Title 21
TRAFFIC

Chapters:

Chapter 21.02
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sections:

21.02.010 Citation of title. This title shall constitute the "Traffic Code" of the City of Seattle and may be cited as such. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.02.030 Purpose and policy declared. It is hereby declared to be the purpose and public policy of the City of Seattle to legistate consistently with the laws of the state relating to the equipment and operation of vehicles on the public highways of the state and this code is enacted as an exercise of the police power of the City of Seattle to protect and preserve the public peace, health, safety and welfare, and its provisions shall be liberally construed for the accomplishment of these purposes. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.02.050 Severability. If any provisions of this code or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of the code and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.02.070 Existing ordinances repealed. Ordinance No. 80998, 82011 and all amendments thereof, and all other ordinances or parts of ordinances insofar as the same are inconsistent with the provisions of this code are hereby repealed. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.02.090 Effect on existing rights. The repeal by this code of any existing ordinance shall not revive any former ordinances heretofore repealed, nor affect any right existing or accrued, or any action or proceeding already taken, except as in this code provided. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.02.110 Saving clause. Nothing contained in any provision of this code shall apply to an act done or omitted or to an offense committed at any time before the day when this code shall become effective. Such act or ommission shall be governed by, and any such offense shall be punished

according to, the provisions of the ordinances existing when such act, omission or offense occurred in the same manner as if this code had not been enacted. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.02.130 Number, gender and tense. Wherever consistent with the context of this code, words in the present, past or future tenses shall be construed to be interchangeable with and to include such respective other tenses; and words in the masculine, feminine or neuter genders shall be construed to be interchangeable with and to include such respective other genders; and words in the singular number shall be construed to include the plural, and in the plural to include the singular, and each shall be construed to be interchangeable with the other. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.02.140 Effect of headings and references. Chapter headings, tables of contents, references to R.C.W., and section titles as used in this code do not constitute any part of the law.

21.02.150 Existing permits to remain in force. Except as otherwise provided herein, all permits lawfully issued under the provisions of any ordinance repealed by this code shall remain in force and effect until the expiration thereof, unless sooner surrendered or revoked; subject, however, to all other provisions of this code. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.02.170 Vehicle owner to act in person—Agents. Every act or statement required to be made by the owner or operator of any vehicle shall be made or done by the owner in person, unless such owner is a company or corporation or incapable of acting in person, and if the same is made or done by the agent, the necessity thereof shall be stated and shown. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.02.190 False representation prohibited. It is unlawful and a violation of this code to make a false statement or representation in any application, statement or report required by this code to be made. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.04
DEFINITIONS

Sections:

21.04.000 Definitions. Words and phrases, wherever used in this code shall have the meaning as in this chapter ascribed to them, unless where used the context thereof shall clearly indicate to the contrary. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.010 Access street. A land service street generally limited to providing access to abutting property. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.020 Alley. A public thoroughfare within the ordinary meaning of alley not designated for general travel and primarily used as a means of access to the rear of residences and business establishments. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.030 Arterial street. A street designated as a major arterial street or a secondary arterial street by Chapter 20.01 of the Seattle Code and any street upon which the speed limit has been increased as authorized by state law (RCW 46.48.040), and indicated by posts, signs or other markers directing that vehicles approaching on intersecting streets stop or yield before entering thereon, except that posts, signs or markers are not required where dispensed with as provided herein (Section 21.10.040) or where traffic signals are in operation or at intersections of certain one-way streets. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.040 Authorized emergency vehicle. Any vehicle, as herein defined, 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 Commssion on Equipment, or any other vehicle authorized in writing by the State Commission on Equipment. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.050 Axle. A structure or structures in the same or approximately the same transverse plane with a vehicle supported by wheels and on or with which such wheels revolve. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.060 Bicycle. Every vehicle as herein defined, having a saddle for the use of the rider, operated by human power, and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground, but excluding a farm tractor. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.070 Bus zone. A designated portion of the street along the curb reserved for loading and unloading transit coaches of Metro Transit or

stages when authorized. (Ord. 91910 as amended by Ord. 102053 § 1; April 23, 1973).

21.04.080 Business district. The territory contiguous to and including the street, as herein defined, when fifty percent or more of the frontage thereon on either side thereof for a continuous distance of three hundred feet or more is occupied by buildings in use for business. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.090 Cancel. In all its forms, means the invalidation indefinitely and until successful re-application, but shall be for a period of not less than one year. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.100 Center line. The line, marked or unmarked, parallel to and equidistant from the sides of a two-way traffic roadway of a street except as follows:

Where otherwise indicated by painted lines or markers.

On two-way traffic streets where parking is continuously prohibited by signs on one side, the center line shall be a line equidistant from the curb where parking is prohibited and a point eight feet from the curb where parking is permitted. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.110 Center of intersection. The point of intersection of the center lines of the roadways of intersecting streets. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.120 Central business district. The area within the district bounded as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of First Avenue and Lenora Street, thence southerly along the west margin of First Avenue to the north margin of Yesler Way, thence easterly along the north margin of Yesler Way to the west margin of Fifth Avenue, thence northerly along the west margin of Fifth Avenue to the north margin of Seneca Street, thence easterly along the north margin of Seneca Street to the westerly margin of Eighth Avenue, thence northerly along the westerly margin of Eighth Avenue to the southerly margin of Lenora Street, thence westerly along the southerly margin of Lenora Street to the westerly margin of First Avenue, the place of beginning. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.130 Channelization island. That area in a street set aside from vehicular travel either by curbing, paint lines, or other markers for the purpose of facilitating vehicular movements or safeguarding pedestrians. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.140 City street. (See "Street") (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.150 Combination of vehicles. Every combination of motor vehicle and trailer or motor vehicle and semi-trailer, the principal use of which is the transportation of commodities, merchandise, produce, freight or animals. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.160 Commercial vehicle. Any truck, or any passenger-type vehicle which is properly licensed as a truck and marked and/or modified in accordance with State of Washington Department of Licenses Rules and Regulations, the principal use of which is the transportation of commodities, merchandise, produce, freight or animals. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.170 Control of access. The condition where the right of owners or occupants of abutting land or other persons to access, light, air, or view in connection with a roadway is fully or partially controlled by public authority.

Full control of access means that the authority to control access is exercised to give preference to through traffic by providing access connections with selected streets only and by prohibiting crossings at grade or direct driveway connections.

Partial control of access means that the authority to control access is exercised to give preference to through traffic to a degree that, in addition to access connections with selected streets, there may be some crossings at grade and some driveway connections. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.180 Crosswalk. The portion of the roadway between the intersection area and the 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. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.190 Curb. The lateral boundaries of that portion of the street designated or intended for the use of vehicles, whether marked by curbing construction or not. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.200 Danger zone. That portion of a street, the use of which is prohibited or specially regulated or restricted on account of dangerous conditions and which is marked by signs or buttons. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.210 Driver. The rider, driver or leader of any animal, or any person who pushes, draws, propels, operates or is in actual physical control of a vehicle. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.220 Driveway. That portion of street area which provides access to an offstreet vehicular facility through a depression in the constructed curb or when there is no constructed curb that area in front of such vehicular facility as is well defined or as is designated by authorized signs or markings. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.230 Driveway return. That portion of a driveway which curves

to meet the street curb plus that portion of street curb extending three feet beyond. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.240 Explosives. (See definition in Seattle Code Section 8.11.010). (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.250 Expressway. A divided arterial street for through traffic with full or partial control of access and generally with grade separations at intersections. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.260 Fire line. A line established at the direction of the Fire Chief during any emergency requiring the services of the Fire Department. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.270 Fire zone. An area about the scene of every fire during its course which shall consist of all streets within a radius of three hundred feet or more from said fire, and in every case shall include the two nearest street intersections. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.280 Flammable liquid. (See definitions in Seattle Code Section 8.15.020). (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.290 For hire vehicle. Any motor vehicle, other than an auto stage, used for the transportation of persons for compensation upon a basis of time consumed. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.300 Freeway. An expressway with full control of access. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.310 Hours of darkness. Whenever used in this code shall mean 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 discernable at a distance of five hundred feet. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.320 Intersection. The area embraced within the prolongation of the lateral curb lines, or, if there be no curbs, then the lateral roadway boundary lines, of two or more streets which join one another at an angle, whether or not such streets cross one another. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.330 Intersection center marker. Any standard, button, flag, painted or raised marker, or other device located at and intended to designate the approximate center of intersection. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.340 Intersection control area. The intersection, as herein defined, together with such modification of the adjacent roadway area as results from the arc of curb corner and together with any marked or unmarked crosswalks adjacent to the intersection. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.350 Intersection entrance marker. Any standard, button, flag, caution sign, stop sign, or other device, located at approximately the point

of intersection of the center line of an intersecting street with the nearest line of the intersection control area on the approach thereto. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.360 Lane line. A solid or broken paint line or other marker line separating lanes of traffic moving in the same direction. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.370 Laned street. A street the roadway of which is divided into clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.380 Major arterial street. A street which forms a part of a continuous route connecting the primary points of traffic interest within the Seattle Metropolitan Area or carrying a high traffic volume. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.390 Marked crosswalk. Any portion of a roadway distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface thereof. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.400 Metal tire. Every tire, the bearing surface of which in contact with the street is wholly or partly of metal or other hard, non-resilient material. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.410 Motorcycle. Every motor vehicle having a saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground, but excluding a farm tractor. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.415 Motor-driven cycle. Every motorcycle, including every motor scooter, with a motor which produces not to exceed five horsepower, and every bicycle with motor attached. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.420 Motor truck or truck. Any motor vehicle designed or used for the transportation of commodities, merchandise, produce, freight or animals. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.430 Motor vehicle. 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. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.440 Muffler. 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. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.450 Multiple lane street. Any street the roadway of which is of sufficient width to accommodate reasonably four or more separate lanes of vehicular traffic, two or more lanes in each direction, each lane of which shall be not less than eight feet in width and whether or not such

lanes are marked and whether or not the lanes of opposite bound traffic are separated by a neutral zone or other center line marking. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.460 Non-resident. Any person whose residence is outside the State of Washington and who is temporarily sojourning within the State. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.470 Official time standard. Whenever certain hours are named herein they shall mean standard time or daylight saving time, whichever is in current use as authorized by law. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.480 Operator. Every person who is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle, as herein defined, upon a street as herein defined. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.490 Owner. A person who holds a title of ownership of a vehicle, or, in the event the vehicle is subject to an agreement for the conditional sale or lease thereof with a right of purchase upon performance of the conditions stated in the agreement and with the immediate right of possession vested in the conditional vendee or lessee, or in the event of a mortgagor of a vehicle is entitled to possession, then any such conditional vendee or lessee or mortgagor having a lawful right of possession or use and control for a period of ten or more successive days. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.500 Park. The standing of a vehicle whether occupied or not, parallel or substantially parallel with the curb or margin of the street otherwise than temporarily to avoid traffic conflict or in obedience to traffic regulations. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.510 Park at an angle or angle park. The standing of a vehicle whether occupied or not, at an angle between five degrees and ninety degrees to the curb or margin of the street otherwise than temporarily to avoid traffic conflict or in obedience to traffic regulations. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.520 Passenger loading zone. A designated portion of the street reserved for the exclusive use of vehicles during the loading or unloading of passengers. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.530 Peace officer. Any officer, including police officers, authorized by law to execute criminal process or to make arrests for the violation of the regulations generally or of any particular regulation relative to the public highways of the State of Washington or to the streets of the City of Seattle. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.540 Pedestrian. Any person afoot. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.550 Person. Every natural person, firm, co-partnership, corporation, association, or organization, whether acting by self or by agent. (Ord. 91910; March 11; 1963).

