percent, when measured against clear glass resulting in a minimum of twenty-four percent light transmission on AS-2 glazing where the vehicle is equipped with outside rearview mirrors on both the right and left. Installation of more than a single sheet of film sun screening material to any window is prohibited. The same maximum levels of film sunscreen material may be applied to windows to the immediate right and left of the driver on limousines and passenger buses used to transport persons for compensation and vehicles identified by the manufacturer as multi-use, multipurpose, or other similar designation. All windows to the rear of the driver on such vehicles may have film sun screening material applied that has less than thirty-five percent light transmittance, if the light reflectance is thirty-five percent or less and the vehicle is equipped with outside rearview mirrors on both the right and left. A person or business tinting windows for profit who tints windows within restricted areas of the glazing system shall supply a sticker to be affixed to the driver's door post, in the area adjacent to the manufacturer's identification tag. Installation of this sticker certifies that the glazing application meets this chapter's standards for light transmission, reflectance, and placement requirements. Stickers must be no smaller than three-quarters of an inch by one and one-half inches, and no larger than two inches by two and one-half inches. The stickers must be of sufficient quality to endure exposure to harsh climate conditions. The business name and state tax identification number of the installer must be clearly visible on the sticker.

(b) A greater degree of light reduction is permitted on all windows and the top six inches of windshields of a vehicle operated by or carrying as a passenger a person who possesses a written verification from a licensed physician that the operator or passenger must be protected from exposure to sunlight for physical or medical reasons.

(c) Windshield application. A greater degree of light reduction is permitted on the top six-inch area of a vehicle's windshield. Clear film sun screening material that reduces or eliminates ultraviolet light may be applied to windshields.

(d) When film sun screening material is applied to any window except the windshield, outside mirrors on both the left and right sides shall be located so as to reflect to the driver a view of the roadway, through each mirror, a distance of at least two hundred feet to the rear of the vehicle.

(e) The following types of film sun screening material are not permitted:

(i) Mirror finish products;

(ii) Red, gold, yellow, or black material; or

(iii) Film sun screening material that is in liquid pre-application form and brushed or sprayed on.

Nothing in this section prohibits the use of shaded or heat-absorbing safety glazing material in which the shading or heat-absorbing characteristics have been applied at the time of manufacture of the safety glazing material and which meet federal standards and the standards of the state patrol for such safety glazing materials.

(6) It is a traffic infraction for any person to operate a vehicle for use on the public highways of this reservation, if the vehicle is equipped with film sun screening or coloring material in violation of this section.

SBTC 46.37.490. Safety load chains and devices required.

It shall be unlawful to operate any vehicle upon the public highways of this reservation without having the load thereon securely fastened and protected by safety chains or other device. The chief of the Shoalwater Bay Police Department is hereby authorized to adopt and enforce reasonable rules and regulations as to what shall constitute adequate and safe chains or other devices for the fastening and protection of loads upon vehicles.

SBTC 46.37.500. Fenders or splash aprons.

(1) Except as authorized under subsection (2) of this section, no person may operate any motor vehicle, trailer, or semi-trailer that is not equipped with fenders, covers, flaps, or splash aprons adequate for minimizing the spray or splash of water or mud from the roadway to the rear of the vehicle. All such devices shall be as wide as the tires behind which they are mounted and extend downward at least to the center of the axle.

(2) A motor vehicle that is not less than forty years old or a street rod vehicle that is owned and operated primarily as a collector's item need not be equipped with fenders when the vehicle is used and driven during fair weather on well-maintained, hard-surfaced roads.

SBTC 46.37.513. Bumpers.

When any motor vehicle was originally equipped with bumpers or any other collision energy absorption or attenuation system, that system shall be maintained in good operational condition, and no person shall remove or disconnect, and no owner shall cause or knowingly permit the removal or disconnection of, any part of that system except temporarily in order to make repairs, replacements, or adjustments.

SBTC 46.37.522. Motorcycles and motor-driven cycles - When head lamps and tail lamps to be lighted.

Every motorcycle and motor-driven cycle shall have its head lamps and tail lamps lighted whenever such vehicle is in motion upon a highway.

SBTC 46.37.523. Motorcycles and motor-driven cycles - Head lamps.

(1) Every motorcycle and every motor-driven cycle shall be equipped with at least one lamp which shall comply with the requirements and limitations of this section.

(2) Every head lamp upon every motorcycle and motor-driven cycle shall be located at a height of not more than fifty-four inches nor less than twenty-four inches to be measured as set forth in SBTC 46.37.030(2).

(3) Every motorcycle other than a motor-driven cycle shall be equipped with multiple-beam road-lighting equipment.

(4) Such equipment shall:

(a) Reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least three hundred feet ahead when the uppermost distribution of light is selected;

(b) Reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least one hundred fifty feet ahead when the lowermost distribution of light is selected, and on a straight, level road under any condition of loading none of the high intensity portion of the beam shall be directed to strike the eyes of an approaching driver.

46.37.524. Motor-driven cycles - Head lamps.

The head lamp or head lamps upon every motor-driven cycle may be of the single-beam or multiple-beam type but in either event shall comply with the requirements and limitations as follows:

(1) Every such head lamp or head lamps on a motor-driven cycle shall be of a sufficient intensity to reveal a person or a vehicle at a distance of not less than one hundred feet when the motor-driven cycle is operated at

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 SBTC 46.37.220(1), and the lowermost beam shall meet the requirements applicable to a lowermost distribution of light as set forth in SBTC 46.37.220;

(3) In the event the motor-driven cycle is equipped with a single-beam lamp or lamps, such 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.

46.37.525. Motorcycles and motor-driven cycles - Tail lamps, reflectors, and stop lamps.

(1) Every motorcycle and motor-driven cycle shall have at least one tail lamp which shall be located at a height of not more than seventy-two nor less than fifteen inches.

(2) 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.

(3) Every motorcycle and motor-driven cycle shall be equipped with at least one stop lamp meeting the requirements of SBTC 46.37.070.

SBTC 46.37.530. Motorcycles, motor-driven cycles, mopeds, electric-assisted bicycles - Helmets, other equipment - Children - Rules.

(1) It is unlawful:

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

(b) For any person to operate a motorcycle or motor-driven cycle which does not have a windshield unless wearing glasses, goggles, or a face shield of a type conforming to rules adopted by the Shoalwater Bay Police Department;

(c) For any person to operate or ride upon a motorcycle, motor-driven cycle, or moped on a state highway, county road, or city street unless wearing upon his or her head a protective helmet of a type conforming to rules adopted by the police department except when the vehicle is an antique motor-driven cycle or automobile that is licensed as a motorcycle or when the vehicle is equipped with seat belts and roll bars approved by the Shoalwater Bay Police Department. The helmet must be equipped with either a neck or chin strap which shall be fastened securely while the motorcycle or motor-driven cycle is in motion. Persons operating electric-assisted bicycles shall comply with all laws and regulations related to the use of bicycle helmets;

(d) For any person to transport a child under the age of five on a motorcycle or motor-driven cycle;

(e) For any person to sell or offer for sale a motorcycle helmet which does not meet the requirements established by the Shoalwater Bay Police Department.

(2) The Shoalwater Bay Police Department is hereby authorized and empowered to adopt and amend rules concerning the standards and procedures for conformance of rules adopted for glasses, goggles, face shields, and protective helmets.

46.44 SIZE, WEIGHT, LOAD

SBTC 46.44.090. Special permits for oversize or overweight movements.

The department of transportation, pursuant to rules adopted by the transportation commission with respect to state highways and local authorities with respect to public highways under their jurisdiction may, upon application in writing and good cause being shown therefore, issue a special permit in writing authorizing the applicant to operate or move a vehicle or combination of vehicles of a size, weight of vehicle, or load exceeding the maximum specified in this chapter or otherwise not in conformity with the provisions of this chapter upon any public highway under the jurisdiction of the authority granting such permit and for the maintenance of which such authority is responsible.

46.52 ACCIDENTS-REPORTS-ABANDONED VEHICLES

SBTC 46.52.010. Duty on striking unattended car or other property - Penalty.

The operator of any vehicle which collided with any other vehicle which is unattended shall immediately stop and shall then and there either locate and notify the operator or owner of such vehicle of the name and address of the operator and owner of the vehicle striking the unattended vehicle or shall leave in a conspicuous place in the vehicle struck a written notice, giving the name and address of the operator and of the owner of the vehicle striking such other vehicle.

The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting only in damage to property fixed or placed upon or adjacent to any public highway shall take reasonable steps to locate and notify the owner or person in charge of such property of such fact and of the name and address of the operator and owner of the vehicle striking such property, or shall leave in a conspicuous place upon the property struck a written notice, giving the name and address of the operator and of the owner of the vehicle so striking the property, and such person shall further make report of such accident as in the case of other accidents upon the public highways of this state. Any person violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a class C offense.

SBTC 46.52.020. Duty in case of injury to or death of person or damage to attended vehicle or other property - Penalties.

(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 or she has fulfilled the requirements of subsection (3) of this section; every such stop shall be made without obstructing traffic more than is necessary.

(2) The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting only in damage to a vehicle which is driven or attended by any person or damage to other property shall immediately stop such vehicle at the scene of such accident or as close thereto as possible and shall forthwith return to, and in any event shall remain at, the scene of such accident until he or she has fulfilled the requirements of subsection (3) of this section; every such stop shall be made without obstructing traffic more than is necessary.

(3) Unless otherwise provided in subsection (7) of this section the driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death of any person or damage to any vehicle which is driven or attended by any person or damage to other property shall give his or her name, address, insurance company, insurance policy number, and vehicle license number and shall exhibit his or her vehicle driver's license to any person struck or injured or the driver or any occupant of, or any person attending, any such vehicle collided with and shall render to any person injured in such accident reasonable assistance, including the carrying or the making of arrangements for the carrying of such person to a physician or hospital for medical treatment if it is apparent that such treatment is necessary or if such carrying is requested by the injured person or on his or her behalf. Under no circumstances shall the rendering of assistance or other compliance with the provisions of this subsection be evidence of the liability of any driver for such accident.

(4) (a) Any driver covered by the provisions of subsection (1) of this section failing to stop or comply with any of the requirements of subsection (3) of this section in the case of an accident resulting in death is guilty of a class B felony and, upon conviction, is punishable according to chapter 9A.20 SBTC.

(b) Any driver covered by the provisions of subsection (1) of this section failing to stop or comply with any of the requirements of subsection (3) of this section in the case of an accident resulting in injury is guilty of a class C felony and, upon conviction, is punishable according to chapter 9A.20 SBTC.

(c) This subsection shall not apply to any person injured or incapacitated by such accident to the extent of being physically incapable of complying with this section.

(5) Any driver covered by the provisions of subsection (2) of this section failing to stop or to comply with any of the requirements of subsection (3) of this section under said circumstances shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor: PROVIDED, That this provision shall not apply to any person injured or incapacitated by such accident to the extent of being physically incapable of complying herewith.

(6) The license or permit to drive or any nonresident privilege to drive of any person convicted under this section or any local ordinance consisting of substantially the same language as this section of failure to stop and give information or render aid following an accident with any vehicle driven or attended by any person shall be revoked by the department.

(7) If none of the persons specified are in condition to receive the information to which they otherwise would be entitled under subsection (3) of this section, and no police officer is present, the driver of any vehicle involved in such accident after fulfilling all other requirements of subsections (1) and (3) of this section insofar as possible on his or her part to be performed, shall forthwith report such accident to the nearest office of the duly authorized police authority and submit thereto the information specified in subsection (3) of this section.

46.55 TOWING AND IMPOUNDMENT

SBTC 46.55.010. Definitions.

The definitions set forth in this section apply throughout this chapter:

(1) "Abandoned vehicle" means a vehicle that a registered tow truck operator has impounded and held in the operator's possession for one hundred twenty consecutive hours.

(2) "Abandoned vehicle report" means the document prescribed by the state that the towing operator forwards to the department after a vehicle has become abandoned.

(3) "Impound" means to take and hold a vehicle in legal custody. There are two types of impounds - public and private.

(a) "Public impound" means that the vehicle has been impounded at the direction of a law enforcement officer or by a public official having jurisdiction over the public property upon which the vehicle was located.

(b) "Private impound" means that the vehicle has been impounded at the direction of a person having control or possession of the private property upon which the vehicle was located.

(4) "Junk vehicle" means a vehicle certified under SBTC 46.55.230 as meeting at least three of the following requirements:

(a) Is three years old or older;

(b) Is extensively damaged, such damage including but not limited to any of the following: A broken window or windshield, or missing wheels, tires, motor, or transmission;

(c) Is apparently inoperable;

(d) Has an approximate fair market value equal only to the approximate value of the scrap in it.

(5) "Master log" means the document or an electronic facsimile prescribed by the department and the Washington state patrol in which an operator records transactions involving impounded vehicles.

(6) "Registered tow truck operator" or "operator" means any person who engages in the impounding, transporting, or storage of unauthorized vehicles or the disposal of abandoned vehicles.

(7) "Residential property" means property that has no more than four living units located on it.

(8) "Suspended license impound" means an impound ordered under SBTC 46.55.113.

(9) "Tow truck" means a motor vehicle that is equipped for and used in the business of towing vehicles with equipment as approved by the state patrol.

(10) "Tow truck number" means the number issued by the department to tow trucks used by a registered tow truck operator in the state of Washington.

(11) "Tow truck permit" means the permit issued annually by the department that has the classification of service the tow truck may provide stamped upon it.

(12) "Tow truck service" means the transporting upon the public streets and highways of this state of vehicles, together with personal effects and cargo, by a tow truck of a registered operator.

(13) "Unauthorized vehicle" means a vehicle that is subject to impoundment after being left unattended in one of the following public or private locations for the indicated period of time:

Subject to removal after:

(a) Public locations:

(i) Constituting an accident or a traffic hazard as defined in SBTC 46.55.113Immediately

(ii) On a highway and tagged as described in SBTC 46.55.08524 hours

(iii) In a publicly owned or controlled parking facility, properly posted under SBTC 46.55.070Immediately

(b) Private locations:

(i) On residential propertyImmediately

(ii) On private, nonresidential property, properly posted under SBTC 46.55.070Immediately

(iii) On private, nonresidential property, not posted24 hours

SBTC 46.55.070. Posting requirements - Exception.

(1) No person may impound, tow, or otherwise disturb any unauthorized vehicle standing on nonresidential private property or in a public parking facility for less than twenty-four hours unless a sign is posted near each entrance and on the property in a clearly conspicuous and visible location to all who park on such property that clearly indicates:

(a) The times a vehicle may be impounded as an unauthorized vehicle; and

(b) The name, telephone number, and address of the towing firm where the vehicle may be redeemed.

(2) The requirements of subsection (1) of this section do not apply to residential property. Any person having charge of such property may have an unauthorized vehicle impounded immediately upon giving written authorization.

(3) The department shall adopt rules relating to the size of the sign required by subsection (1) of this section, its lettering, placement, and the number required.

SBTC 46.55.080. Law enforcement impound, private impound - Master log - Certain associations restricted.

(1) If a vehicle is in violation of the time restrictions of SBTC 46.55.010(13), it may be impounded by a registered tow truck operator at the direction of a law enforcement officer or other public official with jurisdiction if the vehicle is on public property, or at the direction of the property owner or an agent if it is on private property. A law enforcement officer may also direct the impoundment of a vehicle pursuant to a writ or court order.

(2) The person requesting a private impound or a law enforcement officer or public official requesting a public impound shall provide a signed authorization for the impound at the time and place of the impound to the registered tow truck operator before the operator may proceed with the impound. A registered tow truck operator, employee, or his or her agent may not serve as an agent of a property owner for the purposes of signing an impound authorization or, independent of the property owner, identify a vehicle for impound.

(3) In the case of a private impound, the impound authorization shall include the following statement: "A person authorizing this impound, if the impound is found in violation of chapter 46.55 SBTC, may be held liable for the costs incurred by the vehicle owner."

(4) A registered tow truck operator shall record and keep in the operator's files the date and time that a vehicle is put in the operator's custody and released. The operator shall make an entry into a master log regarding transactions relating to impounded vehicles. The operator shall make this master log available, upon request, to representatives of the department or the police dept..

(5) A person who engages in or offers to engage in the activities of a registered tow truck operator may not be associated in any way with a person or business whose main activity is authorizing the impounding of vehicles.

SBTC 46.55.085. Law enforcement impound - Unauthorized vehicle in right of way.

(1) A law enforcement officer discovering an unauthorized vehicle left within a highway right of way shall attach to the vehicle a readily visible notification sticker. The sticker shall contain the following information:

(a) The date and time the sticker was attached;

- (b) The identity of the officer;
 - (c) A statement that if the vehicle is not removed within twenty-four hours from the time the sticker is attached, the vehicle may be taken into custody and stored at the owner's expense; and
 - (d) The address and telephone number where additional information may be obtained.
- (2) If the vehicle has current Washington registration plates, the officer shall check the records to learn the identity of the last owner of record. The officer or his department shall make a reasonable effort to contact the owner by telephone in order to give the owner the information on the notification sticker.
- (3) If the vehicle is not removed within twenty-four hours from the time the notification sticker is attached, the law enforcement officer may take custody of the vehicle and provide for the vehicle's removal to a place of safety. A vehicle that does not pose a safety hazard may remain on the roadside for more than twenty-four hours if the owner or operator is unable to remove it from the place where it is located and so notifies law enforcement officials and requests assistance.
- (4) For the purposes of this section a place of safety includes the business location of a registered tow truck operator.

SBTC 46.55.105. Responsibility of registered owner.

- (1) The abandonment of any vehicle creates a prima facie presumption that the last registered owner of record is responsible for the abandonment and is liable for costs incurred in removing, storing, and disposing of the abandoned vehicle, less amounts realized at auction.
- (2) If an unauthorized vehicle is found abandoned under subsection (1) of this section and removed at the direction of law enforcement, the last registered owner of record is guilty of a traffic infraction, unless the vehicle is redeemed as provided in SBTC 46.55.120. In addition to any other monetary penalty, the court shall not consider all monetary penalties as having been paid until the court is satisfied that the person found to have committed the infraction has made restitution in the amount of the deficiency remaining after disposal of the vehicle under SBTC 46.55.140.
- (3) A vehicle theft report filed with a law enforcement agency relieves the last registered owner of liability under subsection (2) of this section for failure to redeem the vehicle. However, the last registered owner remains liable for the costs incurred in removing, storing, and disposing of the abandoned vehicle under subsection (1) of this section. Nothing in this section limits in any way the registered owner's rights in a civil action or as restitution in a criminal action against a person responsible for the theft of the vehicle.
- (4) Properly filing a report of sale or transfer regarding the vehicle (1) relieves the last registered owner of liability under subsections (1) and (2) of this section. If the date of sale as indicated on the report of sale is on or before the date of impoundment, the buyer identified on the latest properly filed report of sale with the department is assumed liable for the costs incurred in removing, storing, and disposing of the abandoned vehicle, less amounts realized at auction. If the date of sale is after the date of impoundment, the previous registered owner is assumed to be liable for such costs. A licensed vehicle dealer is not liable under subsections (1) and (2) of this section if the dealer, as transferee or assignee of the last registered owner of the vehicle involved, has complied with the requirements of SBTC 46.70.122 upon selling or otherwise disposing of the vehicle, or if the dealer has timely filed a transitional ownership record or report of sale. In that case the person to whom the licensed vehicle dealer has sold or transferred the vehicle is assumed liable for the costs incurred in removing, storing, and disposing of the abandoned vehicle, less amounts realized at auction.

SBTC 46.55.110. Notice to legal and registered owners.

- (1) When an unauthorized vehicle is impounded, the impounding towing operator shall notify the legal and registered owners of the impoundment of the unauthorized vehicle and the owners of any other items of personal property registered or titled with the department. The notification shall be sent by first-class mail within twenty-four hours after the impoundment to the last known registered and legal owners of the vehicle, and the owners of any other items of personal property registered or titled with the department, as provided by the law enforcement agency, and shall inform the owners of the identity of the person or agency authorizing the impound. The notification shall include the name of the impounding tow firm, its address, and telephone number. The notice shall also include the location, time of the impound, and by whose authority

the vehicle was impounded. The notice shall also include the written notice of the right of redemption and opportunity for a hearing to contest the validity of the impoundment pursuant to SBTC 46.55.120.

(2) In addition, if a suspended license impound has been ordered, the notice must state the length of the impound, the requirement of the posting of a security deposit to ensure payment of the costs of removal, towing, and storage, notification that if the security deposit is not posted the vehicle will immediately be processed and sold at auction as an abandoned vehicle, and the requirements set out in SBTC 46.55.120(1)(b) regarding the payment of the costs of removal, towing, and storage as well as providing proof of satisfaction of any penalties, fines, or forfeitures before redemption. The notice must also state that the registered owner is ineligible to purchase the vehicle at the abandoned vehicle auction, if held.

(3) In the case of an abandoned vehicle, or other item of personal property registered or titled with the department, within twenty-four hours after receiving information on the owners from the department through the abandoned vehicle report, the tow truck operator shall send by certified mail, with return receipt requested, a notice of custody and sale to the legal and registered owners.

(4) If the date on which a notice required by subsection (3) of this section is to be mailed falls upon a Saturday, Sunday, or a postal holiday, the notice may be mailed on the next day that is neither a Saturday, Sunday, nor a postal holiday.

(5) No notices need be sent to the legal or registered owners of an impounded vehicle or other item of personal property registered or titled with the department, if the vehicle or personal property has been redeemed.

SBTC 46.55.113. Removal by police officer.

A police officer may take custody of a vehicle and provide for its prompt removal to a place of safety under any of the following circumstances:

(1) Whenever a police officer finds a vehicle standing upon the roadway in violation of any of the provisions of SBTC 46.61.560, the officer may provide for the removal of the vehicle or require the driver or other person in charge of the vehicle to move the vehicle to a position off the roadway;

(2) Whenever a police officer finds a vehicle unattended upon a highway where the vehicle constitutes an obstruction to traffic or jeopardizes public safety;

(3) Whenever a police officer finds an unattended vehicle at the scene of an accident or when the driver of a vehicle involved in an accident is physically or mentally incapable of deciding upon steps to be taken to protect his or her property;

(4) Whenever the driver of a vehicle is arrested and taken into custody by a police officer;

(5) Whenever a police officer discovers a vehicle that the officer determines to be a stolen vehicle;

(6) Whenever a vehicle without a special license plate, card, or decal indicating that the vehicle is being used to transport a disabled person is parked in a stall or space clearly and conspicuously marked which space is provided on private property without charge or on public property;

Nothing in this section may derogate from the powers of police officers under the common law. For the purposes of this section, a place of safety may include the business location of a registered tow truck operator.

SBTC 46.55.120. Redemption of vehicles - Sale of unredeemed property - Improper impoundment.

(1) Vehicles or other items of personal property registered or titled with the department that are impounded by registered tow truck operators pursuant to SBTC 46.55.080, 46.55.085 or 46.55.113 may be redeemed only under the following circumstances:

(a) Only the legal owner, the registered owner, a person authorized in writing by the registered owner or the vehicle's insurer, a person who is determined and verified by the operator to have the permission of the registered owner of the vehicle or other item of personal property registered or titled with the department, or one who has purchased a vehicle or item of personal property registered or titled with the department from the registered owner who produces proof of ownership or written authorization and signs a receipt therefore, may redeem an impounded vehicle or items of personal property registered or titled with the department. In addition, a vehicle impounded because the operator is in violation of SBTC 46.20.343(1)(c) shall not be released until a person eligible to redeem it under this subsection (1)(a) satisfies the requirements of (e) of this subsection, including paying all towing, removal, and storage fees, notwithstanding the fact that the hold was ordered by a government agency. If the department's records show that the operator has been convicted

of a violation of SBTC 46.20.343 or a similar local ordinance within the past five years, the vehicle may be held for up to thirty days at the written direction of the agency ordering the vehicle impounded. A vehicle impounded because the operator is arrested for a violation of SBTC 46.20.343 may be released only pursuant to a written order from the agency that ordered the vehicle impounded or from the court having jurisdiction. An agency may issue a written order to release pursuant to a provision of an applicable state agency rule or local ordinance authorizing release on the basis of economic or personal hardship to the spouse of the operator, taking into consideration public safety factors, including the operator's criminal history and driving record.

If a vehicle is impounded because the operator is in violation of SBTC 46.20.343(1)(a) or (b), the vehicle may be held for up to thirty days at the written direction of the agency ordering the vehicle impounded. However, if the department's records show that the operator has been convicted of a violation of SBTC 46.20.343(1)(a) or (b) or a similar local ordinance within the past five years, the vehicle may be held at the written direction of the agency ordering the vehicle impounded for up to sixty days, and for up to ninety days if the operator has two or more such prior offenses. If a vehicle is impounded because the operator is arrested for a violation of SBTC 46.20.343, the vehicle may not be released until a person eligible to redeem it under this subsection (1)(a) satisfies the requirements of (e) of this subsection, including paying all towing, removal, and storage fees, notwithstanding the fact that the hold was ordered by a government agency.