21.04.560 Place of public assembly. Buildings and parts of buildings used as churches, public assembly halls, amusement halls, theatres, moving picture theatres and schools. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.570 Planting strip. That portion of street lying between the constructed curb and the property line exclusive of the sidewalk area. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.580 Pneumatic tires. Every tire of rubber or other resilient material designed to be inflated with compressed air to support the load thereon. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.585 Pole trailer. Every vehicle without motive power designed to be drawn by another vehicle and attached to the towing vehicle by means of a reach, or pole, or by being boomed or otherwise secured to the towing vehicle, and ordinarily used for transporting long or irregular shaped loads such as poles, pipes, logs or structural members capable, generally, of sustaining themselves as beams between the supporting connections. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.590 Primary state highway. Every public highway, as herein defined, or part thereof, which has been designated as a primary state highway by the Washington State Highway Commission. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.600 Private road. 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. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.610 Public highway. Every way, lane, road, street, boulevard, or place in the City of Seattle, including parkways and boulevards within or without the limits of parks, open as a matter of right to public vehicular travel. (Ord. 91960; March 11, 1963).

21.04.620 Public scale. Every scale under public or private ownership which is certified as to its accuracy and which is available for public weighing. (Ord. 91960; March 11, 1963).

21.04.630 Railroad. A carrier of persons or property upon vehicles operated upon stationary rails, the route of which is principally outside incorporated cities and towns. (Ord. 91960; March 11, 1963).

21.04.640 Railroad sign or signal. Any sign, signal or device erected by authority of a public body or official or by a railroad and intended

to give notice of the presence of railroad tracks or the approach of a railroad train. (Ord. 91960; March 11, 1963).

21.04.650 Residence district. The territory contiguous to and including the street, as herein defined, not comprising a business district, as herein defined, when the property on such street 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. (Ord. 91960; March 11, 1963).

21.04.660 Revoke. In all its forms shall mean the invalidation for a period of one calendar year and thereafter until reissue. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.665 Right of way. The privilege of the immediate use of the street or highway. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.670 Roadway. The paved, improved, or proper driving portion of a street designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel. (Ord. 91960; March 11, 1963).

21.04.680 Safety zone. 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. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.690 School loading zone. An area or space officially set apart within a roadway for the exclusive act of loading or unloading passengers adjacent to a school and within which vehicles with drivers may stand for reasonable periods of time while waiting for said passengers. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.700 Semi-trailer. Every vehicle without motive power designed to be drawn by a motor vehicle or truck tractor or so constructed that an appreciable part of its weight and that of its load rests upon and is carried by such motor vehicle or truck tractor. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.720 Secondary arterial street. A street which serves lesser points of traffic interest and which provides communication with outlying districts in the same degree or serves to collect and distribute traffic from the major arterials to the local streets. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.725 Service parking. The use of parking space while rendering service in cleaning, painting, adjusting, or making minor repairs or replacements in or to buildings or building equipment or to public utilities in the vicinity of the service parking space. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.730 Sidewalk. That property between the curb lines or the lateral lines of a roadway, as herein defined, 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 street and dedicated to use by pedestrians. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.740 Sight-seeing car. A motor vehicle used for sight-seeing purposes for-hire over a fixed route. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.750 Solid tire. Every tire of rubber or other resilient material which does not depend upon inflation with compressed air for the support of the load thereon. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.760 Stand. That portion of a street set aside and properly marked as a place where vehicles used for the carriage of passengers for-hire may lawfully park or angle-park while awaiting employment. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.770 Stage. Any motor vehicle, as herein defined, 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 a stage where substantially the entire route traveled by such vehicle is within the corporate limits of the city of Seattle. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.780 Stop. When required, means complete cessation of movement. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.790 Stop, stopping, or standing. When prohibited, means any stopping or standing of a vehicle whether occupied or not, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the direction of a police officer or traffic control sign or signal. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.800 Street. Every way, lane, road, public highway, boulevard, or place in the city of Seattle, including parkways and boulevards within or without the limits of parks, open as a matter of right to public vehicular travel. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.810 Suspend. In all its forms shall mean invalidation for any period less than one calendar year and thereafter until reinstatement. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.820 Taxicab. A motor vehicle used for the carriage of passengers for-hire upon the basis of distance traveled. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.830 Traffic. Pedestrian, ridden or herded animals, vehicles, and other conveyances, either singly or together while using any street for purposes of travel. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.840 Traffic-control signal. Any traffic device, whether manually, electrically or mechanically operated, by which traffic alternately is di-

rected to stop or proceed, or otherwise controlled. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.850 Traffic-control devices. All signs, signals, markings and devices placed or erected by authority of the city council, the board of public works or a city official having jurisdiction, for the purpose of regulating, warning or guiding traffic. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.860 Trailer. Any vehicle without motive power designed to be 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. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.870 Train. A vehicle propelled by steam, electricity, or other motive power with or without cars coupled thereto, operated upon stationary rails, except street cars. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.880 Transit coach. Includes every vehicle designed for carrying more than ten persons and used for the transportation of persons by Metro Transit. (Ord. 91910 as amended by Ord. 102053 § 2; April 23, 1973).

21.04.890 Truck loading zone. A designated portion of the street reserved for the exclusive use of truck-licensed commercial vehicles during the loading and unloading of materials. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.900 Truck tractor. Any motor truck, as herein defined, designed and used primarily for drawing a semi-trailer and not constructed to carry a load thereon other than a part of the weight of such semi-trailer and load so drawn. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.910 Used vehicle. A vehicle which has been sold, bargained, exchanged, given away or title transferred from the person who first took title to it from the manufacturer or first importer, dealer or agent of the manufacturer or importer, and so used as to have become what is commonly known as "secondhand" within the ordinary meaning thereof. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.920 U-turn. Turning a vehicle on an arc of one hundred-eighty degrees to permit travel in the opposite direction on the same street. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.930 Vehicle. Every device capable of being moved upon a street and in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a street, excepting devices moved by human or animal power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.940 Washington Highway License Act. Shall mean and include Chapter 188 of the 1937 Session Laws of Washington, as amended. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.950 Washington Motor Vehicle Act. Shall mean and include Chapter 189 of the 1937 Session Laws of Washington, as amended. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.04.960 Way open to the public. Shall mean any road, alley, lane, parking area or any place, private or otherwise, adapted to and fitted for travel, that is in common use by the public with the consent, expressed or implied, of the owner or owners, and further shall mean public playgrounds, school grounds, recreation grounds, parks, park ways, park drives, park paths and wharves, station grounds, and rights-of-way open to the use of the public. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.06
TRAFFIC ADMINISTRATION

Sections:

21.06.000 Police administration. Except as otherwise herein provided, it shall be the duty of the police department to enforce the provisions of this code. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.06.020 Police authorization. Officers of the police department are authorized to direct all traffic, either in person or by means of visible or audible signal, in conformity with the provisions of this code, provided that where necessary to expedite traffic, or to prevent or eliminate congestion, or to safeguard pedestrians, or in the event of a fire or other emergency, such officers and officers of the fire department, may direct traffic as conditions may require notwithstanding the provisions of this code.

At street intersections where necessary in order to prevent congestion

of traffic, the chief of police is authorized and directed to prescribe the direction and limit the flow of traffic past such intersections. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.06.040 Traffic division established. There is established in the police department of this city a traffic division to be under the control of an officer of police appointed by and directly responsible to the chief of police. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.06.060 Traffic division duties. It shall be the duty of the traffic division with such aid as may be rendered by other members of the police department to enforce the street regulations of this city and all of the state vehicle laws applicable to street traffic in this city, to make arrests for traffic violations, to investigate accidents and to cooperate with the city traffic engineer, and other officers of the city in the administration of the traffic laws and in developing ways and means to improve traffic conditions, and to carry out those duties specially imposed upon said division by this code and amendments thereto, and other traffic ordinances of this city. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.06.080 Accident investigation. It shall be the duty of the traffic division, assisted by other police officers of the department, to investigate traffic accidents, to arrest and to assist in the prosecution of those persons charged with violations of law causing or contributing to such accidents. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.06.100 Traffic engineering division established. There is established in the city engineering department a traffic engineering division which shall be under the control of a competent traffic engineer, appointed by the city engineer under civil service and directly responsible to the city engineer, and which shall consist of such other employees as may be deemed necessary. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.06.120 Traffic engineer—Duties. It shall be the duty of the traffic engineer to conduct studies of street traffic, accidents, congestion and other conditions affecting the safe and convenient use of the streets; to collect facts regarding the effect and operation of regulations controlling street traffic; to formulate traffic rules and regulations and laws, and make recommendations regarding the same; to recommend and review plans for proposed street improvements for the facilitation of safeguarding of traffic; to supervise the operation of all heavy and wide equipment through the streets of the city; to design, supervise and have charge of the placing, maintenance and operation of all traffic signs, signals and markings, and to keep records of the same; to designate and have charge of the routing and passenger stops of all stages entering, passing through or operating over the streets of the city of Seattle; to establish marked crosswalks, where deemed necessary to protect pedestrians and school children; to es-

tablish transit coach zones where deemed necessary and to review and approve transit routes in the city of Seattle; to determine locations at which vehicles shall not make left turns; to make recommendations with regard to taxicab, sight-seeing and for-hire stands; to study means for the facilitation of traffic along existing routes and to make recommendations regarding the same; to make traffic surveys; to keep accident and traffic flow maps; to inspect all applications for commercial building permits regarding facilitation of traffic with respect to new or existing driveways; to inspect all applications for commercial driveways regarding facilitation of traffic; to make recommendations with regard to openings in streets which may obstruct traffic during the installation of underground utilities; to review all applications for street vacations with respect to the effect on traffic; to recommend requirements for curb and concrete walk restorations or construction; and to perform such other duties as may fall within the province of safeguarding and facilitating traffic.

The traffic engineer shall maintain a suitable system of recording and filing traffic accident reports by location. Such reports and locations shall be available for the use of the police traffic division. Whenever the accidents at a particular location become numerous, studies shall be conducted of such accidents to determine remedial measures.

The traffic engineer shall prepare an annual traffic report containing information on traffic conditions with particular reference to number of traffic acidents, number of persons killed and injured and other traffic accident data; traffic trends throughout the city and plans and recommendations for future traffic safety. This report shall be submitted to the city engineer who shall file copies with the mayor, the city council and the chief of police. (Ord. 91910 as amended by Ord. 102053 § 3; April 23, 1973).

21.06.140 Board of public works—Duties. The board of public works is authorized:

To close, or authorize closure, of any street or portion thereof to any or all traffic pursuant to provisions of this code;

To issue upon application a special parking permit in writing authorizing operation pursuant to this code;

To issue upon application a permit for "service parking";

To install or contract for the installation of those traffic control measures described in this code which are not specifically the responsibliity of the city council;

To prepare specifications and call for bids and enter into a contract in accordance with the specifications as approved for towing and storage service necessary or convenient for carrying out the provisions of Chapter 21.48;

To prepare and adopt schedule of fees for permits issued by them pursuant to this code.

To direct the city engineer in the performance of his duties under this code. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.06.160 Traffic advisory commission—Established. There is established a traffic advisory commission to assist in coordinating the traffic control efforts of the several city departments and the public. The traffic advisory commission shall serve without compensation as such and shall consist of the chairman of the public safety committee of the city council, the city engineer, the chief of police, the general manager of the Seattle transit system, the traffic judge, the superintendent of schools, the deputy chief of traffic of the police department, the traffic engineer of the city engineering department, the city treasurer, or their designated representatives, and one representative each from the Seattle safety council, the Seattle chamber of commerce, the mayor's office, the American Automobile Association, the trucking industry, the labor unions, and the central association of Seattle. In addition to the above, each of the heads of the city departments who are members of the commission may designate such members of his staff as are particularly concerned with traffic matters to attend the meetings of the commission. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.06.180 Traffic advisory commission—Duties. It shall be the duty of the traffic advisory commission to recommend to the regularly constituted city officials ways and means for improving traffic conditions. The commission shall meet once each month at a time and place to be decided upon by the commission.