(b) If the vehicle is directed to be held for a suspended license impound, a person who desires to redeem the vehicle at the end of the period of impound shall within five days of the impound at the request of the tow truck operator pay a security deposit to the tow truck operator of not more than one-half of the applicable impound storage rate for each day of the proposed suspended license impound. The tow truck operator shall credit this amount against the final bill for removal, towing, and storage upon redemption. The tow truck operator may accept other sufficient security in lieu of the security deposit. If the person desiring to redeem the vehicle does not pay the security deposit or provide other security acceptable to the tow truck operator, the tow truck operator may process and sell at auction the vehicle as an abandoned vehicle within the normal time limits set out in SBTC 46.55.130(1). The security deposit required by this section may be paid and must be accepted at any time up to twenty-four hours before the beginning of the auction to sell the vehicle as abandoned. The registered owner is not eligible to purchase the vehicle at the auction, and the tow truck operator shall sell the vehicle to the highest bidder who is not the registered owner.

(c) Notwithstanding (b) of this subsection, a rental car business may immediately redeem a rental vehicle it owns by payment of the costs of removal, towing, and storage, whereupon the vehicle will not be held for a suspended license impound.

(d) Notwithstanding (b) of this subsection, a motor vehicle dealer or lender with a perfected security interest in the vehicle may redeem or lawfully repossess a vehicle immediately by payment of the costs of removal, towing, and storage, whereupon the vehicle will not be held for a suspended license impound. A motor vehicle dealer or lender with a perfected security interest in the vehicle may not knowingly and intentionally engage in collusion with a registered owner to repossess and then return or resell a vehicle to the registered owner in an attempt to avoid a suspended license impound. However, this provision does not preclude a vehicle dealer or a lender with a perfected security interest in the vehicle from repossessing the vehicle and then selling, leasing, or otherwise disposing of, including providing redemption rights to the debtor. If the debtor is the registered owner of the vehicle, the debtor's right to redeem the vehicle is conditioned upon the debtor obtaining and providing proof from the impounding authority or court having jurisdiction that any fines, penalties, and forfeitures owed by the registered owner, as a result of the suspended license impound, have been paid, and proof of the payment must be tendered to the vehicle dealer or lender at the time the debtor tenders all other obligations required to redeem the vehicle. Vehicle dealers or lenders are not liable for damages if they rely in good faith on an order from the impounding agency or a court in releasing a vehicle held under a suspended license impound.

(e) The vehicle or other item of personal property registered or titled with the department shall be released upon the presentation to any person having custody of the vehicle of commercially reasonable tender sufficient to cover the costs of towing, storage, or other services rendered during the course of towing, removing, impounding, or storing any such vehicle, with credit being given for the amount of any security deposit paid under (b) of this subsection. In addition, if a vehicle is impounded because the operator was arrested for a violation of SBTC 46.20.343 or 46.20.345 and was being operated by the registered owner when

it was impounded under local ordinance or agency rule, it must not be released to any person until the registered owner establishes with the agency that ordered the vehicle impounded or the court having jurisdiction that any penalties, fines, or forfeitures owed by him or her have been satisfied. Registered tow truck operators are not liable for damages if they rely in good faith on an order from the impounding agency or a court in releasing a vehicle held under a suspended license impound. Commercially reasonable tender shall include, without limitation, cash, major bank credit cards issued by financial institutions, or personal checks drawn on Washington state branches of financial institutions if accompanied by two pieces of valid identification, one of which may be required by the operator to have a photograph. If the towing firm cannot determine through the customer's bank or a check verification service that the presented check would be paid by the bank or guaranteed by the service, the towing firm may refuse to accept the check. Any person who stops payment on a personal check or credit card, or does not make restitution within ten days from the date a check becomes insufficient due to lack of funds, to a towing firm that has provided a service pursuant to this section or in any other manner defrauds the towing firm in connection with services rendered pursuant to this section shall be liable for damages in the amount of twice the towing and storage fees, plus costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

(2) (a) The registered tow truck operator shall give to each person who seeks to redeem an impounded vehicle, or item of personal property registered or titled with the department, written notice of the right of redemption and opportunity for a hearing, which notice shall be accompanied by a form to be used for requesting a hearing, the name of the person or agency authorizing the impound, and a copy of the towing and storage invoice. The registered tow truck operator shall maintain a record evidenced by the redeeming person's signature that such notification was provided.

(b) Any person seeking to redeem an impounded vehicle under this section has a right to a hearing in the tribal, district or municipal court for the jurisdiction in which the vehicle was impounded to contest the validity of the impoundment or the amount of towing and storage charges. The district court has jurisdiction to determine the issues involving all impoundments including those authorized by the state or its agents. The municipal court has jurisdiction to determine the issues involving impoundments authorized by agents of the municipality. Any request for a hearing shall be made in writing on the form provided for that purpose and must be received by the appropriate court within ten days of the date the opportunity was provided for in subsection (2)(a) of this section and more than five days before the date of the auction. At the time of the filing of the hearing request, the petitioner shall pay to the court clerk a filing fee in the same amount required for the filing of a suit in district court. If the hearing request is not received by the court within the ten-day period, the right to a hearing is waived and the registered owner is liable for any towing, storage, or other impoundment charges permitted under this chapter. Upon receipt of a timely hearing request, the court shall proceed to hear and determine the validity of the impoundment.

(3) (a) The court, within five days after the request for a hearing, shall notify the registered tow truck operator, the person requesting the hearing if not the owner, the registered and legal owners of the vehicle or other item of personal property registered or titled with the department, and the person or agency authorizing the impound in writing of the hearing date and time.

(b) At the hearing, the person or persons requesting the hearing may produce any relevant evidence to show that the impoundment, towing, or storage fees charged were not proper. The court may consider a written report made under oath by the officer who authorized the impoundment in lieu of the officer's personal appearance at the hearing.

(c) At the conclusion of the hearing, the court shall determine whether the impoundment was proper, whether the towing or storage fees charged were in compliance with the posted rates, and who is responsible for payment of the fees. The court may not adjust fees or charges that are in compliance with the posted or contracted rates.

(d) If the impoundment is found proper, the impoundment, towing, and storage fees as permitted under this chapter together with court costs shall be assessed against the person or persons requesting the hearing, unless the operator did not have a signed and valid impoundment authorization from a private property owner or an authorized agent.

(e) If the impoundment is determined to be in violation of this chapter, then the registered and legal owners of the vehicle or other item of personal property registered or titled with the department shall bear no impoundment, towing, or storage fees, and any security shall be returned or discharged as appropriate, and

the person or agency who authorized the impoundment shall be liable for any towing, storage, or other impoundment fees permitted under this chapter. The court shall enter judgment in favor of the registered tow truck operator against the person or agency authorizing the impound for the impoundment, towing, and storage fees paid. In addition, the court shall enter judgment in favor of the registered and legal owners of the vehicle, or other item of personal property registered or titled with the department, for the amount of the filing fee required by law for the impound hearing petition as well as reasonable damages for loss of the use of the vehicle during the time the same was impounded, for not less than fifty dollars per day, against the person or agency authorizing the impound. However, if an impoundment arising from an alleged violation of SBTC 46.20.342 or 46.20.345 is determined to be in violation of this chapter, then the law enforcement officer directing the impoundment and the government employing the officer are not liable for damages if the officer relied in good faith and without gross negligence on the records of the department in ascertaining that the operator of the vehicle had a suspended or revoked driver's license. If any judgment entered is not paid within fifteen days of notice in writing of its entry, the court shall award reasonable attorneys' fees and costs against the defendant in any action to enforce the judgment. Notice of entry of judgment may be made by registered or certified mail, and proof of mailing may be made by affidavit of the party mailing the notice. Notice of the entry of the judgment shall read essentially as follows:

TO:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED JUDGMENT was entered against you in the Court located at in the sum of \$, in an action entitled, Case No. YOU ARE FURTHER NOTIFIED that attorney fees and costs will be awarded against you under SBTC if the judgment is not paid within 15 days of the date of this notice. DATED this day of, (year)

Signature

Typed name and address of party mailing notice

(4) Any impounded abandoned vehicle or item of personal property registered or titled with the department that is not redeemed within fifteen days of mailing of the notice of custody and sale as required by SBTC 46.55.110(3) shall be sold at public auction in accordance with all the provisions and subject to all the conditions of SBTC 46.55.130. A vehicle or item of personal property registered or titled with the department may be redeemed at any time before the start of the auction upon payment of the applicable towing and storage fees.

SBTC 46.55.130. Notice requirements - Public auction - Accumulation of storage charges.

(1) If, after the expiration of fifteen days from the date of mailing of notice of custody and sale required in SBTC 46.55.110(3) to the registered and legal owners, the vehicle remains unclaimed and has not been listed as a stolen vehicle, or a suspended license impound has been directed, but no security paid under SBTC 46.55.120, then the registered tow truck operator having custody of the vehicle shall conduct a sale of the vehicle at public auction after having first published a notice of the date, place, and time of the auction in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the vehicle is located not less than three days and no more than ten days before the date of the auction. The notice shall contain a description of the vehicle including the make, model, year, and license number and a notification that a three-hour public viewing period will be available before the auction. The auction shall be held during daylight hours of a normal business day.

(2) The following procedures are required in any public auction of such abandoned vehicles:

(a) The auction shall be held in such a manner that all persons present are given an equal time and opportunity to bid;

(b) All bidders must be present at the time of auction unless they have submitted to the registered tow truck operator, who may or may not choose to use the precaution bid method, a written bid on a specific vehicle. Written bids may be submitted up to five days before the auction and shall clearly state which vehicle is being bid upon, the amount of the bid, and who is submitting the bid;

(c) The open bid process, including all written bids, shall be used so that everyone knows the dollar value that must be exceeded;

(d) The highest two bids received shall be recorded in written form and shall include the name, address, and telephone number of each such bidder;

- (e) In case the high bidder defaults, the next bidder has the right to purchase the vehicle for the amount of his or her bid;
 - (f) The successful bidder shall apply for title within fifteen days;
 - (g) The registered tow truck operator shall post a copy of the auction procedure at the bidding site. If the bidding site is different from the licensed office location, the operator shall post a clearly visible sign at the office location that describes in detail where the auction will be held. At the bidding site a copy of the newspaper advertisement that lists the vehicles for sale shall be posted;
 - (h) All surplus moneys derived from the auction after satisfaction of the registered tow truck operator's lien shall be remitted within thirty days to the department for deposit in the reservation's motor vehicle fund. A report identifying the vehicles resulting in any surplus shall accompany the remitted funds. If the director subsequently receives a valid claim from the registered vehicle owner of record as determined by the department within one year from the date of the auction, the surplus moneys shall be remitted to such owner;
 - (i) If an operator receives no bid, or if the operator is the successful bidder at auction, the operator shall, within forty-five days sell the vehicle to a licensed vehicle wrecker, hulk hauler, or scrap processor by use of the abandoned vehicle report-affidavit of sale, or the operator shall apply for title to the vehicle.
- (3) In no case may an operator hold a vehicle for longer than ninety days without holding an auction on the vehicle, except for vehicles that are under a police or judicial hold.
- (4) (a) In no case may the accumulation of storage charges exceed fifteen days from the date of receipt of the information by the operator from the department as provided by SBTC 46.55.110(3).
- (b) The failure of the registered tow truck operator to comply with the time limits provided in this chapter limits the accumulation of storage charges to five days except where delay is unavoidable. Providing incorrect or incomplete identifying information to the department in the abandoned vehicle report shall be considered a failure to comply with these time limits if correct information is available. However, storage charges begin to accrue again on the date the correct and complete information is provided to the department by the registered tow truck operator.

SBTC 46.55.140. Operator's lien, deficiency claim, liability.

- (1) A registered tow truck operator who has a valid and signed impoundment authorization has a lien upon the impounded vehicle for services provided in the towing and storage of the vehicle, unless the impoundment is determined to have been invalid. The lien does not apply to personal property in or upon the vehicle that is not permanently attached to or is not an integral part of the vehicle except for items of personal property registered or titled with the department. The registered tow truck operator also has a deficiency claim against the registered owner of the vehicle for services provided in the towing and storage of the vehicle not to exceed the sum of five hundred dollars after deduction of the amount bid at auction, and for vehicles of over ten thousand pounds gross vehicle weight, the operator has a deficiency claim of one thousand dollars after deduction of the amount bid at auction, unless the impound is determined to be invalid. The limitation on towing and storage deficiency claims does not apply to an impound directed by a law enforcement officer. In no case may the cost of the auction or a buyer's fee be added to the amount charged for the vehicle at the auction, the vehicle's lien, or the overage due. A registered owner who has completed and filed with the department the seller's report and has timely and properly filed the seller's report is relieved of liability under this section. The person named as the new owner of the vehicle on the timely and properly filed seller's report shall assume liability under this section.
- (2) Any person who tows, removes, or otherwise disturbs any vehicle parked, stalled, or otherwise left on privately owned or controlled property, and any person owning or controlling the private property, or either of them, are liable to the owner or operator of a vehicle, or each of them, for consequential and incidental damages arising from any interference with the ownership or use of the vehicle which does not comply with the requirements of this chapter.

SBTC 46.55.230. Junk vehicles - Removal, disposal, sale - Penalties - Cleanup restitution payment.

- (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any law enforcement officer having jurisdiction, or any employee or officer of a jurisdictional health department, or any person authorized by the director shall inspect and may authorize the disposal of an abandoned junk vehicle. The person making the inspection shall

record the make and vehicle identification number or license number of the vehicle if available, and shall also verify that the approximate value of the junk vehicle is equivalent only to the approximate value of the scrap in it.

(2) The law enforcement officer or department representative shall provide information on the vehicle's registered and legal owner to the landowner.

(3) Upon receiving information on the vehicle's registered and legal owner, the landowner shall mail a notice to the registered and legal owners shown on the records of the department. The notification shall describe the redemption procedure and the right to arrange for the removal of the vehicle.

(4) If the vehicle remains unclaimed more than fifteen days after the landowner has mailed notification to the registered and legal owner, the landowner may dispose of the vehicle or sign an affidavit of sale to be used as a title document.

(5) If no information on the vehicle's registered and legal owner is found in the records of the department, the landowner may immediately dispose of the vehicle or sign an affidavit of sale to be used as a title document.

(6) (a) It is a civil infraction for a person to abandon a junk vehicle on property located in an incorporated area. If a junk vehicle is abandoned in an incorporated area, the landowner of the property upon which the junk vehicle is located is entitled to recover from the vehicle's registered owner any costs incurred in the removal of the junk vehicle.

(b) It is a gross misdemeanor for a person to abandon a junk vehicle on property located in an unincorporated area. If a junk vehicle is abandoned in an unincorporated area, the vehicle's registered owner shall also pay a cleanup restitution payment equal to twice the costs incurred in the removal of the junk vehicle. The court shall distribute one-half of the restitution payment to the landowner of the property upon which the junk vehicle is located, and one-half of the restitution payment to the law enforcement agency or jurisdictional health department investigating the incident.

(7) For the purposes of this section, the term "landowner" includes a legal owner of private property, a person with possession or control of private property, or a public official having jurisdiction over public property.

(8) A person complying in good faith with the requirements of this section is immune from any liability arising out of an action taken or omission made in the compliance.

46.61 RULES OF THE ROAD

SBTC 46.61.015. Obedience to police officers, flaggers, or fire fighters - Penalty.

No person shall willfully fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction of any duly authorized flagger or any police officer or fire fighter invested by law with authority to direct, control, or regulate traffic. A violation of this section is a class C offense.

SBTC 46.61.020. Refusal to give information to or cooperate with officer - Penalty.

It is 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 is likewise 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, his insurance identification card, or his vehicle driver's license or to refuse to permit such officer to take any such license, card, 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, insurance card, or his vehicle driver's license when requested by any court. Any police officer shall on request produce evidence of his authorization as such.

A violation of this section is a class C offense.

SBTC 46.61.021. Duty to obey law enforcement officer - Authority of officer.

(1) Any person requested or signaled to stop by a law enforcement officer for a traffic infraction has a duty to stop.

(2) Whenever any person is stopped for a traffic infraction, the officer may detain that person for a reasonable period of time necessary to identify the person, check for outstanding warrants, check the status of the person's license, insurance identification card, and the vehicle's registration, and complete and issue a notice of traffic infraction.

(3) Any person requested to identify himself or herself to a law enforcement officer pursuant to an investigation of a traffic infraction has a duty to identify himself or herself, give his or her current address, and sign an acknowledgement of receipt of the notice of infraction.

SBTC 46.61.022. Failure to obey officer - Penalty.

Any person who willfully fails to stop when requested or signaled to do so by a person reasonably identifiable as a law enforcement officer or to comply with SBTC 46.61.021(3), is guilty of a class C offense.

SBTC 46.61.024. Attempting to elude pursuing police vehicle

Any driver of a motor vehicle who willfully fails or refuses to immediately bring his vehicle to a stop and who drives his vehicle in a manner indicating a wanton or willful disregard for the lives or property of others while attempting to elude a pursuing police vehicle, after being given a visual or audible signal to bring the vehicle to a stop, shall be guilty of a class A offense. The signal given by the police officer may be by hand, voice, emergency light, or siren. The officer giving such a signal shall be in uniform and his vehicle shall be appropriately marked showing it to be an official police vehicle.

SBTC 46.61.035. Authorized emergency vehicles.

(1) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call or when in the pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law or when responding to but not upon returning from a fire alarm, may exercise the privileges set forth in this section, but subject to the conditions herein stated.

(2) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle may:

(a) Park or stand, irrespective of the provisions of this chapter;

(b) Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation;

(c) Exceed the maximum speed limits so long as he does not endanger life or property;

(d) Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions.

(3) The exemptions herein granted to an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only when such vehicle is making use of visual signals meeting the requirements of SBTC 46.37.190, except that: (a) An authorized emergency vehicle operated as a police vehicle need not be equipped with or display a red light visible from in front of the vehicle; (b) authorized emergency vehicles shall use audible signals when necessary to warn others of the emergency nature of the situation but in no case shall they be required to use audible signals while parked or standing.

(4) The foregoing provisions shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons, nor shall such provisions protect the driver from the consequences of his reckless disregard for the safety of others.

SBTC 46.61.050. Obedience to and required traffic control devices.

(1) The driver of any vehicle, every bicyclist, and every pedestrian shall obey the instructions of any official traffic control device applicable thereto placed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, unless otherwise directed by a traffic or police officer, subject to the exception granted the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle in this chapter.

(2) No provision of this chapter for which official traffic control devices are required shall be enforced against an alleged violator if at the time and place of the alleged violation an official device is not in proper position and sufficiently legible or visible to be seen by an ordinarily observant person. Whenever a particular section does not state that official traffic control devices are required, such section shall be effective even though no devices are erected or in place.

(3) Whenever official traffic control devices are placed in position approximately conforming to the requirements of this chapter, such devices shall be presumed to have been so placed by the official act or direction of lawful authority, unless the contrary shall be established by competent evidence.

(4) Any official traffic control device placed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and purporting to conform to the lawful requirements pertaining to such devices shall be presumed to comply with the requirements of this chapter, unless the contrary shall be established by competent evidence.

SBTC 46.61.075. Display of unauthorized signs, signals, or markings.

(1) No person shall place, maintain or display upon or in view of any highway any unauthorized sign, signal, marking or device which purports to be or is an imitation of or resembles an official traffic-control device or railroad sign or signal, or which attempts to direct the movement of traffic, or which hides from view or interferes with the effectiveness of an official traffic-control device or any railroad sign or signal.

(2) No person shall place or maintain nor shall any public authority permit upon any highway any traffic sign or signal bearing thereon any commercial advertising.

(3) This section shall not be deemed to prohibit the erection upon private property adjacent to highways of signs giving useful directional information and of a type that cannot be mistaken for official signs.

(4) Every such prohibited sign, signal or marking is hereby declared to be a public nuisance and the authority having jurisdiction over the highway is hereby empowered to remove the same or cause it to be removed without notice.

SBTC 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

SBTC 46.61.100. Keep right except when passing, etc.

(i) 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.

SBTC 46.61.105. Passing vehicles proceeding in opposite directions.

Drivers of vehicles proceeding in opposite directions shall pass each other to the right, and upon roadways having width for not more than one line of traffic in each direction each driver shall give to the other at least one-half of the main-traveled portion of the roadway as nearly as possible.

SBTC 46.61.110. Overtaking a vehicle on the left.

The following rules shall govern the overtaking and passing of vehicles proceeding in the same direction, subject to those limitations, exceptions and special rules hereinafter stated:

(1) The driver of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall pass to the left thereof at a safe distance and shall not again drive to the right side of the roadway until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle.

(2) Except when overtaking and passing on the right is permitted, the driver of an overtaken vehicle shall give way to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle on audible signal and shall not increase the speed of his vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle.

SBTC 46.61.115. When overtaking on the right is permitted.

(1) The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass upon the right of another vehicle only under the following conditions:

(a) When the vehicle overtaken is making or about to make a left turn;

(b) Upon a roadway with unobstructed pavement of sufficient width for two or more lines of vehicles moving lawfully in the direction being traveled by the overtaking vehicle.

(2) The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass another vehicle upon the right only under conditions permitting such movement in safety. Such movement shall not be made by driving off the roadway.

SBTC 46.61.120. Limitations on overtaking on the left.

No vehicle shall be driven to the left side of the center of the roadway in overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless authorized by the provisions of SBTC 46.61.100 through SBTC 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.

SBTC 46.61.125. Further limitations on driving to left of center of roadway.

(1) No vehicle shall be driven on the left side of the roadway under the following conditions:

(a) When approaching or upon the crest of a grade or a curve in the highway where the driver's view is obstructed within such distance as to create a hazard in the event another vehicle might approach from the opposite direction;

(b) When approaching within one hundred feet of or traversing any intersection or railroad grade crossing;

(c) When the view is obstructed upon approaching within one hundred feet of any bridge, viaduct or tunnel.

(2) The foregoing limitations shall not apply under the conditions described in SBTC 46.61.100(1)(b), nor to the driver of a vehicle turning left into or from an alley, private road or driveway.

SBTC 46.61.130. No-passing zones.

(i) The state department of transportation and the local authorities are authorized to determine those portions of any highway under their respective jurisdictions where overtaking and passing or driving to the left of the roadway would be especially hazardous and may by appropriate signs or markings on the roadway indicate the beginning and end of such zones. When such signs or markings are in place and clearly visible to an ordinarily observant person every driver of a vehicle shall obey the directions thereof.

(2) Where signs or markings are in place to define a no-passing zone as set forth in subsection (i) of this section, no driver may at any time drive on the left side of the roadway within the no-passing zone or on the left side of any pavement striping designed to mark the no-passing zone throughout its length.

(3) This section does not apply under the conditions described in SBTC 46.61.100(1)(b), nor to the driver of a vehicle turning left into or from an alley, private road, or driveway.

SBTC 46.61.140. Driving on roadways laned for traffic.

Whenever any roadway has been divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for traffic the following rules in addition to all others consistent herewith shall apply: (i) A vehicle shall be driven as nearly as practicable entirely within a single lane and shall not be moved from such lane until the driver has first ascertained that such movement can be made with safety.

SBTC 46.61.145. Following too closely.

(i) 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.

RIGHT OF WAY

SBTC 46.61.180. Vehicle approaching intersection.

(1) When two vehicles approach or enter an intersection from different highways at approximately the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right of way to the vehicle on the right.

(2) The right of way rule declared in subsection (1) of this section is modified at arterial highways and otherwise as stated in this chapter.

SBTC 46.61.185. Vehicle turning left.

The driver of a vehicle intending to turn to the left within an intersection or into an alley, private road, or driveway shall yield the right of way to any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction which is within the intersection or so close thereto as to constitute an immediate hazard.

SBTC 46.61.190. Vehicle entering stop or yield intersection.

(1) Preferential right of way may be indicated by stop signs or yield signs as authorized in SBTC 47.36.110.

(2) Except when directed to proceed by a duly authorized flagman, or a police officer, or a fire fighter vested by law with authority to direct, control, or regulate traffic, every driver of a vehicle approaching a stop sign shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, before entering a marked crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway before entering the roadway, and after having stopped shall yield the right of way to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another roadway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time when such driver is moving across or within the intersection or junction of roadways.

(3) The driver of a vehicle approaching a yield sign shall in obedience to such sign slow down to a speed reasonable for the existing conditions and if required for safety to stop, shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, before entering a marked crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway before entering the roadway, and then after slowing or stopping, the driver shall yield the right of way to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another roadway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time such driver is moving across or within the intersection or junction of roadways: PROVIDED, That if such a driver is involved in a collision with a vehicle in the intersection or junction of roadways, after driving past a yield sign without stopping, such collision shall be deemed prima facie evidence of his failure to yield right of way.

SBTC 46.61.200. Stop intersections other than arterial may be designated.