The city engineer shall be the chairman of the commission, and the traffic engineer shall be the secretary of the commission, furnishing from his regular staff the necessary stenographic services required by the commission. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.06.200 School patrol authorized. The executive heads of universities, colleges, and public and private schools of the city of Seattle may, in conformity with RCW 46.48.160, cause to be appointed from the student bodies of their respective schools students who shall be known as members of the "school patrol" and who shall serve without compensation and at the pleasure of the authority so making the appointment. (46.48.160 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.06.220 School patrol—Duties. The members of such school patrol shall wear a badge or other appropriate insignia marked "School Patrol" when in performance of their duties, and they are hereby authorized to display "Stop" or other proper traffic directional signs or signals at school crossings or other points where school children are crossing or about to cross a street, but such member of the school patrol shall be subordinate to and obey the orders of any peace officer present and having jurisdiction. (46.48.160 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.06.280 Posting of bail with traffic violations bureau. The Municipal Judge who hears traffic cases shall designate the specified offenses under the traffic ordinances of this city in respect to which posting of bail may be accepted by the Traffic Violations Bureau.

The Municipal Judge shall designate the bail to be posted for the first, second, and third offenses which may be accepted at the Traffic Violations Bureau as provided in Section 21.06.300 provided the bail is within the limits established as penalties for violations of the provisions of this code. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.06.300 Traffic violations bureau—Established. There is hereby established in the Judicial Department a Traffic Violations Bureau, subject to control and direction of the Municipal Judge designated to handle traffic cases, to assist the said Judge with the clerical work of traffic cases. Said bureau shall be in charge of such person or persons and shall be open at such hours as the said Municipal Judge may designate. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.06.320 Traffic violations bureau—Duties. The duties of the Traffic Violations Bureau shall be as follows:

1. It shall accept designated bail from and issue receipts to such violators as are permitted and desired to forfeit bail.

2. It shall accept designated bail from and issue receipts to all persons who must or wish to be heard in court, enter the time of their appearance on the court docket and notify the arresting officer and witnesses, if any, to be present.

Any person charged with an offense for which bail has been posted with the Traffic Violations Bureau within the time specified in the notice shall have the right to request a trial as authorized by law or the option of forfeiting such bail unless otherwise directed by the Municipal Judge. The date and time of said trial shall be set by the Traffic Violations Bureau at the time bail is posted.

3. The Traffic Violations Bureau shall keep an easily accessible record of all bail forfeitures and violations of the traffic ordinances of this City of which any person has been charged, together with a record of the final disposition of all such alleged offenses. Such record shall be so maintained as to show all types of violations and the total of each. Said record shall accumulate during at least a five-year period and from that time on the record shall be maintained complete for at least the most recent five-year period.

4. If a violator of the parking or angle parking restrictions of this Code does not appear as provided in Section 21.66.120 hereof, the Traffic Violations Bureau shall send to the owner of the motor vehicle to which the notice was affixed, a letter informing him of his violation, and warning him that he will be held responsible for the appearance of the offender.

5. If any person who has received a notice or summons or upon

whose vehicle such notice has been affixed, fails to appear within seven days after issuance of such notice or refuses to deposit bail, as provided in Sections 21.66.040 and 21.06.120, the Traffic Violations Bureau shall forthwith have a complaint filed against him and secure and issue a warrant for his arrest.

6. The Bureau shall keep records and submit summarized monthly reports to the Mayor, the Chief of Police, the Municipal Judge, and the City Council of all notices issued and arrests made for violations of this code, and of all the fines collected by the court and bail forfeitures by the Traffic Violations Bureau and of the final disposition or present status of every case of charged violations of the provisions of this code. Such reports shall be open to public inspection. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.06.330 Traffic violations bureau—Municipal court. The Judges of the Seattle Municipal Court are hereby authorized to provide by rule pursuant to RCW 35.20.140 that the Traffic Violations Bureau shall be the appropriate office for the acceptance of bail, issuance of court appearance dates and notices thereof, preparation of subpoenas and notification of officers in connection with court appearances, and the performance of duties and responsibilities related thereto, all in connection with violations of those municipal ordinances under the jurisdiction of Department I of the court as may be designated by such rule. All functions of the Traffic Violations Bureau performed pursuant to court rules herein provided for shall be construed as a delegation of duties of Department I of the Seattle Municipal Court, and in the performance thereof the Traffic Violations Bureau shall be responsible to the Judge of Department I. (Ord. 94893 § 1; June 23, 1966: prior Ord. 94730 § 1; April 27, 1966).

Chapter 21.08

APPLICATION FOR TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

Sections:

21.08.020 Application to government vehicle. The provisions of this code shall apply to the operator of any vehicle owned by or used in the service of the United States government, or of this state, or of any political subdivision thereof. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.08.040 Uniformity of applications. The provisions of this code relating to the operation of vehicles shall be applicable and uniform upon all persons operating vehicles upon the streets of the city of Seattle, except as otherwise specifically provided. (46.08.030 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.08.060 Exemption of 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 title;

(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;

Provided, that ambulances shall not exceed the posted speed limit by more than five miles per hour and shall not proceed through stop signs or red traffic signal lights without first making a full stop and permitting traffic to clear the intersection; and provided further, that fire department vehicles shall not be subject to the above restrictions on the operation of ambulances.

(3) The exemptions herein granted to an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only when such vehicle is making use of visual signals meeting the requirements of RCW 46.37.190, except that: (a) An authorized emergency vehicle operated as a police vehicle need not be equiped 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. (Ord. 91910 as amended by Ord. 100929 § 1; April 27, 1972).

21.08.080 Authorized work upon street. The provisions of this code relating to the operation of vehicles upon the streets of this city shall not apply to any persons, teams, vehicles or other equipment while actually engaged in authorized work upon the surface of a street insofar as suspension of the provisions of this act are reasonably necessary for the carrying on of such work, and providing reasonable precautions are taken to apprise and protect the users of such street, but such provisions shall apply to such persons, teams, vehicles and other equipment when traveling to and from such works; provided, that the contract proposal set forth the extent of such suspension and over what sections the suspension shall apply. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.08.100 Exemption—Specific. The provisions of this code shall not apply to any persons, vehicles or otherwise, insofar as the same may be specifically exempted from any provision or provisions of this code. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.08.120 Propelling push carts, driving animals, riding bicycles or animals. Every person riding a bicycle or an animal or driving any animal or operating any nature of conveyance or drawing any vehicle upon any street of this city shall be subject to the provisions of this code relating to the operation of vehicles, and applicable to the operator of a vehicle, except those provisions of the law, which by their nature, can have no application. (48.08.040 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.10

TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES

Sections:

21.10.020 Traffic signals. Under direction of the city engineer, the traffic engineer shall place and maintain all traffic signals authorized by the city council by ordinance or resolutions, and may place and maintain such additional traffic signals as deemed necessary to regulate traffic for construction, detours, emergency and special conditions. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.10.040 Stop signs—Arterial streets. In order to provide safety at intersections on the designated arterial street system it shall be the duty of the traffic engineer under the direction of the city engineer, to place and maintain a stop sign on each and every street intersecting such arterial street system unless traffic at any such intersection is controlled at all times by traffic signals, or unless the intersecting street is a one-way street designated for travel away from the arterial street; provided, that when the findings of a traffic engineering study show that the condition of an intersection is such that vehicles may safely enter the arterial street without stopping, the traffic engineer shall place and maintain a "Yield" sign. (47.36.110. RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963 as amended by Ord. 92153; June 25, 1963).

21.60.060 Stop signs—At other than arterial streets. In addition to his duties under Section 21.10.040 relating to arterial streets, the traffic engineer, under the direction of the city engineer, may determine and designate the points of stop at any particular intersection, or any particular street or portion thereof; and upon such determination and designation, the traffic engineer shall place and maintain stop signs of the standard design adopted by the director of highways. (46.60.340 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.10.100 One-way streets. The city council may designate by resolution any streets for one-way traffic after study and report by the board of public works. Under direction of the city engineer the traffic engineer shall place and maintain appropriate signs and it shall be unlawful to drive any vehicle on such streets except in the direction designated.

Under direction of the city engineer, the traffic engineer may designate alleys and short sections of streets for one-way traffic and shall erect appropriate signs giving notice thereof and it is unlawful

to drive any vehicle on such alleys or streets except in the direction designated. (46.60.350 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.10.140 Reversible streets or lanes. Under direction of the city engineer the traffic engineer may determine and designate streets, parts of streets, or specific lanes thereon upon which vehicular traffic shall proceed in one direction during a given period and in the opposite direction during another period of the day and shall place and maintain appropriate markings, signs, barriers or other devices to give notice thereof. The traffic engineer may place signs, markings, barriers or other devices designating lanes to be used by traffic moving in a particular direction, regardless of the center line of the roadway. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.10.180 Special zones. For the protection of life and limb and where necessary in the public interest to facilitate the movement of traffic or to prevent traffic congestion or danger, or to maintain the most efficient use of the streets, under direction of the city engineer, the traffic engineer is hereby authorized to:

1. Establish danger zones, provided that all existing danger zones are hereby contained in full force and effect;

2. Establish stage zones and bus zones, provided that all existing stage and bus zones lawfully established and marked in the streets are hereby contained in full force and effect.

3. Determine the location of and establish truck loading zones where practicable, when upon investigation it appears that there are no alley entrances or other similar means of approach to buildings or property and that congested traffic conditions require such zones for the purpose of loading or unloading within the block in which the zones may be established, and in each case to fix the hours during which such zones shall be maintained open for the purpose for which the same are intended.

4. Determine the location of and establish passenger zones and in each case to fix the hours during which such zones shall be maintained open for the purpose for which the same are intended.

5. Determine the location of and establish safety zones. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.10.200 Parking methods and restrictions (general). Under directions of the city engineer, the traffic engineer shall, consistent with the provisions of this code:

1. Determine upon what streets or portions thereof vehicles shall be angle parked, as distinguished from parked, and shall indicate the same by marks or signs placed in such streets, or portions thereof;

2. Determine the location of and establish time-limit regulations for parking;

3. Prohibit at certain times, or entirely, or shorten the time during which vehicles may be parked in locations where traffic tends to congest;

4. Establish parking meter zones and the time limit for parking therein, and install, maintain and operate parking meters therein. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.10.220 Paint lines, markings and channelization. Under the direction of the city engineer, the traffic engineer shall:

1. Establish school crossings at locations in the vicinity of schools where routes to be followed by school children have been selected by proper authority. Said school crossings shall be designated by signs and by marks or lines upon the surface of the roadway where possible;

2. Mark pedestrian crosswalks, at intersections or at such other places where it is deemed necessary for the protection of pedestrians by appropriate devices, marks, or lines upon the surface of the roadway;

3. Mark traffic lanes upon the roadway of any street where a regular alignment of traffic is necessary;

4. Place curbs, buttons, paint lines or other devices to form islands or barriers upon the roadway to channel and control traffic. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.10.240 Stage routes, stops. Under direction of the city engineer, the traffic engineer shall designate the route or routes to be followed by all stages entering or passing through the city, and the locations upon such routes where passengers or freight may be taken on or discharged. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.10.260 Speed limit signs. Under direction of the city engineer, the traffic engineer shall post signs indicating the speed limit on those streets which under the provisions of Chapter 21.18 of this code require notice of the speed limit in effect. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963 as amended by Ord. 92153; June 25, 1963).