In addition to the points of intersection of any public highway with any arterial public highway that is constituted by law or by any proper authorities of this reservation, the state department of transportation with respect to state highways, and the proper authorities with respect to any other public highways, have the power to determine and designate any particular intersection, or any particular highways, roads, or streets or portions thereof, at any intersection with which vehicles shall be required to stop before entering such intersection. Upon the determination and designation of such points at which vehicles will be required to come to a stop before entering the intersection, the proper authorities so determining and designating shall cause to be posted and maintained proper signs of the standard design indicating that the intersection has been so determined and designated and that vehicles entering it are required to stop. It is unlawful for any person operating any vehicle when entering any intersection determined, designated, and bearing the required sign to fail and neglect to bring the vehicle to a complete stop before entering the intersection.

SBTC 46.61.202. Stopping when traffic obstructed.

No driver shall enter an intersection or a marked crosswalk or drive onto any railroad grade crossing unless there is sufficient space on the other side of the intersection, crosswalk, or railroad grade crossing to accommodate the vehicle he is operating without obstructing the passage of other vehicles, or pedestrians notwithstanding any traffic control signal indications to proceed.

SBTC 46.61.205. Vehicle entering highway from private road or driveway.

The driver of a vehicle about to enter or cross a highway from a private road or driveway shall yield the right of way to all vehicles lawfully approaching on said highway.

SBTC 46.61.210. Operation of vehicles on approach of emergency vehicles.

(i) Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle making use of audible and visual signals meeting the requirements of SBTC 46.37.190, or of a police vehicle properly and lawfully making use of an audible signal only the driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right of way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the right-hand edge or curb of the roadway clear of any intersection and shall stop and remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

(2) This section shall not operate to relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway.

SBTC 46.61.220. Transit vehicles.

(1) The driver of a vehicle shall yield the right of way to a transit vehicle traveling in the same direction that has signaled and is reentering the traffic flow.

(2) Nothing in this section shall operate to relieve the driver of a transit vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the roadway.

PEDESTRIANS' RIGHTS AND DUTIES

SBTC 46.61.230. Pedestrians subject to traffic regulations.

Pedestrians shall be subject to traffic-control signals at intersections, and at all other places pedestrians shall be accorded the privileges and shall be subject to the restrictions stated in this chapter.

SBTC 46.61.235. Stopping for pedestrians in crosswalks.

(1) The operator of an approaching vehicle shall stop and remain stopped to allow a pedestrian to cross the roadway within an unmarked or marked crosswalk when the pedestrian is upon or within one lane of the half of the roadway upon which the vehicle is traveling or onto which it is turning. For purposes of this section "half of the roadway" means all traffic lanes carrying traffic in one direction of travel, and includes the entire width of a one-way roadway.

(2) No pedestrian shall suddenly leave a curb or other place of safety and walk, run, or otherwise move into the path of a vehicle which is so close that it is impossible for the driver to stop.

(3) Subsection (i) of this section does not apply under the conditions stated in SBTC 46.61.240(2).

(4) Whenever any vehicle is stopped at a marked crosswalk or at any unmarked crosswalk at an intersection to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway, the driver of any other vehicle approaching from the rear shall not overtake and pass such stopped vehicle.

SBTC 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) Where curb ramps exist at or adjacent to intersections or at marked crosswalks in other locations, disabled persons may enter the roadway from the curb ramps and cross the roadway within or as closely as practicable to the crosswalk. All other pedestrian rights and duties as defined elsewhere in this chapter remain applicable.

- (3) 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.
- (4) Between adjacent intersections at which traffic-control signals are in operation pedestrians shall not cross at any place except in a marked crosswalk.
- (5) 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.
- (6) No pedestrian shall cross a roadway at an unmarked crosswalk where an official sign prohibits such crossing.

SBTC 46.61.245. Drivers to exercise care.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this chapter every driver of a vehicle shall exercise due care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian upon any roadway and shall give warning by sounding the horn when necessary and shall exercise proper precaution upon observing any child or any obviously confused or incapacitated person upon a roadway.

SBTC 46.61.250. Pedestrians on roadways.

- (1) Where sidewalks are provided it is unlawful for any pedestrian to walk or otherwise move along and upon an adjacent roadway. Where sidewalks are provided but wheelchair access is not available, disabled persons who require such access may walk or otherwise move along and upon an adjacent roadway until they reach an access point in the sidewalk.
- (2) Where sidewalks are not provided any pedestrian walking or otherwise moving along and upon a highway shall, when practicable, walk or move only on the left side of the roadway or its shoulder facing traffic which may approach from the opposite direction and upon meeting an oncoming vehicle shall move clear of the roadway.

SBTC 46.61.255. Pedestrians soliciting rides or business.

- (1) No person shall stand in or on a public roadway or alongside thereof at any place where a motor vehicle cannot safely stop off the main traveled portion thereof for the purpose of soliciting a ride for himself or for another from the occupant of any vehicle.
- (2) It shall be unlawful for any person to solicit a ride for himself or another from within the right of way of any limited access facility except in such areas where permission to do so is given and posted by the highway authority of the state, county, city or town having jurisdiction over the highway.
- (3) The provisions of subsections (1) and (2) above shall not be construed to prevent a person upon a public highway from soliciting, or a driver of a vehicle from giving a ride where an emergency actually exists, nor to prevent a person from signaling or requesting transportation from a passenger carrier for the purpose of becoming a passenger thereon for hire.
- (4) No person shall stand in a roadway for the purpose of soliciting employment or business from the occupant of any vehicle.
- (5) No person shall stand on or in proximity to a street or highway for the purpose of soliciting the watching or guarding of any vehicle while parked or about to be parked on a street or highway.

SBTC 46.61.260. Driving through safety zone prohibited.

No vehicle shall at any time be driven through or within a safety zone.

SBTC 46.61.261. Sidewalks, crosswalks - Pedestrians, bicycles.

The driver of a vehicle shall yield the right of way to any pedestrian or bicycle on a sidewalk. The rider of a bicycle shall yield the right of way to a pedestrian on a sidewalk or crosswalk.

SBTC 46.61.264. Pedestrians yield to emergency vehicles.

Statute text

- (1) Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle making use of an audible signal meeting the requirements of SBTC 46.37.380 subsection (4) and visual signals meeting the requirements of

SBTC 46.37.190, or of a police vehicle meeting the requirements of SBTC 46.61.035 subsection (3), every pedestrian shall yield the right of way to the authorized emergency vehicle.

(2) This section shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway nor from the duty to exercise due care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian.

SBTC 46.61.266. Pedestrians under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

A law enforcement officer may offer to transport a pedestrian who appears to be under the influence of alcohol or any drug and who is walking or moving along or within the right of way of a public roadway, unless the pedestrian is to be taken into protective custody.

The law enforcement officer offering to transport an intoxicated pedestrian under this section shall:

- (1) Transport the intoxicated pedestrian to a safe place; or
- (2) Release the intoxicated pedestrian to a competent person.

The law enforcement officer shall take no action if the pedestrian refuses this assistance. No suit or action may be commenced or prosecuted against the law enforcement officer, law enforcement agency, the state of Washington, or any political subdivision of the state for any act resulting from the refusal of the pedestrian to accept this assistance.

TURNING AND STARTING AND SIGNALING ON STOPPING AND TURNING

SBTC 46.61.290. Required position and method of turning at intersections.

The driver of a vehicle intending to turn shall do so as follows:

- (1) Right turns. Both the approach for a right turn and a right turn shall be made as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway.
- (2) Left turns. The driver of a vehicle intending to turn left shall approach the turn in the extreme left-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in the direction of travel of the vehicle. Whenever practicable the left turn shall be made to the left of the center of the intersection and so as to leave the intersection or other location in the extreme left-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in the same direction as the vehicle on the roadway being entered.

SBTC 46.61.295. "U" turns.

- (1) The driver of any vehicle shall not turn such vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite direction unless such movement can be made in safety and without interfering with other traffic.
- (2) No vehicle shall be turned so as to proceed in the opposite direction upon any curve, or upon the approach to or near the crest of a grade, where such vehicle cannot be seen by the driver of any other vehicle approaching from either direction within five hundred feet.

SBTC 46.61.300. Starting parked vehicle.

No person shall start a vehicle which is stopped, standing or parked unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety.

SBTC 46.61.305. When signals required - Improper use prohibited.

- (1) No person shall turn a vehicle or move right or left upon a roadway unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety nor without giving an appropriate signal in the manner hereinafter provided.
- (2) A signal of intention to turn or move right or left when required shall be given continuously during not less than the last one hundred feet traveled by the vehicle before turning.
- (3) No person shall stop or suddenly decrease the speed of a vehicle without first giving an appropriate signal in the manner provided herein to the driver of any vehicle immediately to the rear when there is opportunity to give such signal.
- (4) The signals provided for in SBTC 46.61.310 subsection (2), shall not be flashed on one side only on a disabled vehicle, flashed as a courtesy or "do pass" signal to operators of other vehicles approaching from the

rear, nor be flashed on one side only of a parked vehicle except as may be necessary for compliance with this section.

SBTC 46.61.310. Signals by hand and arm or signal lamps.

(i) 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.

SBTC 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.

SBTC 46.61.365. Emerging from alley, driveway, or building.

The driver of a vehicle within a business or residence district emerging from an alley, driveway or building shall stop such vehicle immediately prior to driving onto a sidewalk or onto the sidewalk area extending across any alleyway or driveway, and shall yield the right of way to any pedestrian as may be necessary to avoid collision, and upon entering the roadway shall yield the right of way to all vehicles approaching on said roadway.

SBTC 46.61.370. Overtaking or meeting school bus - Duties of bus driver.

(1) The driver of a vehicle upon overtaking or meeting from either direction any school bus which has stopped on the roadway for the purpose of receiving or discharging any school children shall stop the vehicle before reaching such school bus when there is in operation on said school bus a visual signal as specified in SBTC 46.37.190 and said driver shall not proceed until such school bus resumes motion or the visual signals are no longer activated.

(2) The driver of a school bus shall actuate the visual signals required by SBTC 46.37.190 only when such bus is stopped on the roadway for the purpose of receiving or discharging school children.

(3) The driver of a school bus may stop completely off the roadway for the purpose of receiving or discharging school children only when the school children do not have to cross the roadway. The school bus driver shall actuate the hazard warning before loading or unloading school children at such stops.

(4) A person found to have committed an infraction of subsection (1) of this section shall be assessed a monetary penalty equal to twice the total penalty assessed under SBTC 46.63.110. This penalty may not be waived, reduced, or suspended.

SBTC 46.61.371. School bus stop sign violators - Identification by vehicle owner.

If a law enforcement officer investigating a violation of RCW 46.61.370 has reasonable cause to believe that a violation has occurred, the officer may request the owner of the motor vehicle to supply information identifying the driver of the vehicle at the time the violation occurred. When requested, the owner of the motor vehicle shall identify the driver to the best of the owner's ability. The owner of the vehicle is not required to supply identification information to the law enforcement officer if the owner believes the information is self-incriminating.

SBTC 46.61.400. Basic rule and maximum speed limits.

(i) No person shall drive a vehicle on a highway at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions and having regard to the actual and potential hazards then existing. In every event speed shall be so controlled as may be necessary to avoid colliding with any person, vehicle or other conveyance on or entering the highway in compliance with legal requirements and the duty of all persons to use due care.

(2) Except when a special hazard exists that requires lower speed for compliance with subsection(l) of this section, the limits specified in this section or established as hereinafter authorized shall be maximum lawful speeds, and no person shall drive a vehicle on a highway at a speed in excess of such maximum limits.

(a) Twenty-five miles per hour on city and town streets;

(b) Fifty five miles per hour on state highways.

(3) The driver of every vehicle shall, consistent with the requirements of subsection (i) of this section, drive at an appropriate reduced speed when approaching and crossing an intersection or railway grade crossing, when approaching and going around a curve, when approaching a hill crest, when traveling upon any narrow or winding roadway, and when special hazard exists with respect to pedestrians or other traffic or by reason of weather or highway conditions.

SBTC 46.61.415. When local authorities may alter maximum limits.

(1) Whenever local authorities in their respective jurisdictions determine on the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation that the maximum speed permitted under SBTC 46.61.400 is greater or less than is reasonable and safe under the conditions found to exist upon a highway or part of a highway, the local authority may determine and declare a reasonable and safe maximum limit thereon which

(a) Decreases the limit at intersections; or

(b) Increases the limit but not to more than sixty miles per hour; or

(c) Decreases the limit but not to less than twenty miles per hour.

(2) Local authorities in their respective jurisdictions shall determine by an engineering and traffic investigation the proper maximum speed for all arterial streets and shall declare a reasonable and safe maximum limit thereon which may be greater or less than the maximum speed permitted under SBTC 46.61.400(2) but shall not exceed sixty miles per hour.

(3) The secretary of transportation is authorized to establish speed limits on county roads and city and town streets as shall be necessary to conform with any federal requirements which are a prescribed condition for the allocation of federal funds to the state.

(4) Any altered limit established as hereinbefore authorized shall be effective when appropriate signs giving notice thereof are erected. Such maximum speed limit may be declared to be effective at all times or at such times as are indicated upon such signs; and differing limits may be established for different times of day, different types of vehicles, varying weather conditions, and other factors bearing on safe speeds, which shall be effective when posted upon appropriate fixed or variable signs.

(5) Any alteration of maximum limits on state highways within incorporated cities or towns by local authorities shall not be effective until such alteration has been approved by the secretary of transportation.

SBTC 46.61.425. Minimum speed regulation - Passing slow moving vehicle.

(1) No person shall drive a motor vehicle at such a slow speed as to impede the normal and reasonable movement of traffic except when reduced speed is necessary for safe operation or in compliance with law: PROVIDED, That a person following a vehicle driving at less than the legal maximum speed and desiring to pass such vehicle may exceed the speed limit, subject to the provisions of SBTC 46.61.120 on highways having only one lane of traffic in each direction, at only such a speed and for only such a distance as is necessary to complete the pass with a reasonable margin of safety.

(2) Whenever local authorities within their respective jurisdictions determine on the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation that slow speeds on any part of a highway unreasonably impede the normal movement of traffic, the local authority may determine and declare a minimum speed limit thereat which shall be effective when appropriate signs giving notice thereof are erected. No person shall drive a vehicle slower than such minimum speed limit except when necessary for safe operation or in compliance with law.

SBTC 46.61.445. Due care required.

Compliance with speed requirements of this chapter under the circumstances hereinabove set forth shall not relieve the operator of any vehicle from the further exercise of due care and caution as further circumstances shall require.

SBTC 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.

SBTC 46.61.500. Reckless driving - Penalty.

(1) Any person who drives any vehicle in willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property is guilty of reckless driving. Violation of the provisions of this section is a civil traffic infraction.

SBTC 46.61.502. Driving under the influence of alcohol, marijuana, or other drugs.

(1) A person is guilty of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, marijuana, or any drug if the person drives a vehicle within this reservation:

(a) And the person has, within two hours after driving, an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or higher as shown by analysis of the person's breath or blood made under SBTC 46.61.506; or

(b) The person has, within two hours after driving, a marijuana concentration of 5.00 nanograms of delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) per milliliter of a person's whole blood in their system, or higher as shown by analysis of the person's blood made under SBTC 46.61.506; or

(c) While the person is under the influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor, marijuana, or any drug; or

(d) While the person is under the combined influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor, marijuana, and any drug.

(2) The fact that a person charged with a violation of this section is or has been entitled to use a drug under the laws of this reservation shall not constitute a defense against a charge of violating this section.

(3) It is an affirmative defense to a violation of subsection (1)(a) of this section which the defendant must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant consumed a sufficient quantity of alcohol or marijuana after the time of driving and before the administration of an analysis of the person's breath or blood to cause the defendant's alcohol concentration to be 0.08 or more, or a THC concentration to be 5.00 or more within two hours after driving. The court shall not admit evidence of this defense unless the defendant notifies the prosecution prior to the omnibus or pretrial hearing in the case of the defendant's intent to assert the affirmative defense.

(4) Analyses of blood or breath samples obtained more than two hours after the alleged driving may be used as evidence that within two hours of the alleged driving, a person had an alcohol concentration of 0.08, or more, or a THC concentration to be 5.00 or more in violation of subsection (1)(a) of this section, and in any case in which the analysis shows an alcohol or marijuana concentration above 0.00 may be used as evidence that a person was under the influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor or any drug in violation of subsection (1)(b) or (c) of this section.

(5) The first violation of this section is a class C offense. The second offense is a class B offense and the driver's license will be suspended for a period of 30 days. The third offense is a class A offense and the driver's license will be suspended for a period of 90 days.

SBTC 46.61.503. Driver under twenty-one consuming alcohol or marijuana- Penalties.

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, a person is guilty of driving or being in physical control of a motor vehicle after consuming alcohol or marijuana if the person operates or is in physical control of a motor vehicle within this reservation and the person:

(a) Is under the age of twenty-one;

(b) Has, within two hours after operating or being in physical control of the motor vehicle, an alcohol concentration of at least 0.02, or a THC concentration above 0.00, but less than the concentration specified in SBTC 46.61.502, as shown by analysis of the person's breath or blood made under SBTC 46.61.506.

(2) It is an affirmative defense to a violation of subsection (1) of this section which the defendant must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant consumed a sufficient quantity of alcohol or marijuana after the time of driving or being in physical control and before the administration of an analysis of the person's breath or blood to cause the defendant's alcohol or marijuana concentration to be in violation of subsection (1) of this section within two hours after driving or being in physical control. The court shall not admit evidence of this defense unless the defendant notifies the prosecution prior to the earlier of: (a) Seven

days prior to trial; or (b) the omnibus or pretrial hearing in the case of the defendant's intent to assert the affirmative defense.

(3) Analyses of blood or breath samples obtained more than two hours after the alleged driving or being in physical control may be used as evidence that within two hours of the alleged driving or being in physical control, a person had an alcohol or marijuana concentration in violation of subsection (1) of this section. A violation of this section is a class C offense.

SBTC 46.61.504. Physical control of vehicle under the influence.

(1) A person is guilty of being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug if the person has actual physical control of a vehicle within this reservation:

(a) And the person has, within two hours after being in actual physical control of the vehicle, an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more, or a THC concentration to be 5.00 or higher as shown by analysis of the person's breath or blood made under SBTC 46.61.506; or

(b) While the person is under the influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor or any drug; or

(c) While the person is under the combined influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor and any drug.

(2) The fact that a person charged with a violation of this section is or has been entitled to use a drug under the laws of this state does not constitute a defense against any charge of violating this section. No person may be convicted under this section if, prior to being pursued by a law enforcement officer, the person has moved the vehicle safely off the roadway.

(3) It is an affirmative defense to a violation of subsection (1)(a) of this section which the defendant must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant consumed a sufficient quantity of alcohol or marijuana after the time of being in actual physical control of the vehicle and before the administration of an analysis of the person's breath or blood to cause the defendant's alcohol concentration to be 0.08, or more, or a THC concentration to be 5.00 or more within two hours after being in such control. The court shall not admit evidence of this defense unless the defendant notifies the prosecution prior to the omnibus or pretrial hearing in the case of the defendant's intent to assert the affirmative defense.

(4) Analyses of blood or breath samples obtained more than two hours after the alleged being in actual physical control of a vehicle may be used as evidence that within two hours of the alleged being in such control, a person had an alcohol concentration of 0.08 , or more, or a THC concentration to be 5.00 nanograms or more in violation of subsection (1)(a) of this section, and in any case in which the analysis shows an alcohol or marijuana concentration above 0.00 may be used as evidence that a person was under the influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor or any drug in violation of subsection (1)(b) or (c) of this section.

(5) A violation of this section is a class C offense.

SBTC 46.61.506. Persons under influence of intoxicating liquor or drug - Evidence - Tests - Information concerning tests.

(1) Upon the trial of any civil or criminal action or proceeding arising out of acts alleged to have been committed by any person while driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, if the person's alcohol concentration is less than 0.08, or more, or a THC concentration to be 5.00 nanograms or more, it is evidence that may be considered with other competent evidence in determining whether the person was under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug.

(2) The breath analysis shall be based upon grams of alcohol per two hundred ten liters of breath. The blood analysis of the person's THC concentration shall be based upon 5.00 nanograms of delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) per milliliter of a person's whole blood in their system. The foregoing provisions of this section shall not be construed as limiting the introduction of any other competent evidence bearing upon the question whether the person was under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug.

(3) Analysis of the person's blood or breath to be considered valid under the provisions of this section or SBTC 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 shall have been performed according to methods approved by Shoalwater Bay Police Dept. (SBTC 46.61.507).

(4) When a blood test is administered under the provisions of SBTC 46.20.308, the withdrawal of blood for the purpose of determining its alcoholic or drug content may be performed only by a physician, a registered nurse, or a qualified technician. This limitation shall not apply to the taking of breath specimens.

(5) The person tested may have a physician, or a qualified technician, chemist, registered nurse, or other qualified person of his or her own choosing administer one or more tests in addition to any administered at the direction of a law enforcement officer. The failure or inability to obtain an additional test by a person shall not preclude the admission of evidence relating to the test or tests taken at the direction of a law enforcement officer.

(6) Upon the request of the person who shall submit to a 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 her or his or her attorney.

SBTC 46.61.507. Analysis of breath sample

The Shoalwater Bay Police Dept. will use an Alco-Sensor FST portable breath tester to obtain a breath sample. This device must be checked for calibration once every six months.

SBTC 46.61.519. Alcoholic beverages - Drinking or open container in vehicle on highway or Marijuana Product-Exceptions.

(1) It is a traffic infraction to drink any alcoholic beverage or ingest any marijuana product in a motor vehicle when the vehicle is upon a highway.

(2) It is a traffic infraction for a person to have in his possession while in a motor vehicle upon a highway, a bottle, can, or other receptacle containing an alcoholic beverage or marijuana product if the container has been opened or a seal broken or the contents partially removed.

(3) It is a traffic infraction for the registered owner of a motor vehicle, or the driver if the registered owner is not then present in the vehicle, to keep in a motor vehicle when the vehicle is upon a highway, a bottle, can, or other receptacle containing an alcoholic beverage or marijuana product which has been opened or a seal broken or the contents partially removed, unless the container is kept in the trunk of the vehicle or in some other area of the vehicle

not normally occupied by the driver or passengers if the vehicle does not have a trunk. A utility compartment or glove compartment is deemed to be within the area occupied by the driver and passengers.

(4) This section does not apply to a public conveyance that has been commercially chartered for group use or to the living quarters of a motor home or camper or, except as otherwise provided by SBTC 66.44.250 or local law, to any passenger for compensation in a for-hire vehicle licensed under city, county, or state law, or to a privately-owned vehicle. PROVIDED, that nothing in this subsection shall be construed to authorize possession or consumption of an alcoholic beverage or marijuana product by the operator of any vehicle while upon a highway.

SBTC 46.61.524. Negligent driving - First degree.

(1) (a) A person is guilty of negligent driving in the first degree if he or she operates a motor vehicle in a manner that is both negligent and endangers or is likely to endanger any person or property, and exhibits the effects of having consumed liquor or an illegal drug.

(b) It is an affirmative defense to negligent driving in the first degree by means of exhibiting the effects of having consumed an illegal drug that must be proved by the defendant by a preponderance of the evidence, that the driver has a valid prescription for the drug consumed, and has been consuming it according to the prescription directions and warnings.

(c) Negligent driving in the first degree is a civil traffic infraction.

(2) For the purposes of this section:

(a) "Negligent" means the failure to exercise ordinary care, and is the doing of some act that a reasonably careful person would not do under the same or similar circumstances or the failure to do something that a reasonably careful person would do under the same or similar circumstances.

(b) "Exhibiting the effects of having consumed liquor" means that a person has the odor of liquor on his or her breath, or that by speech, manner, appearance, behavior, lack of coordination, or otherwise exhibits that he or she has consumed liquor, and either:

(i) Is in possession of or in close proximity to a container that has or recently had liquor in it; or

(ii) Is shown by other evidence to have recently consumed liquor.

(c) "Exhibiting the effects of having consumed an illegal drug" means that a person by speech, manner, appearance, behavior, lack of coordination, or otherwise exhibits that he or she has consumed an illegal drug and either:

(i) Is in possession of an illegal drug; or

(ii) Is shown by other evidence to have recently consumed an illegal drug.

(d) "Illegal drug" means a controlled substance for which the driver does not have a valid prescription or that is not being consumed in accordance with the prescription directions and warnings, or a legend drug for which the driver does not have a valid prescription or that is not being consumed in accordance with the prescription directions and warnings.

(3) Any act prohibited by this section that also constitutes a crime under any other law of this state may be the basis of prosecution under such other law notwithstanding that it may also be the basis for prosecution under this section.

SBTC 46.61.525. Negligent driving - Second degree.

(1) (a) A person is guilty of negligent driving in the second degree if, under circumstances not constituting negligent driving in the first degree, he or she operates a motor vehicle in a manner that is both negligent and endangers or is likely to endanger any person or property.

(b) It is an affirmative defense to negligent driving in the second degree that must be proved by the defendant by a preponderance of the evidence, that the driver was operating the motor vehicle on private property with the consent of the owner in a manner consistent with the owner's consent.

(c) Negligent driving in the second degree is a traffic infraction and is subject to a penalty of two hundred fifty dollars.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "negligent" means the failure to exercise ordinary care, and is the doing of some act that a reasonably careful person would not do under the same or similar circumstances or the failure to do something that a reasonably careful person would do under the same or similar circumstances.