21.10.280 Prohibited use of crosswalks. Under direction of the city engineer the traffic engineer shall post appropriate signs making it unlawful for pedestrians to cross streets in certain crosswalks when such crossing would endanger either pedestrian or vehicular traffic using the street. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.10.300 No passing zones. Under the direction of the city engineer, the traffic engineer may, when it is deemed necessary for safe vehicle operation, install no-passing zones by means of a solid barrier paint line of contrasting color parallel, adjacent, and to the right of the painted barrier line of the traffic lane in which the vehicle is operating and which

shall be visible to the vehicle operator to designate points between which vehicles may not lawfully overtake and pass. (46.60.060 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.12
OBEDIENCE TO TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES

Sections:

21.12.010 Traffic control signals—Colors—Indications. Whenever, at any point, traffic is controleld by traffic control signals or signs exhibiting the words "Go," "Caution," or "Stop," or exhibiting different colored lights successively, one at a time, or with arrows, said lights, arrows and terms shall indicate and apply to drivers of vehicles and pedestrians in accordance with Sections 21.12.020 through 21.12.200. (46.60.230 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.12.020 Green or the word "go." Vehicular traffic facing such signal except when prohibited by a superior regulation, may proceed straight through or turn right or left unless a sign at such place prohibits either

such turn; but vehicular traffic, including vehicles turning right or left, shall yield the right of way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk at the time such signal is exhibited. Pedestrians facing the signal may proceed across the roadway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk unless directed otherwise by a pedestrian signal or signs. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.12.040 Yellow alone or the word "caution" when shown following the green or "go" signal. Vehicular traffic facing such signal shall stop before entering the nearest crosswalk at the intersection or at such other point as may be designated by the proper traffic atuhority. However, if such stop cannot be made in safety, a vehicle may be driven cautiously through the intersection. No pedestrian facing such a signal shall enter the roadway. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.12.060 Red alone or the word "stop." Vehicular traffic facing such signal shall stop before entering the nearest crosswalk at an intersection or at such other point as may be designated by the proper traffic authority. Vehicular traffic facing such a signal shall remain standing until Green or "Go" is shown alone: Provided, that such traffic may, after stopping, cautiously proceed to make a right turn from a one-way or two-way street into a street carrying two-way traffic or into a one-way street carrying traffic in the direction of the right turn; or a left turn from a one-way or two-way street into a one-way street carrying traffic in the direction of the left turn; unless a sign posted by competent authority prohibits such movement; but vehicular traffic making such turns shall yield the right of way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or any adjacent crosswalk at the time such signal is exhibited. Pedestrians facing such a signal shall not enter the roadway. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.12.080 Red or the word "stop" with green arrow. Vehicular traffic facing such signal may cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by such arrow, but shall yield the right of way to pedestrians lawfully within a crosswalk and to the other traffic lawfully using the intersection. No pedestrian facing such a signal shall enter the roadway. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.12.100 Green arrow alone. Vehicular traffic facing such a signal may cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by such arrow but shall yield right-of-way to other traffic or pedestrians lawfully within a crosswalk. No pedestrians facing such a signal shall enter the roadway. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.12.120 Flashing red. When a red lens is illuminated by rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles shall stop before entering the nearest crosswalk at an intersection or at a stop line when marked, and the right to proceed shall be subject to the rules applicable after making a stop at a stop sign. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.12.140 Flashing yellow. When a yellow lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles may proceed through the intersection or past such signal only with caution. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.12.200 Pedestrian control signal. Whenever special pedestrian-control signals exhibit the word "WALK," pedestrians facing such signal indication may proceed across the roadway in the direction of the signal and shall be given the right-of-way by the drivers of all vehicles. Whenever special pedestrian-control signal exhibit the words "DON'T WALK" or "WAIT," no pedestrian shall start to cross the roadway in the direction of such signal, but any pedestrian who has partially completed his crossing on the "WALK" signal shall proceed to a sidewalk or safety island while the "DON'T WALK" or "WAIT" signal is showing. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.12.220 Right-of-way at arterial intersection. The operator of a vehicle shall stop as required by law at the entrance to any intersection with an arterial street, and having stopped shall look out for and give right-of-way to any vehicles upon the arterial street simultaneously approaching a given point within the intersection, whether or not his vehicle first reaches and enters the intersection: Provided, that this section shall not apply to vehicles entering an intersection which is posted with the "Yield" sign. (46.60.170 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963 as amended by Ord. 92153; June 25, 1963).

21.12.240 "Stop" intersections. It shall be unlawful for the driver of a vehicle to fail and neglect to bring his vehicle to a complete stop at an intersection where a "Stop" sign is erected at the entrance thereto although not a part of an arterial street. The driver having stopped shall then proceed cautiously, yielding the right-of-way to vehicles not so obliged to stop which are within the intersection or approaching so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963 as amended by Ord. 92153; June 25, 1963).

21.12.260 "Yield" signs. The driver of a vehicle approaching a "Yield" sign shall reduce speed or stop if necessary in order to yield the right-of-way to all traffic on the intersecting street which is so close as to constitute an immediate hazard. Proceeding past such a sign with a resultant collision or other interference with traffic on the intersecting street shall be prima facie evidence that the motorist had not obeyed the sign and yielded the right-of-way as provided by this code. (47.36.110 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963 as amended by Ord. 92153; June 25, 1963).

21.12.280 "One-way" signs—Streets and alleys. It shall be unlawful to drive any vehicle on any street or alley upon which appropriate signs have been posted indicating that vehicular operation is to be in one direction only except in the direction indicated by the signs. (46.60.350 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.12.300 Failure to comply with restrictive signs. Any person failing

to observe and comply with the restrictions of any restrictive signs erected or maintained by competent authority upon any street of this city shall be guilty of a violation of this code. (46.56.160 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.12.320 Disobedience of traffic control devices. No operator of a vehicle shall disobey the instructions of any official traffic control device placed in accordance with the provisions of this code unless at the time otherwise directed by a peace officer. (46.56.170 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.12.340 Disobedience of signals of officer or flagman. It shall be unlawful for any person operating any vehicle upon any street to fail, refuse or neglect to obey all signals of any peace officer or duly authorized flagman who is at the time discharging the duty of regulating and directing traffic. (46.56.180 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.12.360 Closed street or sidewalk. It shall be unlawful for any person to disregard any notice that a roadway or sidewalk is closed to either pedestrian or vehicular traffic or to use such closed street, and in addition to any penalty for such violation such person shall be liable in a civil action for any damages occasioned to such street by such use thereof. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.12.380 When traffic devices required for enforcement purposes. No provision of this code for which signs are required shall be enforced against an alleged violator if at the time and place of the alleged violation an official sign is not in proper position and sufficiently legible to be seen by an ordinarily observant person. Whenever a particular section does not state that signs are required, such section shall be effective even though no signs are erected or in place. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.12.400 Safety zones. No vehicles shall at any time be driven through or within any pedestrian safety zone which has been distinctly marked by signs, buttons, lines, standards or in any other manner. (46.60.220 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.12.440 Obstructing traffic at intersections. No driver shall enter an intersection or a marked crosswalk unless there is sufficient space on the other side of the intersection or crosswalk to accommodate the vehicle he is operating without obstructing the passage of other vehicles or pedestrians, notwithstanding any traffic-control signal indication to proceed. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.12.460 No passing zone. No driver shall overtake and pass another vehicle in any area marked as a "No-Passing" zone. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.14

PEDESTRIANS' RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Sections:

21.14.020 Subject to traffic control signals. Pedestrians are subject to traffic control signals as required in Chapter 21.12 and the directions of officers discharging the duty of directing traffic at intersections. (46.60.250 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.14.040 Right-of-way in crosswalk. Where traffic control signals are not in place or not in operation, the operator of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way, slowing down or stopping, if need be, to so yield, to any pedestrian crossing the roadway within a crosswalk when the pedestrian is upon the half of the roadway upon which the vehicle is traveling, or when the pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite half of the roadway as to be in danger, but no pedestrian shall suddenly leave a curb or other place of safety and walk or run into the path of a vehicle which is so close that it is impossible for the driver to yield. This provision shall not apply under the conditions stated in Sections 21.14.060, 21.14.080, and 21.14.100. (46.60.250 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.14.050 Occupied school crosswalk. It is unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to drive into any crosswalk designated and sign-posted as a school crossing when a pedestrian is upon the half of the roadway upon

which the vehicle is traveling, or when the pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite half of the roadway as to be in danger. (Ord. 92153; June 25, 1963).

21.14.060 Entry into street outside of crosswalk. Every pedestrian crossing a roadway at any point other than at designated crosswalks or other than within an unmarked crosswalk at an intersection shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the roadway. (46.60.250 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.14.080 Prohibited crossing near signals. It is unlawful for pedestrians to cross the roadway between adjacent intersections at which traffic-control signals are in operation, except in a marked crosswalk. (46.60.250 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.14.100 Yield near overpass or underpass. 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. (46.60.250 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.14.120 Prohibited crossing in business districts or upon arterial streets. Pedestrians shall not cross a roadway other than in a crosswalk in any business district or upon any arterial street. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.14.140 Crossing intersection diagonally. Pedestrians shall not cross street intersections diagonally, except at signalized intersections where a special signal phase is provided and signs indicate that such pedestrian movement is permissible. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.14.160 Use right half of crosswalk. Pedestrians shall move, whenever practicable, upon the right half of crosswalks. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.14.180 Prohibited use of crosswalks. It is unlawful for pedestrians to cross the roadway in any crosswalk where official signs have been placed prohibiting such crossing. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.14.200 Blind or disabled pedestrians. Except where traffic is controlled by traffic control signals or by traffic officers, it is unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to drive into any crosswalk while there is in such crosswalk any pedestrian wholly or partly blind or disabled, engaged in crossing or attempting to cross the roadway, if such pedestrian indicates his intention to cross, or of continuing on, by a timely warning, by holding up or waving a white cane or walking stick by daylight or fluorescent cane or walking stick by night. The failure of any such pedestrian to so signal shall not deprive him of the right-of-way accorded to him by Section 21.14.040 (46.61.265 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.14.260 White cane abuse. It is unlawful for any person who is not wholly or partly blind or disabled to use a white or fluorescent cane or walking stick for the purpose of securing the rights accorded by Section 21.14.200 to wholly or partly blind or disabled persons. (46.61.270 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.14.280 Walking in roadway. Pedestrians on any street where a sidewalk is provided shall proceed upon such sidewalk. Pedestrians on any street when no sidewalk is provided shall proceed on the extreme lefthand side of the roadway and upon meeting an oncoming vehicle shall step to the left and clear of the roadway. (46.61.250 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.14.300 Soliciting rides. It is unlawful for any person to 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.

The provisions of this section shall not be construed to prevent a person upon any street from soliciting a ride where an emergency actually exists, nor shall this section be construed to prevent any person from signaling or requesting transportation from a passenger carrier for the purpose of becoming a passenger thereon for hire. (46.61.255 RCW) (Ord. 91910 as amended by Ord. 101361 § 1; September 5, 1972).

21.14.305 Giving solicited rides. It is unlawful for any person operating any vehicle upon any street of this city to stop such vehicle on the main traveled portion of such street to offer or give transportation to any person. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to prevent any person operating a vehicle upon such street from granting or giving transportation where an emergency actually exists. (Ord. 91910 (part) added by Ord. 101361 § 2; September 5, 1972).

21.14.310 Soliciting rides, limited access facilities. It is 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, or city having jurisdiction over the highway. (Ord. 91910 (part) added by Ord. 101361 § 3; September 5, 1972).

21.14.320 Soliciting business prohibited. It is unlawful for any person to stop or loiter or peddle or sell merchandise, publications or services on a street so as to interfere with or obstruct traffic or travel. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.14.330 Soliciting watching of vehicle. It is unlawful for any person to 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. (Ord. 91910 (part) added by Ord. 101361 § 4; September 5, 1972).

21.14.340 Dispersal of crowd. It is unlawful for any person to congregate or wilfully to cause persons to congregate in any street in such a manner as to interfere with, or obstruct traffic or travel, or when so congregated to refuse to disperse upon being requested so to do by any peace officer. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.16
BICYCLE REGULATIONS

Sections:

21.16.010 Where regulations apply. Wherever used in this chapter, "bicycle" means every device propelled by human power, upon which any person may ride, and having two tandem wheels either of which is over twenty inches in diameter. These regulations applicable to bicycles shall apply whenever a bicycle is operating upon any street, or way open to the public, or upon any path set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles, subject to those exceptions stated herein. (46.04.071 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.16.020 Rights and duties of rider. Every person riding a bicycle upon a roadway shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to a driver of a motor vehicle, except as to the special regulations of this chapter. (46.61.755 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.16.030 Must ride on seat. A person propelling a bicycle shall not ride other than upon or astride a permanent and regular seat attached thereto. (46.61.760 (1) RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.16.040 Passengers. No bicycle shall be used to carry more persons at any one time than the number for which it is designed and equipped. (46.61.760(2) RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.16.050 Hitching on prohibited. No person riding upon any bicycle, coaster, roller skates, sled or toy vehicle shall attach the same or himself to any vehicle upon the streets of this city. (46.61.765 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.16.060 Bicycle rules of the road. Every person operating a bicycle upon a street of this city or way open to the public shall ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practicable, exercise due care when passing standing vehicles or one proceeding in the same direction.

Persons riding upon a street in the city or way open to the public shall not ride more than two abreast except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles. Whenever a usable path for bicycles has been provided adjacent to a street, bicycle riders shall use such paths and shall not use the roadway. (46.61.770 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.16.070 Control. No person operating a bicycle shall carry any package, bundle or article which prevents the driver from keeping at least one hand upon the handlebars, nor shall he ride at any time without keeping at least one hand upon the handlebars. (46.61.775 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.16.075 Riding on sidewalk—General criteria. Every person operating a bicycle upon any sidewalk shall operate the same in a careful and prudent manner and at a rate of speed no greater than is reasonable and proper under the conditions existing at the point of operation, taking into account the amount and character of pedestrian traffic, grade and width of sidewalk, and condition of surface; and when because of the width of such sidewalk or the amount of pedestrian traffic thereon, riding a bicycle on such sidewalk would endanger or unreasonably inconvenience pedestrians, such person shall stop and dismount from such bicycle. (Ord. 91910 (part) added by Ord. 99028 § 2; June 26, 1970).

21.16.076 Right-of-way on sidewalk—Overtaking and passing. Every

person operating a bicycle upon a sidewalk shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian thereon and shall give audible signal before overtaking and passing any pedestrian. (Ord. 91910 (part) added by Ord. 99028 § 3; June 26, 1970).

21.16.077 Parking on sidewalk. No person shall park a bicycle upon a sidewalk in such manner as to obstruct reasonable pedestrian traffic and/or vehicular traffic emerging from alleys or driveways. (Ord. 91910 (part) added by Ord. 99028 § 4; June 26, 1970).

21.16.080 Equipment. Every bicycle when used during the hours of darkness shall be equipped with one lamp on the front exhibiting a white light visible from a distance of at least five hundred feet to the front, and with a lamp on the rear exhibiting a red light visible from a distance of five hundred feet to the rear, excepting that a red reflector meeting the requirements of this code may be used in lieu of a rear light. No person shall operate a bicycle unless it is equipped with a bell or other device capable of giving a signal audible for a distance of one hundred feet, except that a bicycle shall not be equipped with, nor shall any person use upon a bicycle any siren or whistle. Every bicycle shall be equipped with a brake which will enable the operator to make the braked wheel skid on dry, level, clean pavement. (46.61.780 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.16.090 Parent responsibility. It is unlawful for any person to do any act forbidden or fail to perform any act required in this chapter. 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; provided, that no violation of this chapter by any child under the age of sixteen years, or by a parent or guardian of such child shall constitute negligence per se in any civil action brought or defended by or in behalf of such child. (46.61.700 and 46.61.750(1) RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.18

SPEED REGULATIONS

Sections:

21.18.020 General speed stated. Every person operating or driving a vehicle of any character upon the streets of this city or ways open to the public shall operate the same in a careful and prudent manner and at a rate of speed no greater than is reasonable and proper under the conditions existing at the point of operation taking into account the amount and character of traffic, weight of vehicle, grade and width of street, condition of surface and freedom of obstruction to view ahead and consistent with any and all conditions existing at the point of operation so as not to endanger unduly or unreasonably the life, limb, property or other rights of any person entitled to the use of such streets. (46.48.011 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.18.030 Maximum speed. Subject to Section 21.18.020, it is unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to operate the same at a speed in excess of the stated or posted speed limits on any street within the limits of this city. (Ord. 92153; June 25, 1963).

21.18.040 Twenty-five m.p.h. speed limits. Subject to the provisions of Section 21.18.020 and except in those instances where a different maximum lawful speed is provided by this code or otherwise, it is unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to operate the same at speed in excess of twenty-five miles per hour on any street within the limits of this city. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.18.060 Thirty m.p.h. speed limits. Subject to Section 21.18.020, and except in those instances where a different maximum lawful speed is provided by this code or otherwise, it is unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to operate the same at a speed in excess of thirty miles per hour on arterial streets within the limits of this city that have appropriate stop signs placed upon each and every street intersecting with them. (46.48.011 through 46.48.016 and 46.61.435 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.18.080 Increased speed limits. The city council may, by resolution, increase the maximum speed allowed upon arterial streets when the findings of a traffic engineering investigation warrant such increase in speed. At the time of providing for such increased maximum speed, the traffic engineer under direction of the city engineer shall place and main-

tain at the end of such portions of arterial streets and at such other points as is deemed advisable, signs of such size as to be easily read, setting forth the maximum speed allowed upon the arterial streets and thereafter it shall be unlawful for any person to violate any such regulation. (46.48.040 RCW, 46. 48.044 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.18.100 Reduced speed limits. On any portion of a street where, on account of sharp curvature, highway construction or repairs, excessive traffic, any dangerous condition, or other temporary or permanent cause, it is deemed inadvisable to operate at the maximum speed allowed by this code, the traffic engineer on the basis of a traffic engineering investigation and under the direction of the city engineer may establish lower maximum speeds, but in no case shall speed limits be less than twenty miles per hour. The traffic engineer shall place and maintain signs of sufficient size to be easily read setting forth the maximum speed allowed on such streets and thereafter it shall be unlawful for any person to violate such regulation. (46.48.040 RCW, 46.48.044 RCW) (Ord. 91910 as amended by Ord. 92153; June 25, 1963).

21.18.120 Speed limit—School or playground crosswalks. Subject to Section 21.18.020 and except in those instances where a lower maximum speed is provided by this chapter or otherwise, it shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to operate the same at a speed in excess of twenty miles per hour when passing any marked public school or playground crosswalk when such marked crosswalk is fully posted with school or playground crosswalk signs and members of a school patrol are on duty. The speed zone at the crosswalk shall extend three hundred feet in either direction from the marked crosswalk. (46.48.023 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.18.140 Speed limit in alleys. It shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to operate the same at a speed in excess of fifteen miles per hour upon an alley within this city. (46.48.040 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.18.200 Speed regulation by traffic signals. The city traffic engineer, under the direction of the city engineer and the board of public works, is authorized to regulate the timing of traffic signals so as to permit the movement of traffic in an orderly and safe manner at speeds slightly at variance from the speeds otherwise applicable within the district or at intersections. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.18.220 Minimum speed. It is unlawful for any person to operate on a street or way open to the pubic a motor vehicle at such a slow speed as to impede or block the normal and reasonable movement of traffic at the point of operation thereof, except when a reduced speed is necessary for safe operation or in compliance with any law, rule or regulation. Peace of-

ficers are authorized to enforce this section by directions to vehicle operators, and it shall be unlawful for any person to operate in wilful disobedience to the provisions of this section or refuse to comply with the directions of any peace officer, relating thereto. Where any slow-moving vehicle tends to congest traffic, any peace officer may cause such vehicle to be removed from the roadway and permit the congested traffic to be relieved. (46.48.070 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.18.230 Minimum speed limits. When it is determined on the basis of a traffic engineering investigation that slows speeds on any part of an arterial street unreasonably impede the normal movement of traffic, the city council may, by resolution, 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. (Chapter 16, Laws of 1963) (Ord. 92153; June 25, 1963).

21.18.240 Speed limits—Due care required. Compliance with speed requirements of this chapter under the circumstances herein above set forth shall not relieve the operator of any vehicle from the further exercise of due care and caution as further circumstances shall require (46.48.026 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.18.260 Speed traps—Evidence. No evidence as to the speed of any vehicle by any person arrested for violation of any of the provisions of this code regarding speed, or of any orders, rules or regulations made pursuant thereto, shall be admitted in evidence in any court at a subsequent trial of such person in case such evidence relates to or is based upon the maintenance or use of a speed trap. A "speed trap" within the meaning of this section, is a particular section of or distance on any street, the length of which has been or is measured off or otherwise designated or determined, and the limits of which are within the vision of any officer or officers who calculate the speed of a vehicle passing through such speed trap by using the lapsed time during which such vehicle travels between the entrance and exit of such speed trap; provided, however, evidence shall be admissible against any person arrested for violation of any of the provisions of this code, or of any orders, rules or regulations made pursuant thereto regarding speed, if the same is determined by a particular section of or distance on a public street, the length of which has been accurately measured off or otherwise designated or determined and the limits of which are controlled by a mechanical, electrical or other device capable of measuring or recording the speed of a vehicle passing within such limits within an error of not to exceed five percent using the lapsed time during which such vehicle travels between such limits; provided, such limits shall not be closer than one-fourth mile. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.18.280 Exceeding speed limits—Evidence of reckless driving. The unlawful operation of a vehicle in excess of the maximum lawful speed permitted by this code at the point and under the circumstances of operation shall be prima facie evidence of reckless driving by the operator thereof. (46.48.026 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.18.300 Racing of vehicles on streets prohibited. No person or persons shall race any motor vehicle or motor vehicles upon any street of the city of Seattle. Any person or persons comparing or contesting relative speed by simultaneous operations shall be prima facie guilty of reckless driving, whether or not such speed is in excess of the maximum speed prescribed by law. (46.48.050 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.20

VEHICLE POSITION ON ROADWAY—OVERTAKING AND PASSING

Sections:

21.20.020 Right side. Whenever any person is operating any vehicle he shall at all times drive the same to the right of the center line of the street except when in the exercise of care in the overtaking and passing of another vehicle traveling in the same direction, or where an obstruction exists, it is necessary to drive to the left of the center of such street, providing the same is done with due care and right-of-way is extended to vehicle traveling in the proper direction upon the unobstructed portion of the street.

The provisions of this section shall not be deemed to prevent the marking of lanes for traffic upon any street and the allocation of designated lanes to traffic in a particular direction or at designated speed or to prevent driving in such lanes in accordance with the provisions of this code. (46.60.010 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.20.040 Divided streets. Whenever any street has been divided into two roadways by leaving an intervening space or by a physical barrier or clearly indicated dividing section or by a median island not less than eighteen inches wide formed either by solid yellow pavement marking or by a yellow cross-hatching between two solid yellow lines so installed as to control vehicular traffic, every vehicle shall be driven only upon the right-hand roadway unless directed or permitted to use another roadway by official traffic control devices or police officers. No vehicle shall be driven over, across or within any such dividing space, barrier or section, or median island, except through an opening in such physical barrier or dividing section or space or median island, or at a crossover or intersection established by public authority. (46.60.020 RCW) (Ord. 91910 (part) as amended by Ord. 92153 and Ord. 101361 § 1; September 5, 1972).