(3) Any act prohibited by this section that also constitutes a crime under any other law of this state may be the basis of prosecution under such other law notwithstanding that it may also be the basis for prosecution under this section.

SBTC 46.61.527. Roadway Construction Zones.

(1) A roadway construction zone is an area where construction, repair, or maintenance work is being conducted by tribal or public employees or private contractors, on or adjacent to any public roadway. A roadway construction zone includes areas where tribal or public employees or private contractors are not present but where a driving condition exists that would make it unsafe to drive at higher speeds, such as when there is redirecting or realigning lanes on or adjacent to any public roadway pursuant to ongoing construction.

(2) No person may drive a vehicle in a roadway construction zone at a speed greater than that allowed by traffic control devices.

(3) A person found to have committed any infraction relating to speed restrictions in a roadway construction zone shall be assessed a monetary penalty equal to twice the penalty.

STOPPING, STANDING AND PARKING

SBTC 46.61.560. Stopping, standing, or parking outside business or residence districts.

(1) Outside of incorporated cities and towns no person may stop, park, or leave standing any vehicle, whether attended or unattended, upon the roadway.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section and SBTC 46.61.570 and 46.61.575 do not apply to the driver of any vehicle that is disabled in such manner and to such extent that it is impossible to avoid stopping and temporarily leaving the vehicle in such position. The driver shall nonetheless arrange for the prompt removal of the vehicle as required by SBTC 46.61.590.

(3) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to the driver of a public transit vehicle who temporarily stops the vehicle upon the roadway for the purpose of and while actually engaged in receiving or discharging

passengers at a marked transit vehicle stop zone approved by the state department of transportation or a county upon highways under their respective jurisdictions.

SBTC 46.61.570. Stopping, standing, or parking prohibited in specified places - Reserving portion of highway prohibited.

(1) Except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic, or in compliance with law or the directions of a police officer or official traffic control device, no person shall:

(a) Stop, stand, or park a vehicle:

(i) On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street;

(ii) On a sidewalk or street planting strip;

(iii) Within an intersection;

(iv) On a crosswalk;

(v) Between a safety zone and the adjacent curb or within thirty feet of points on the curb immediately opposite the ends of a safety zone, unless official signs or markings indicate a different no-parking area opposite the ends of a safety zone;

(vi) Alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when stopping, standing, or parking would obstruct traffic;

(vii) On any railroad tracks; or

(viii) At any place where official signs prohibit stopping.

(b) Stand or park a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except momentarily to pick up or discharge a passenger or passengers:

(i) In front of a public or private driveway or within five feet of the end of the curb radius leading thereto;

(ii) Within fifteen feet of a fire hydrant;

(iii) Within twenty feet of a crosswalk;

(iv) Within thirty feet upon the approach to any flashing signal, stop sign, yield sign, or traffic control signal located at the side of a roadway;

(v) Within twenty feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station and on the side of a street opposite the entrance to any fire station within seventy-five feet of said entrance when properly signposted; or

(vi) At any place where official signs prohibit standing.

(c) Park a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading property or passengers: or

(i) At any place where official signs prohibit parking.

(2) Parking or standing shall be permitted in the manner provided by law at all other places except a time limit may be imposed or parking restricted at other places but such limitation and restriction shall be by city ordinance or county resolution or order of the secretary of transportation upon highways under their respective jurisdictions.

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

(4) It shall be unlawful for any person to reserve or attempt to reserve any portion of a highway for the purpose of stopping, standing, or parking to the exclusion of any other like person, nor shall any person be granted such right.

SBTC 46.61.575. Additional parking regulations.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, every vehicle stopped or parked upon a two-way roadway shall be so stopped or parked with the right-hand wheels parallel to and within twelve inches of the right-hand curb or as close as practicable to the right edge of the right-hand shoulder.

(2) Local authorities may by ordinance or resolution permit angle parking on any roadway, except that angle parking shall not be permitted on any federal-aid or state highway unless the secretary of transportation has determined by order that the roadway is of sufficient width to permit angle parking without interfering with the free movement of traffic.

(3) The secretary with respect to highways under his or her jurisdiction may place official traffic control devices prohibiting, limiting, or restricting the stopping, standing, or parking of vehicles on any highway where the secretary has determined by order, such stopping, standing, or parking is dangerous to those using the

highway or where the stopping, standing, or parking of vehicles would unduly interfere with the free movement of traffic thereon. No person shall stop, stand, or park any vehicle in violation of the restrictions indicated by such devices.

SBTC 46.61.590. Unattended motor vehicle - Removal from highway.

It is unlawful for the operator of a vehicle to leave the vehicle unattended within the limits of any highway unless the operator of the vehicle arranges for the prompt removal of the vehicle.

SBTC 46.61.605. Limitations on backing.

(1) The driver of a vehicle shall not back the same unless such movement can be made with safety and without interfering with other traffic.

(2) The driver of a vehicle shall not back the same upon any shoulder or roadway of any limited access highway.

SBTC 46.61.606. Driving on sidewalk prohibited - Exception.

No person shall drive any vehicle upon a sidewalk or sidewalk area except upon a permanent or duly authorized temporary driveway.

SBTC 46.61.608. Operating motorcycles on roadways laned for traffic.

(1) All motorcycles are entitled to full use of a lane and no motor vehicle shall be driven in such a manner as to deprive any motorcycle of the full use of a lane. This subsection shall not apply to motorcycles operated two abreast in a single lane.

(2) The operator of a motorcycle shall not overtake and pass in the same lane occupied by the vehicle being overtaken.

(3) No person shall operate a motorcycle between lanes of traffic or between adjacent lines or rows of vehicles.

(4) Motorcycles shall not be operated more than two abreast in a single lane.

(2) Subsections (2) and (3) of this section shall not apply to police officers in the performance of their official duties.

SBTC 46.61.610. Riding on motorcycles.

A person operating a motorcycle shall ride only upon the permanent and regular seat attached thereto, and such operator shall not carry any other person nor shall any other person ride on a motorcycle unless such motorcycle is designed to carry more than one person, in which event a passenger may ride upon the permanent and regular seat if designed for two persons, or upon another seat firmly attached to the motorcycle at the rear or side of the operator: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That the motorcycle must contain foot pegs, of a type approved by the *equipment commission, for each person such motorcycle is designed to carry.

SBTC 46.61.611. Motorcycles - Maximum height for handlebars.

No person shall operate on a public highway a motorcycle in which the handlebars or grips are more than thirty inches higher than the seat or saddle for the operator.

SBTC 46.61.612. Riding on motorcycles - Position of feet.

No person shall ride a motorcycle in a position where both feet are placed on the same side of the motorcycle.

SBTC 46.61.614. Riding on motorcycles - Clinging to other vehicles.

No person riding upon a motorcycle shall attach himself or the motorcycle to any other vehicle on a roadway.

SBTC 46.61.615. Obstructions to driver's view or driving mechanism.

(1) No person shall drive a vehicle when it is so loaded, or when there are in the front seat such a number of persons, exceeding three, as to obstruct the view of the driver to the front or sides of the vehicle or as to

interfere with the driver's control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle.

(2) No passenger in a vehicle shall ride in such position as to interfere with the driver's view ahead or to the sides, or to interfere with his control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle.

SBTC 46.61.620. Opening and closing vehicle doors.

No person shall open the door of a motor vehicle on the side adjacent to moving traffic unless and until it is reasonably safe to do so, and can be done without interfering with the movement of other traffic, nor shall any person leave a door open on the side of a vehicle adjacent to moving traffic for a period of time longer than necessary to load or unload passengers.

SBTC 46.61.625. Riding in trailers or towed vehicles.

(1) 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.

(2) No person or persons may occupy a vehicle while it is being towed by a tow truck as defined in SBTC 46.55.010.

SBTC 46.61.635. Following fire apparatus prohibited.

The driver of any vehicle other than one on official business shall not follow any fire apparatus traveling in response to a fire alarm closer than five hundred feet or stop such vehicle within five hundred feet of any fire apparatus stopped in answer to a fire alarm.

SBTC 46.61.640. Crossing fire hose.

No vehicle shall be driven over any unprotected hose of a fire department when laid down on any street, or private driveway, to be used at any fire or alarm of fire, without the consent of the fire department official in command.

SBTC 46.61.645. Throwing dangerous materials on highway prohibited - Removal.

(i) No person shall throw or deposit upon any highway any glass bottle, glass, nails, tacks, wire, cans or any other substance likely to injure any person, animal or vehicle upon such highway.

(2) Any person who drops, or permits to be dropped or thrown, upon any highway any destructive or injurious material shall immediately remove the same or cause it to be removed.

(3) Any person removing a wrecked or damaged vehicle from a highway shall remove any glass or other injurious substance dropped upon the highway from such vehicle.

SBTC 46.61.655. Dropping load, other materials - Covering.

(1) No vehicle shall be driven or moved on any public highway unless such vehicle is so constructed or loaded as to prevent any of its load from dropping, sifting, leaking, or otherwise escaping therefrom, except that sand may be dropped for the purpose of securing traction. Any person operating a vehicle from which any glass or objects have fallen or escaped, which would constitute an obstruction or injure a vehicle or otherwise endanger travel upon such public highway shall immediately cause the public highway to be cleaned of all such glass or objects and shall pay any costs therefor.

(2) No person may operate on any public highway any vehicle with any load unless the load and such covering as required thereon by subsection (3) of this section is securely fastened to prevent the covering or load from becoming loose, detached, or in any manner a hazard to other users of the highway.

(3) Any vehicle operating on a paved public highway with a load of dirt, sand, or gravel susceptible to being dropped, spilled, leaked, or otherwise escaping therefrom shall be covered so as to prevent spillage. Covering of such loads is not required if six inches of freeboard is maintained within the bed.

(4) Any vehicle with deposits of mud, rocks, or other debris on the vehicle's body, fenders, frame, undercarriage, wheels, or tires shall be cleaned of such material before the operation of the vehicle on a paved public highway.

(5) The Shoalwater Bay Police Department may make necessary rules to carry into effect the provisions of this section, applying such provisions to specific conditions and loads and prescribing means, methods, and

practices to effectuate such provisions.

(6) Nothing in this section may be construed to prohibit a public maintenance vehicle from dropping sand on a highway to enhance traction, or sprinkling water or other substances to clean or maintain a highway.

SBTC 46.61.660. Carrying persons or animals on outside part of vehicle.

It shall be unlawful for any person to transport any living animal on the running board, fenders, hood, or other outside part of any vehicle unless suitable harness, cage or enclosure be provided and so attached as to protect such animal from falling or being thrown therefrom. It shall be unlawful for any person to transport any persons upon the running board, fenders, hood or other outside part of any vehicle, except that this provision shall not apply to authorized emergency vehicles or to solid waste collection vehicles that are engaged in collecting solid waste or recyclables on route at speeds of twenty miles per hour or less.

SBTC 46.61.665. Embracing another while driving.

It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle upon the highways of this state when such person has in his or her embrace another person which prevents the free and unhampered operation of such vehicle. Operation of a motor vehicle in violation of this section is prima facie evidence of reckless driving.

SBTC 46.61.667. Using a wireless communications device while driving.

(1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, a person operating a moving motor vehicle while holding a wireless communications device to his or her ear is guilty of a traffic infraction.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to a person operating:

- (a) An authorized emergency vehicle, or a tow truck responding to a disabled vehicle;
- (b) A moving motor vehicle using a wireless communications device in hands-free mode;
- (c) A moving motor vehicle using a hand-held wireless communications device to:

- (i) Report illegal activity;
 - (ii) Summon medical or other emergency help;
 - (iii) Prevent injury to a person or property; or
 - (iv) Relay information that is time sensitive between a transit or for-hire operator and that operator's dispatcher, in which the device is permanently affixed to the vehicle;

- (d) A moving motor vehicle while using a hearing aid.

(3) Subsection (1) of this section does not restrict the operation of an amateur radio station by a person who holds a valid amateur radio operator license issued by the federal communications commission.

(4) For purposes of this section, "hands-free mode" means the use of a wireless communications device with a speaker phone, headset, or earpiece.

(5) The tribe preempts the field of regulating the use of wireless communications devices in motor vehicles, and this section supersedes any local laws, ordinances, orders, rules, or regulations enacted by a political subdivision or municipality to regulate the use of wireless communications devices by the operator of a motor vehicle.

(6) Infractions that result from the use of a wireless communications device while operating a motor vehicle under this section shall not become part of the driver's record. Additionally, a finding that a person has committed a traffic infraction under this section shall not be made available to insurance companies or employers.

SBTC 46.61.668. Sending, reading, or writing a text message while driving.