21.20.100 Operate in single lane. Every vehicle shall be operated as nearly as practicable entirely within a single lane and shall not be moved from such lane until the operator thereof has first ascertained that such movement can be made with safety. (46.60.070 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.20.140 Slow moving traffic. Official signs may be erected directing slow moving or any particular class of traffic to be operated in a designated lane, or allocating specific lanes to traffic moving in the same direction, and it shall be unlawful for any person operating a vehicle upon the streets of this city to disobey the direction of such sign or signs. (46.60.070 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.20.180 Interval between vehicles. It is unlawful for the operator of a motor vehicle to follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard for the speed of the vehicles and the traffic upon and the condition of the street. (46.60.080 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.20.200 Interval between trucks. It is unlawful for the operator of any motor truck or combination of vehicles operating upon a street to follow within two hundred feet of another motor truck or combination of vehicles; provided, that this shall not be construed to prevent overtaking and passing. (46.60.080 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.20.220 Crossing sidewalk and curbs. It is unlawful for the operator of a motor vehicle to drive same across any constructed walk or curb

except at a properly constructed driveway: Provided, that temporary crossings may be authorized by a board of public works permit if the walk and curb are protected from damage by vehicles having a gross weight in excess of six thousand pounds. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.20.260 Driving along sidewalk or planting strip. Except for bicycles in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 21.16 hereof, no person shall drive a vehicle on or along any sidewalk area or planting strip area. (Ord. 91910 (part) as amended by Ord. 99028 § 1; June 26, 1970).

21.20.280 Driving with wheels off roadway. It is unlawful to operate or drive any vehicle or combination of vehicles over or along any pavement or gravel, or crushed rock surface on a street with one wheel or all of the wheels off the roadway thereof, except for the purpose of stopping off such roadway, or having stopped thereat, for proceeding back onto the pavement, gravel or crushed rock surface thereof. (46.56.130 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.20.300 Overtaking and passing another vehicle on left. Any person driving a vehicle upon a street of this city and overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall pass to the left of such overtaken vehicle subject to those limitations, exceptions and special rules stated hereinafter and elsewhere in this code.

Any person driving a vehicle upon a street and being overtaken by a vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall keep to the extreme right-hand side of the street on audible signal and shall not accelerate his speed until the overtaking vehicle has resumed a driving position and speed ahead of him. The overtaking vehicle shall drive clear of the overtaken vehicle and shall continue its overtaking speed until it has passed the overtaken vehicle and has resumed its driving position to the right of the street. (46.60.040 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.20.320 Limitations on overtaking on left. It is unlawful for any person to pass a vehicle overtaken unless he has a clear and unobstructed view ahead for a distance sufficient for safe passing, all factors considered.

It is unlawful for the operator of a vehicle to overtake and pass another vehicle proceeding in the same direction when the center line consists of two solid yellow lines or when the center line consists of a broken yellow line with a solid yellow line adjacent thereto and within the traveled lane, or upon a curve, or while approaching the crest of a grade, or upon approaching any bridge, viaduct or tunnel 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.

The provisions of this section shall not apply when an obstruction exists making it necessary to drive to the left of the center of the roadway; 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 roadway within such distance as to constitute an immediate hazard, or to the overtaking and passing of vehicles upon the proper driving portion of any multiple-lane street. (46.60.060 RCW) (Ord. 91910 (part) as amended by Ord. 101361 § 6; September 5, 1972).

21.20.340 When overtaking vehicle may pass to right. The operator of a vehicle may overtake and pass upon the right of another vehicle only under the following conditions described in Sections 21.20.360 through 21.20.420. (46.60.050 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.20.360 When overtaken vehicle is turning left. When the vehicle overtaken is making or about to make a left turn. (46.60.050 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.20.380 Upon multiple lane street. Upon a street with unobstructed pavement not occupied by parked vehicles of sufficient width for two or more lanes of moving vehicles in each direction. (46.60.050 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.20.400 Upon a one-way street. Upon a one-way street, or upon a roadway on which traffic is restricted to one direction of movement, where the roadway is free from obstructions and of sufficient width for two or

more lanes of moving vehicles. (46.60.050 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.20.420 When conditions safe. The operator of a vehicle may overtake and pass another vehicle on the right only under conditions permitting such movement in safety. In no event shall such movement be made by driving off the pavement or main-traveled portion of the roadway. (46.60.050 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.20.440 Further limitations on overtaking and passing. 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 operator of any other vehicle approaching from the rear shall not overtake and pass such stopped vehicle. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.20.460 Approaching railroad crossing. No vehicle shall be driven to the left side of the roadway when approaching within one hundred feet of or traversing any railroad grade crossing, except that this limitation shall not apply upon a one-way street. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.22

STARTING, TURNING, STOPPING MOVEMENTS AND SIGNALS

Sections:

21.22.010 Required positions for turning at intersections. It is

unlawful for the driver of a vehicle intending to turn at an intersection or at any other point to make or attempt to make any right-hand or left-hand turn until he has attained the proper relative driving positions hereinafter described in this chapter. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.22.020 Right turns. Any person driving any motor vehicle desiring to make a turn to the right shall seasonably and prudently drive such vehicle as close as is practicable to the right-hand curb or extreme right-hand edge of the roadway a reasonable distance before the point of making the turn. (46.60.110 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.22.040 Left turns on two-way roadways. Any person driving a motor vehicle on a two-way roadway and desiring to make a left-hand turn at an intersection shall seasonably and prudently drive in that portion of the right half of the roadway nearest the center line a reasonable distance before making such left-hand turn. The left turn shall be made by passing to the right of the center line where it enters the intersection and after entering the intersection the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection to the right of the center line of the roadway being entered. (46.60.110 RCW, 46.60.130 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.22.060 Left turns on other than two-way roadways. At any intersection where traffic is restricted to one direction on one or more of the roadways, the driver of a vehicle intending to turn left at any such intersection shall approach the intersection in the extreme left-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in the direction of travel of such vehicle and after entering the intersection the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection, as nearly as practicable, in the left-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in such direction upon the roadway being entered. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.22.080 Right of way on making left turn into intersection. It shall be the duty of any operator of any vehicle upon entering an intersection and having signaled his intention, as required by law, to turn such vehicle to the left, to look out for and give right of way to vehicles approaching in the opposite direction and thereby placed on his right simultaneously approaching the given point within the intersection, whether such vehicle first enter and reach the intersection or not. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.22.100 Obedience to turning markers. With the approval of the Board of Public Works, the city traffic engineer is authorized to place markers, buttons, and/or signs within or adjacent to intersections indicating the course to be traveled by vehicles turning at such intersections, and such course to be traveled as so indicated may conform to or be other than as prescribed by ordinance.

When such markers, buttons, and/or other indications are placed within or adjacent to an intersection indicating the course to be traveled by vehicles turning thereat, it shall be unlawful for the driver of a vehicle to disobey the directions of such indications. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.22.120 Obedience to no-turn signs. Whenever authorized signs are erected indicating that no right or left or "U" turn is permitted, it shall be unlawful for the driver of any vehicle to disobey the directions of any such signs. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.22.140 "U" turns—Restrictions. It shall be unlawful for a person operating a vehicle upon the streets of the city to turn the same so as to proceed in the opposite direction at any point other than a street intersection or street end, or to make such "U" turn on any street in the Central Business District as defined in this code. (46.60.140 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.22.160 Left turns at driveways—Limitations. It shall be unlawful to make a left turn between intersections on any street when such left turn delays or is likely to delay or stop any vehicle traveling in the same or the opposite direction on the street, or when such left turn endangers or is likely to endanger any person or vehicle on the street. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.22.180 Right turns in front of transit coach. The operator of any vehicle, except an emergency vehicle, shall not make a right turn in front of a transit coach which is receiving or discharging passengers or is waiting to proceed on the near side of an intersection except after exercising due caution for pedestrians, according right-of-way as required by other sections in this code, and so as not to interfere with or impede the movement of the transit coach. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.22.200 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; Provided, that no person shall start a vehicle which is stopped, standing or parked at the curb or on the shoulder of a public highway without first giving an appropriate signal showing his intention to drive the vehicle onto the traveled portion of the public highway. (46.60.200 RCW) (91910; March 11, 1963).

21.22.220 Turn signal—Required. No person shall turn a vehicle at an intersection unless the vehicle is in proper position upon the roadway as required in Section 21.22.010, or turn a vehicle to enter a private road or driveway, or otherwise turn a vehicle from a direct course or move right or left upon a roadway unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety. No person shall so turn any vehicle, if other

traffic may be affected by such movement, without giving an appropriate signal in the manner provided in Sections 21.22.240 through 21.22.300. (46.60.120 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.22.240 Turn signal—Distance in advance. A signal of intention to turn right or left when required shall be given continuously during not less than the last one hundred feet traveled by the vehicle before turning or during a period of time not less than that time required to traverse a distance in feet equal to five times the maximum speed in miles per hour allowed by law during the approach to the point of turning or stopping. (46.60.120 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.22.260 Signals by hand and arm or signal device. Any stop or turn signal when herein required shall be given either by means of the hand and arm or by a signal lamp or lamps or mechanical signal device: Provided, that any motor vehicle in use on the streets of this city shall be equipped with, and the required signal shall be given by, a signal lamp or lamps or mechanical signal device 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 measurement shall apply to any single vehicle and also to any combination of vehicles. (46.60.120 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.22.280 Hand-and-arm signal for right turn. All right turn signals herein required, given by hand and arm, shall be given from the left side of the vehicle with the hand and arm extended upward beyond the side of the vehicle. (46.60.120 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.22.300 Hand-and-arm signal for left turn. All left turn signals herein required, given by hand and arm, shall be given from the left side of the vehicle with the hand and arm extended horizontally beyond the side of the vehicle. (46.60.120 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.22.320 Stops—Signal required. No person shall stop or suddenly decrease the speed of a vehicle without first giving an appropriate signal in the manner provided in Section 21.22.260 and in Section 21.22.340 to the driver of any vehicle immediately to the rear when there is opportunity to give such signal. (46.60.120 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.22.340 Hand-and-arm signal for stop or sudden decrease of speed. All stop or sudden decrease of speed signals herein required, given by hand and arm, shall be given from the left side of the vehicle with the hand and arm extended downward beyond the side of the vehicle. (46.60.120 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.24
MISCELLANEOUS DRIVING REGULATIONS

Sections:

21.24.020 Right-of-way. Every operator of a vehicle on approaching street intersections shall look out for and give right-of-way to vehicles on his right, simultaneously approaching a given point within the intersection, and whether his vehicle first reaches and enters the intersection or not: Provided, that this section shall not apply to operators of vehicles on arterial streets or to vehicles entering an intersection which is posted with a "Yield Right-of-Way" signs. (46.60.150 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.24.040 Emerging from alleys or private property or across sidewalk area. It shall be unlawful for the operator of a vehicle to emerge from any alley, driveway, building exit, private way or private property or from off the roadway of any street, onto the roadway of a street or across a sidewalk or into the sidewalk area extending across any such alley, driveway, building exit, private way or private property without bringing the vehicle to a full stop and yielding the right-of-way to all pedestrians upon such sidewalk and all vehicles upon the street. (46.60.190 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.24.060 Right-of-way of emergency vehicles. The following vehicles while on emergency calls shall in the order named have the right-of-way over all other traffic:

Vehicles and apparatus of the Fire Department;

Vehicles of the Police Department, Sheriff's Office, Washington State Patrol;

Vehicles of the Coroner and Prosecuting Attorney; ambulances and other authorized emergency vehicles. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.24.080 Operation of vehicles on approach of authorized emergency vehicles—Unloading of passengers prohibited. Immediately upon the approach of an authorized emergency vehicle when the driver is giving audible signal by siren, exhaust whistle or bell, or at points where

fire signals are located, when the alarm sounds or fire signals are given, 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 street clear of any intersection and shall stop or remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed except when otherwise directed by a peace officer. When the operator of any vehicle is complying with the provision of this section he shall give proper hand signal indicating his intended movement. It is unlawful to load or unload passengers while an emergency vehicle or fire apparatus is so approaching or while fire warnings are being sounded. (26.60.210 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.24.100 Backing vehicles. It shall be the duty of every operator of a vehicle while backing such vehicle to look out for and yield the right-of-way to all other vehicles upon the street. (46.60.180 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.24.120 Alley—Backing from or to. No operator shall back any vehicle into or out of any alley; provided, this section will not apply when the backing is done under the guidance of a qualified flagman. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.24.140 Driveway egress prohibited. No operator shall drive any vehicle from any driveway into a street when there is maintained in a prominent position adjacent to such driveway a sign indicating the driveway is to be used only for entry from the street. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.24.160 Regard for pedestrians. Notwithstanding the provisions of Chapter 21.14, every operator 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 all proper precautions upon observing any children or any confused or incapacitated person upon the roadway. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.26
DRIVING DELINQUENCIES

Sections:

21.26.020 Operating under influence of intoxicants or drugs—Chemical analysis, tests, presumptions, penalties. It is unlawful for any person who is under the influence of or affected by the use of intoxicating liquor or of any narcotic drug to drive or be in actual physical control of any vehicle or to sit at the steering wheel of any standing or parked vehicle upon the streets or ways open to the public.

Any person who operates a motor vehicle upon the streets of this city or ways open to the public in the city shall be deemed to have given consent, subject to the provisions of this section, to a chemical test or tests of his breath or blood for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of his blood if arrested for any offense where, at the time of the arrest, the arresting officer has reasonable grounds to believe the person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. The test or tests shall be administered at the direction of a law enforcement officer having reasonable grounds to believe the person to have been driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon the streets of this city or ways open to the public in the city while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. Such officer shall inform the person of his right to refuse the test, and of his right to have additional tests administered by any qualified person of his choosing as provided elsewhere in this section. The officer shall warn the driver that his privilege to drive will be revoked or denied if he refuses to submit to the test. Unless the person to be tested is unconscious, the chemical test administered shall be of his breath only.

Any person who is dead, unconscious or who is otherwise in a condition rendering him incapable of refusal, shall be deemed not to have with-

drawn the consent provided by this section and the test or tests may be administered, subject to the provisions hereof.

If, following his arrest, the person arrested refuses upon the request of a law enforcement officer to submit to a chemical test of his breath, after being informed that his refusal will result in the revocation or denial of his privilege to drive, no test shall be given. The law enforcement officer shall forward to the Department of Motor Vehicles a sworn report that he had reasonable grounds to believe that the arrested person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon the streets of this city or ways open to the public in the city while under the influence of intoxicating liquor and that the person had refused to submit to the test upon the request of the law enforcement officer after being informed that such refusal would result in the revocation or denial of his privilege to drive.

In any criminal prosecution for a violation of the provisions of this section relating to operating or controlling or sitting at the wheel of a motor vehicle on a street or way open to the public, the amount of alcohol in the person's blood at the time alleged as shown by chemical analysis of his blood, breath or other bodily substance shall give rise to the following presumptions:

If there was at that time 0.05 per cent or less by weight of alcohol in the person's blood, it shall be presumed that he was not under the influence of intoxicating liquor;

If there was at that time in excess of 0.05 per cent but less than 0.10 per cent by weight of alcohol in the persons blood, such fact shall not give rise to any presumption that the person was or was not under the influence of intoxicating liquor, but such fact may be considered with other competent evidence in determining whether the person was under the influence of intoxicating liquor;

If there was at that time 0.10 per cent or more by weight of alcohol in the person's blood, it shall be presumed that he was under the influence of intoxicating liquor;

Percent by weight of alcohol in the blood shall be based upon milligrams of alcohol per one hundred cubic centimeters of blood.

The foregoing provisions of this section shall not be construed as limiting the introduction of any other competent evidence bearing upon the question whether the person was under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

Chemical analysis of the person's blood or breath to be considered valid under the provisions of this section shall have been performed according to methods approved by the state toxicologist and by an individual possessing a valid permit issued by the state toxicologist for this purpose.

When a blood test is administered in accordance with this section, the withdrawal of blood for the purpose of determining its alcoholic content may be performed only by a physician, a registered nurse, or a qualified

technician. This limitation shall not apply to the taking of breath specimens.

The person tested may have a physician, or a qualified technician, chemist, registered nurse, or other qualified person of his own choosing administer a chemical test or tests in addition to any administered at the direction of a law enforcement officer. Such additional test or tests shall be administered in the medical facilities of the city jail, and the equipment, facilities and premises of the jail shall be made available, upon request of the person tested, for such additional test or tests to be administered. The person administering the additional test shall be permitted, as his option, to use his own equipment for testing and analysis, provided such usage does not require the transportation of the person tested to another location for testing. The person tested shall be permitted reasonable access to the telephone for purposes of arranging the additional tests, but his failure or inability to obtain an additional test shall not preclude the admission of evidence relating to the test or tests taken at the direction of a law enforcement officer. All costs—including expenses incurred by the city in making its own equipment and facilities available to the person tested—relating to any additional test or tests administered at the option of the person tested shall be borne by the person tested.

Upon the request of the person who shall submit to a chemical test or tests at the request of a law enforcement officer, full information concerning the test or tests shall be made available to him or his attorney.

It is unlawful for any person who is a habitual user of or under the influence of any narcotic drug or who is under the influence of any other drug to a degree which renders him incapable of safely driving a vehicle, to drive upon the streets or ways open to the public in the city. The fact that any person charged with a violation of this section is or has been entitled to use such drug under the laws of this state shall not constitute a defense against any charge of violating this section.

Upon the first conviction for the violation of the provisions of this section the court shall impose a fine of not less than fifty dollars or more than five hundred dollars and not less than five days or more than six months in jail. Upon second conviction for a violation of the provisions of this section within a period of five years, the court shall impose a fine of not less than one hundred dollars or more than five hundred dollars and not less than thirty days or more than six months in jail, and neither the fine nor the jail sentence so imposed shall be suspended. Upon any subsequent conviction for a violation of the provisions of this section within a period of five years, the court shall impose a fine of not less than one hundred dollars or more than five hundred dollars and not less than thirty days or more than six months in jail, and neither the fine nor the jail sentence so imposed shall be suspended.

If any provision of this section or its application to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of this section, or the application

of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected and to that end the provisions of this section are hereby declared to be severable. (Ord. 91910 as amended by Ord. 92153 and Ord. 97339 § 1; December 31, 1968).

21.26.040 Reckless driving. It is unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle in a reckless manner over and along the streets of this city or ways open to the public. For the purpose of this section to "operate in a reckless manner" shall be construed to mean the operation of a vehicle upon the streets of this city or ways open to the public in such a manner as to indicate either a wilful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property. (46.56.020 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.26.060 Embracing another while driving. It is unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle upon the streets of this city or ways open to the public when such person has in his embrace another person, which prevents the free and unhampered operation of the vehicle. Any person doing so shall be prima facie guilty of reckless driving. (46.56.100 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.26.130 Negligent driving. It is unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle in a negligent manner over and along the streets of the city of Seattle or ways open to the public. For the purpose of this section to "operate in a negligent manner" means the operation of a vehicle in such a manner as to endanger or be likely to endanger any person or property.

The offense of operating a vehicle in a negligent manner shall be considered to be lesser offense than, but included in, the offense of operating a vehicle in a reckless manner, and any person charged with operating a vehicle in a reckless manner may be convicted of the less offense of operating a vehicle in a negligent manner. (46.56.030 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.26.140 Operating with gears in neutral or clutch disengaged. It is unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle with the gears of such vehicle in neutral. It is unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle when traveling upon a down grade with the clutch disengaged. This section shall not prevent the proper shifting of gears or the towing of a disabled vehicle. (46.56.060 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.26.160 Carrying persons on outside of vehicle. It is unlawful for any person to transport any person upon the running board, fenders, hood or other outside parts of any vehicle, except that this provision shall not apply to authorized emergency vehicles. (46.56.070 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.26.180 Carrying animals on outside of vehicle. It is unlawful for any person to transport any living animal on the running board, fenders, hood or other outside parts of a vehicle unless suitable harness, cage, or enclosure is provided and so attached as to protect such animal from falling or being thrown therefrom. (46.56.070 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.26.200 Entering or leaving moving vehicle. It is unlawful for any person to board or alight from any moving vehicle. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.26.220 Entering or leaving vehicle. It is unlawful for any person to enter, leave, or open a door on the roadway side of any vehicle whenever such action interferes with other traffic or constitutes a safety hazard; provided, however, that such prohibition shall not apply to a vehicle angle parked, nor to authorized emergency vehicles. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.26.240 Motorcycle seating. 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 is designed for two persons, or upon another seat located to the rear or side of such operator and firmly attached to such motorcycle; provided, however, that the motorcycle must be equipped with foot pegs of a type approved by the state commission on equipment. (46.61.610 RCW) (Ord. 91910 as amended by Ord. 96032; August 21, 1967).

21.26.250 Motorcycle operation and equipment. It is unlawful for any person to: (1) Operate a motorcycle not equipped with a mirror on each side of the handlebars thereof, which mirrors shall be so located as to give the driver a complete view of the public highway for a distance of at least two hundred feet to the rear of such motorcycle.

(2) Operate a motorcycle in excess of thirty-five miles per hour which does not have a windshield unless such person wears goggles or a face shield of a type approved by the state commission on equipment.

(3) Operate or ride upon a motorcycle unless such person wears a protective helmet of a type approved by the state commission on equipment, which helmet must be equipped with either a neck or chin strap which shall be fastened securely while such motorcycle is in motion.

(4) Operate on a public highway a motorcycle on which the handlebars or grips are more than fifteen inches higher than the seat or saddle for the operator.

(5) Ride a motorcycle in such a position that both feet are placed on the same side of the motorcycle. (Ord. 96032 § 2; August 21, 1967).

21.26.251 Exemption for motorcycles in parades. Sections 21.26.240 and 21.26.250 hereof shall not apply to the operation of motorcycles as part of a parade for which a permit has been obtained pursuant to Section 21.60.080 hereof. (Ord. 96032 § 3; August 21, 1967).

21.26.260 Interference with operator's view or control. No person shall drive a vehicle when it is so loaded, or when passengers are so car-

Chapter 21.28
PARKING REGULATIONS

Sections:

21.28.020 Angle parking—General. Upon streets which have been marked or signed for angle parking, operators of vehicles shall park the same at an angle in relation to the curb or margin of the roadway consistent with such markings or signs and with the wheels of the vehicle in line with such markings as set a limit on the space in use. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.28.040 Angle parking—Back-in. Upon streets which have been marked or signed for back-in angle parking, operators of vehicles shall park the same with the front of the vehicle toward the roadway. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.28.060 Angle parking—Front-in. Upon streets which have been marked or signed for front-in angle parking, operators of vehicles shall park the same with the rear of the vehicle toward the roadway. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.28.100 Parking on grades. At any location where the grade of the street is fifteen percent, or less, operators shall park vehicles only parallel with the curb, and where over fifteen percent they shall park vehicles only at an angle to the curb, unless the area is signed or marked for another specific method of parking. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.28.120 Keys in door. It is unlawful to stand or park a motor vehicle unattended, upon a street without first locking the doors, removing the key therefrom and keeping such key removed while the vehicle is unattended. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.28.140 Keys in ignition. It is unlawful to stand or park a motor vehicle unattended upon a street without first locking the ignition, removing the key therefrom and keeping such key removed while the vehicle is unattended. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.28.160 Parallel parking—Two-way street. No person shall stand or park a vehicle in a roadway other than parallel with the edge of the roadway headed in the direction of lawful traffic movement and with the wheels on the right side of the vehicle within twelve inches of the right curb or margin of the roadway except as otherwise provided in this chapter. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.28.180 Parallel parking—One-way street. No person shall stand or park a vehicle upon the left-hand side of a one-way street other than parallel with the edge of the roadway headed in the direction of lawful traffic movement and with the wheels on the left side of the vehicle within twelve inches of the left curb or margin of the roadway except as otherwise provided in this chapter. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.28.200 Parking stalls or spaces. Where parking stalls or spaces are marked or painted upon the curb and/or pavement of the street, it shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to park or angle park so that any part of such vehicle occupies more than one such space or protrudes beyond the markings designating such space. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.28.220 Stopping and securing car when parking. It is unlawful to stand or park a motor vehicle unattended when facing down upon a perceptible grade without effectively setting the brake thereon and turning the front wheels to the curb or side of the roadway, or when facing up upon a perceptible grade, without turning the front wheels away from the curb or side of the roadway and effectively setting the brake thereon. (46.48.280 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.28.240 Entering space—Angle parking. Operators of vehicles shall enter angle parking spaces only from the side of the roadway which is adjacent to such spaces. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.28.260 Use of street by garage and parking lots prohibited. It shall be unlawful to park or store any motor vehicle which has been left in the care of the owner or operator of any parking lot or garage, or his agent, upon any street. The provisions of this section shall be applicable whether any consideration has been paid, directly or indirectly, by the

person leaving a motor vehicle in the care or custody of such owner or operator, or his agent, and the arrest and conviction of any owner or operator of a parking lot or garage, or his or their agent, for violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed sufficient cause to warrant a revocation of the "Public Garage License" held by the owner or under Seattle Code Section 10.40.020. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.28.280 Right of way for parking. The motorist who first begins maneuvering his vehicle into a vacant parking space shall have a prior right of way to park in such space and it shall be unlawful for another driver to attempt to deprive him thereof by blocking his access or otherwise. For the purpose of establishing right of way in this section it shall be considered proper to back into any but a front-in angle parking space. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.28.300 Right to park. No person shall be granted the right, use or franchise for vehicle parking on any portion of the surface area of any street to the exclusion of any other like person. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.28.320 Service parking. The Board of Public Works is authorized to issue upon application permits for service parking upon payment of the prescribed fee. The Board may issue as many permits to any one applicant as it deems necessary or convenient. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.28.330 Application for service parking. The applicant shall set forth the nature of his business and the necessity for such permit in his application to the Board of Public Works. Upon receipt of the application, the traffic engineer shall investigate the facts and report thereon to said Board. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.28.340 Service parking meter hoods. The holder of a valid service parking permit shall be issued a service hood to use in covering any parking meter, or for display in the vehicle where parking is controlled by time limit posting rather than by parking meters. As many service hoods may be issued upon payment of the prescribed fee as the Board deems necessary or convenient for the applicant. The service hood shall be provided with a padlock and two keys and with an identification card attached with a blank space thereon. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.28.360 Service parking in metered area. Upon entering any parking space available in a metered area the service parking permittee shall place the service hood over the meter and lock same in a neat and tidy manner as prescribed for the particular hood being used. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.28.380 Service parking in non-metered area. Upon entering any parking space in a non-metered area, the service parking permittee shall

place the pink copy of the permit in the rear window of the vehicle and shall place the yellow copy of the permit in the windshield of the vehicle. The service hood shall be left on the driver's seat with the window of the service hood displaying the ownership and service address clearly visible through the side window of the vehicle. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.28.400 Service parking work location. The service parking permittee shall before leaving the parked vehicle indicate in writing and place behind the window of the service hood the exact street address and room number where service work is being rendered. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.28.420 Service parking—Meter space occupied. The service parking permittee shall not place the service hood over any meter when the space is occupied by another vehicle. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.28.440 Service parking—Hooded meter unoccupied. The service hood shall not be allowed to remain in place for over one hour when the space is not occupied by an authorized vehicle. The service parking permittee shall before vacating the space at the conclusion of the work remove the service hood. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.28.460 Service parking—Duration. The service parking privilege shall be valid for use on any single service operation requiring not more than two days (sixteen hours) of on-street parking unless the authorized vehicle parked is continuously in use as a mobile shop. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.28.480 Service parking—Prohibited. The service hood shall not be displayed during hours when parking or stopping in the parking space is prohibited unless a validation for such display and parking has been obtained from the traffic engineer and indicated on such permit. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.28.500 Service parking—Passenger vehicle. No passenger type vehicle shall be parked on the authority of the service permit or at a meter covered by a service hood: Provided, that station wagons displaying the firm name in letters not less than two inches high and bearing truck license plates may be accorded this privilege. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.28.520 Service parking—Permit revocation. The Board of Public Works may revoke any permit if the service hood is used for any purpose other than that authorized herein or for any violation of this chapter. Upon revocation the service hood shall be immediately returned to the City Engineering Department and all fees paid shall be forfeited. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.28 540 Incapacitated person's parking permit. Persons holding a valid "incapacitated person's parking permit" shall be entitled to park in meter spaces free of charge and overtime parking in any parking space all hours when it is otherwise lawful to park in such space, subject to the terms of the individual permit. (Ord. 91910(part); March 11, 1963).

21.28.560 Incapacitated parking—Location—Enforcement. The display of the "incapacitated person's parking permit" at a time or place not consistent with the terms of the individual permit is a violation of this chapter and will, in addition to any other penalty, be sufficient cause for revocation or cancellation of such permit. Any peace officer or meter checker finding any unlawful use of the "incapacitated person's parking permit" shall issue and affix a notice in the form and in the manner required by Section 21.66.120 hereof. The notice shall indicate the unlawful use thereof. (Ord. 91910(part); March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.32

STOPPING, STANDING, PARKING—PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

Sections:

21.32.000 Stopping, standing or parking prohibited in specified places. No person shall stop, stand, park or angle park a vehicle, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with law or the directions of a peace officer or traffic control device, in the manner or locations described in the following sections of this chapter. (Ord. 91910 (part); March 11, 1963).

21.32.010 Advertising. Upon any street or alley when such vehicle displays a for-sale sign or is being used for the primary purpose of display advertising. (Ord 91910(part); March 11, 1963).

21.32.030 Alley. In any alley; provided, when under the provisions of this code it is lawful to stand or park in an alley, is is unlawful for any person to stop or park a vehicle in such a manner as to leave available less than eight feet of width of roadway in the alley, or adjacent thereto, for the free movement of vehicular traffic, and no person shall stop, stand, or

park a vehicle within an alley in such a manner as to block the driveway entrance to any abutting property. (Ord. 91910(part); March 11, 1963).

21.32.050 Angle. Parallel at any location designated for angle parking. (Ord. 91910(part); March 11, 1963).

21.32.070 Angle—Back-in. Front-in angle park in any space designated for back-in angle parking. (Ord. 91910(part); March 11, 1963).

21.32.090 Angle—Arterial or bus route. Other than parallel on any arterial street or street on which transit coaches are operated except in areas specifically signed or marked for angle parking or except under permit as provided for in Section 21.68.060. (Ord. 91910(part); March 11, 1963).

21.32.110 Blocking traffic. Upon or along any street, when traffic will be unreasonably obstructed or when, in areas designated for angle parking, the vehicle is of such a length as to obstruct the sidewalk or the adjacent moving traffic lane. (Ord. 91910(part); March 11, 1963).

21.32.130 Bridge, viaduct or tunnel. Upon any bridge or other elevated structure or within a tunnel. (Ord. 91910(part); March 11, 1963).

21.32.150 Bus, coach or stage zone. Within a bus, coach or stage zone. (Ord. 91910(part); March 11, 1963).

21.32.170 Clear roadway. Upon a street in such a manner as to leave available less than ten feet of the width of the roadway for free movement of vehicular traffic, except temporarily during the actual loading or unloading of passengers or when necessary to avoid traffic conflict or in obedience to a peace officer, to traffic regulations or to traffic signs or signals. (Ord. 91910(part); March 11, 1963).

21.32.190 Commercial vehicle. Upon any street in a residential or business district between the hours of midnight and six a.m., except while loading or unloading, if said vehicle is a truck and/or trailer express or signs or signals. (Ord. 91910(part); March 11, 1963).

21.32.191 Foreign career consul defined. A "foreign career consul" is a career foreign service diplomat who is a citizen of the country he represents and who has been appointed by his government to be one of its official foreign policy spokesmen in this country. (Ord. 91910(part) added by Ord. 99722 § 1(part); March 10, 1971).

21.32.192 Official foreign career consul vehicle—Defined. An "official foreign career consul vehicle" is a vehicle that bears consular corps license plates with foreign exempt tabs, which are issued by the Washington State Department of Motor Vehicles. (Ord. 91910(part) added by Ord. 99722 § 1(part); March 10, 1971).

21.32.193 Official foreign career consul vehicle—Parking space allocation. The city engineer shall allocate one unrestricted and free parking

space for twenty-four hours per day for each official foreign career consul vehicle, as conveniently near as possible to each foreign career consul's work place, said parking space to be located so as not to interfere with existing street traffic patterns, and the city engineer shall so mark each such space so that it is readily apparent that it is unlawful to park any vehicle in said space other than the designated official foreign career consul vehicle. (Ord. 91910 (part) added by Ord. 99722 § 1(part); March 10, 1971).

21.32.194 Official foreign career consul vehicle—Mayor's duties. The mayor shall: (1) Certify each foreign career consul vehicle, on the written request of the presiding officer of the city of Seattle consular corps, as being eligible to receive the privileges and exemptions granted hereunder;

(2) Forward to the city engineer a written certification of each foreign career consul vehicle;

(3) Order a hearing for any foreign career consul charged with abusing said privileges and exemptions. If the charges are sustained the mayor may revoke said privileges and exemptions. (Ord. 91910 (part) added by Ord. 99722 § 1(part); March 10, 1971).

21.32.195 Official foreign career consul vehicle—City engineer's duties. The city engineer further shall:

(1) Locate and appropriately mark, within two weeks after receiving the mayor's certification; the above mentioned parking space for the official foreign career consul vehicle;

(2) Inform the Seattle police department, the traffic violations bureau and the city treasurer, in writing, of the parking space location and consular corps' license plate number of the certified vehicle and any pertinent changes thereof;

(3) Maintain each such parking space within the best maintenance standards of the engineering department; and

(4) Furnish to the mayor, in writing, any information concerning the abuse of any of the provisions of this chapter. (Ord. 91910 (part) added by Ord. 99722 § 1(part); March 10, 1971).

21.32.210 Crosswalk. On a crosswalk. (Ord. 91910(part); March 11, 1963).

21.32.230 Crosswalk approach. Within twenty feet upon the approach to a crosswalk. (Ord. 91910(part); March 11, 1963).

21.32.250 Danger zone. Within any space signed and marked as a danger zone. (Ord. 91910(part); March 11, 1963).

21.32.270 Double parked. On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street. (Ord. 91910(part); March 11, 1963).

21.32.290 Driveway. In front of a public or private driveway or driveway return. A property owner or occupant may maintain in an orderly manner a marking within the driveway return area with traffic yellow paint. (Ord. 91910 (part); March 11, 1963).

21.32..310 Excavation or barricade. Alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when such stopping, standing or parking would obstruct traffic. (Ord. 91910 (part); March 11, 1963).

21.32.320 Fire apparatus. Within two hundred feet of fire apparatus stopped in answer to a fire alarm. (45.56.120 RCW) (Ord. 91910 (part); March 11, 1963).

21.32.330 Fire exit. Within any space signed and marked as a fire exit. That portion of any street contiguous to and opposite any outside court, corridor, passage, fire escape, exit or entrance door, or any other place adjacent to, or any door opening in an outer wall of any building containing, in whole or in part, any theatre, public auditorium, church, dance hall, or other place of public assembly through which the public must pass to leave such building may be marked as a fire exit. (Ord. 91910 (part); March 11, 1963).

21.32.350 Fire hydrant. Within ten feet of a fire hydrant. (Ord. 91910 (part); March 11, 1963).

21.32.370 Fire zone. Within any fire zone. (Ord. 91910(part); March 11, 1963).

21.32.390 For-hire zone. Within any space reserved for vehicles for hire. (Ord. 91910(part); March 11, 1963).

21.32.410 Fuel loss. In such a manner that motor fuel leaks from the tank thereof. (Ord. 91910(part); March 11, 1963).

21.32.430 Hooded parking meter. Where parking meters are hooded for the purpose of prohibiting parking to clear the roadway for the movement of traffic. (Ord. 91910(part); March 11, 1963).

21.32.450 Intersection. Within an intersection. (Ord. 91910(part); March 11, 1963).

21.32.470