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, a person operating a moving motor vehicle who, by means of an electronic wireless communications device, sends, reads, or writes a text message, is guilty of a traffic infraction. A person does not send, read, or write a text message when he or she reads, selects, or enters a phone number or name in a wireless communications device for the purpose of making a phone call.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to a person operating:

- (a) An authorized emergency vehicle;

- (b) A voice-operated global positioning or navigation system that is affixed to the vehicle and that allows the user to send or receive messages without diverting visual attention from the road or engaging the use of either hand; or

- (c) A moving motor vehicle while using an electronic wireless communications device to:
- (i) Report illegal activity;
 - (ii) Summon medical or other emergency help;
 - (iii) Prevent injury to a person or property; or
 - (iv) Relay information that is time sensitive between a transit or for-hire operator and that operator's dispatcher, in which the device is permanently affixed to the vehicle.
- (3) Infractions under this section shall not become part of the driver's record. Additionally, a finding that a person has committed a traffic infraction under this section shall not be made available to insurance companies or employers.

SBTC 46.61.670. Driving with wheels off the road.

It shall be unlawful to operate or drive any vehicle or combination of vehicles over or along any pavement or gravel or crushed rock surface on a public highway with one wheel or all of the wheels off the roadway thereof, except as permitted for the purpose of stopping off such roadway, or having stopped thereat, for proceeding back onto the pavement, gravel or crushed rock surface thereof.

SBTC 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.

SBTC 46.61.685. Leaving children unattended in standing vehicle with motor running - Penalty.

It is unlawful for any person, while operating or in charge of a vehicle, to park or willfully allow such vehicle to stand upon a public highway or in a public place with its motor running, leaving a minor child or children under the age of sixteen years unattended in the vehicle.

Any person violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a civil traffic infraction.

SBTC 46.61.686. Leaving children unattended in standing vehicle - Penalty.

It is unlawful for any person, while operating or in charge of a vehicle, to park or willfully allow such vehicle to stand upon a public highway or in a public place, leaving a minor child or children under the age of sixteen years unattended in the vehicle.

Any person violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a civil traffic infraction.

SBTC 46.61.688. Safety belts, use required - Penalties - Exemptions.

(1) For the purposes of this section, the term "motor vehicle" includes:

- (a) "Buses," meaning motor vehicles with motive power, except trailers, designed to carry more than ten passengers;
- (b) "Multipurpose passenger vehicles," meaning motor vehicles with motive power, except trailers, designed to carry ten persons or less that are constructed either on a truck chassis or with special features for occasional off-road operation;
- (c) "Passenger cars," meaning motor vehicles with motive power, except multipurpose passenger vehicles, motorcycles, or trailers, designed for carrying ten passengers or less; and
- (d) "Trucks," meaning motor vehicles with motive power, except trailers, designed primarily for the transportation of property.

(2) This section only applies to motor vehicles that meet the manual seat belt safety standards as set forth in federal motor vehicle safety standard 208. This section does not apply to a vehicle occupant for whom no safety belt is available when all designated seating positions as required by federal motor vehicle safety standard 208 are occupied.

(3) Every person sixteen years of age or older operating or riding in a motor vehicle shall wear the safety belt assembly in a properly adjusted and securely fastened manner.

(4) No person may operate a motor vehicle unless all passengers under the age of sixteen years are either wearing a safety belt assembly or are securely fastened into an approved child restraint device.

(5) A person violating this section shall be issued a notice of traffic infraction.

(6) Failure to comply with the requirements of this section does not constitute negligence, nor may failure to wear a safety belt assembly be admissible as evidence of negligence in any civil action.

(7) This section does not apply to an operator or passenger who possesses written verification from a licensed physician that the operator or passenger is unable to wear a safety belt for physical or medical reasons.

(8) The Shoalwater Bay Police Dept. may adopt rules exempting operators or occupants of farm vehicles, construction equipment, and vehicles that are required to make frequent stops from the requirement of wearing safety belts.

SBTC 46.61.700. Parent /guardian shall not authorize or permit violation by a child /ward.

The parent of any child and the guardian of any ward shall not authorize or knowingly permit any such child or ward to violate any of the provisions of this chapter.

46.63

SBTC 46.63.030. Notice of traffic infraction - Issuance - Abandoned vehicles.

(1) A law enforcement officer has the authority to issue a notice of traffic infraction:

(a) When the infraction is committed in the officer's presence;

(b) When the officer is acting upon the request of a law enforcement officer in whose presence the traffic infraction was committed; or

(c) If an officer investigating at the scene of a motor vehicle accident has reasonable cause to believe that the driver of a motor vehicle involved in the accident has committed a traffic infraction.

(2) A court may issue a notice of traffic infraction upon receipt of a written statement of the officer that there is reasonable cause to believe that an infraction was committed.

(3) If any motor vehicle without a driver is found parked, standing, or stopped in violation of this title or an equivalent administrative regulation or local law, ordinance, regulation, or resolution, the officer finding the vehicle shall take its registration number and may take any other information displayed on the vehicle which may identify its user, and shall conspicuously affix to the vehicle a notice of traffic infraction.

(4) In the case of failure to redeem an abandoned vehicle under SBTC 46.55.120, upon receiving a complaint by a registered tow truck operator that has incurred costs in removing, storing, and disposing of an abandoned vehicle, an officer of the law enforcement agency responsible for directing the removal of the vehicle shall send a notice of infraction by certified mail to the last known address of the registered owner of the vehicle. The officer shall append to the notice of infraction, on a form prescribed by the department of licensing, a notice indicating the amount of costs incurred as a result of removing, storing, and disposing of the abandoned vehicle, less any amount realized at auction, and a statement that monetary penalties for the infraction will not be considered as having been paid until the monetary penalty payable under this chapter has been paid and the court is satisfied that the person has made restitution in the amount of the deficiency remaining after disposal of the vehicle.

SBTC 46.63.110. Monetary penalties.

(1) A person found to have committed a traffic infraction shall be assessed a monetary penalty. No penalty may exceed two hundred and fifty dollars for each offense unless authorized by this chapter or title.

(2) The Shoalwater Bay Tribal Council shall prescribe by rule a schedule of monetary penalties for designated traffic infractions. The Shoalwater Bay Tribal Council may adjust this schedule every two years for inflation.

(3) There shall be a penalty of twenty-five dollars for failure to respond to a notice of traffic infraction except where the infraction relates to parking as defined by local law, ordinance, regulation, or resolution or failure to pay a monetary penalty imposed pursuant to this chapter. A local legislative body may set a monetary

penalty not to exceed twenty-five dollars for failure to respond to a notice of traffic infraction relating to parking as defined by local law, ordinance, regulation, or resolution. The local shall impose the monetary penalty set by the local legislative body.

(4) Whenever a monetary penalty is imposed by a court under this chapter it is immediately payable. If the person is unable to pay at that time the court may, in its discretion, grant an extension of the period in which the penalty may be paid.

(6) In addition to any other penalties imposed under this section and not subject to the limitation of subsection (1) of this section, a person found to have committed a traffic infraction shall be assessed a fee of five dollars per infraction. Under no circumstances shall this fee be reduced or waived.

46.70

SBTC 46.70.122. Duty when purchaser or transferee is a dealer.

(1) If the purchaser or transferee is a dealer he shall, on selling or otherwise disposing of the vehicle, promptly execute the assignment and warranty of title, in such form as the director shall prescribe.

(2) The assignment and warranty shall show any secured party holding a security interest created or reserved at the time of resale, to which shall be attached the assigned certificates of ownership and license registration received by the dealer. The dealer shall mail or deliver them to the department with the transferee's application for the issuance of new certificates of ownership and license registration. The title certificate issued for a vehicle possessed by a dealer and subject to a security interest shall be delivered to the secured party who upon request of the dealer's transferee shall, unless the transfer was a breach of the security agreement, either deliver the certificate to the transferee for transmission to the department, or upon receipt from the transferee of the owner's bill of sale or sale document, the transferee's application for a new certificate and the required fee, mail or deliver to the department. Failure of a dealer to deliver the title certificate to the secured party does not affect perfection of the security interest.

47

SBTC 47.36.110. Stop signs, "Yield" signs -- Duties of persons using highway.

In order to provide safety at intersections on the state highway system, the department may require persons traveling upon any portion of such highway to stop before entering the intersection. For this purpose there may be erected a standard stop sign. All persons traveling upon the highway shall come to a complete stop at such a sign, and the appearance of any sign so located is sufficient warning to a person that he is required to stop. A person stopping at such a sign shall proceed through that portion of the highway in a careful manner and at a reasonable rate of speed not to exceed twenty miles per hour. It is unlawful to fail to comply with the directions of any such stop sign. When the findings of a traffic engineering study show that the condition of an intersection is such that vehicles may safely enter the major artery without stopping, the department or local authorities in their respective jurisdictions shall install and maintain a "Yield" sign.

66

SBTC 66.44.250. Drinking in public conveyance -- Penalty against individual -- Restricted application.

Every person who drinks any intoxicating liquor in any public conveyance, except in a compartment or place where sold or served under the authority of a license lawfully issued, is guilty of a class C offense. With respect to a public conveyance that is commercially chartered for group use and with respect to a for-hire vehicle licensed under city, county, or state law, this section applies only to the driver of the vehicle.

46.04 CONSTRUCTION ZONE

SBTC 46.04.511. Construction Zone.

No person may drive a vehicle in a roadway construction zone at a speed greater than that allowed by traffic control devices.

(1) A person found to have committed any infraction relating to speed restrictions in a roadway construction zone shall be assessed a monetary penalty equal to twice the penalty assessed under SBTC 46.63.110 monetary penalties. This penalty may not be waived, reduced, or suspended.

(2) A person who drives a vehicle in a roadway construction zone in such a manner as to endanger or be likely to endanger any persons or property, or who removes, evades, or intentionally strikes a traffic safety or control device is guilty of reckless endangerment of roadway workers. A violation of this subsection shall be assessed a monetary penalty equal to three times the penalty assessed under SBTC 46.63.110 monetary penalties. This penalty may not be waived, reduced, or suspended.



SHOALWATER BAY INDIAN TRIBE

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SHOALWATER BAY INDIAN TRIBE

RESOLUTION # 06-14-19-26

TITLE 46 TRAFFIC BAIL SCHEDULE UPDATE

WHEREAS, The Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe is a Federally Recognized Tribe headquartered on the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation in the State of Washington; and

WHEREAS, The Shoalwater Bay Tribal Council is the governing body of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe in accordance with their Constitution and By-Laws; and

WHEREAS, The Shoalwater Bay Tribal Council has the power and responsibility to enact laws governing the conduct of all persons and defining offenses against the Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe; and

WHEREAS, The Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe is in need of effective and harmonious laws to govern people within the jurisdiction of the Tribe; and

WHEREAS, The Shoalwater Bay Tribe does need to periodically Update Title 46 Traffic Code Bail Schedule; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, The Shoalwater Bay Tribal Council does hereby approve the Bail Schedule being updated on a periodic basis at the direction of the Tribal Court and Police Chief. The Bail Schedule should be updated to match the Washington State Bail Schedule.

CERTIFICATION

This Resolution was passed at a Regular Meeting of the Shoalwater Bay Tribal Council on the 14th day of June, 2019 at which a quorum was present 5 FOR 0 AGAINST AND 0 ABSTAINING

Charlene Nelson, Chairperson

Shoalwater Bay Tribal Council

Lynn Clark, Secretary

Shoalwater Bay Tribal Council



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SHOALWATER BAY INDIAN TRIBE

RESOLUTION NO. 02-05-26-04

Summary: Authorizing to change the Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe Code of Laws Title 46 bail schedule to match the bail amounts and stay current with Washington Courts Statewide Bail Schedule

WHEREAS the Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe is a federally recognized Tribe headquartered on the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation in the State of Washington; and

WHEREAS the Shoalwater Bay Tribal Council is the governing body of the Tribe in accordance with the Constitution of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe; and


WHEREAS the Tribal Council is empowered to take all actions necessary for the exercise of powers delegated or vested in the Tribal Council pursuant to the Constitution of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe; and

WHEREAS the Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe does need to periodically update Title 46 Traffic Code Bail Schedule, in order to align with the Washington Courts Bail Schedule; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Shoalwater Bay Tribal Council hereby approves to change the Title 46 Bail Schedule to match the bail amounts and stay current with Washington Courts Statewide Bail Schedule.

CERTIFICATION

The Shoalwater Bay Tribal Council approved the above resolution on the 5th day of Feb 2026, by a vote of 4 FOR 0 AGAINST 0 ABSTENTIONS.


Quintin Swanson, Chairman
Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe

2-5-2026
vice-chairman


Lynn Clark, Secretary
Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe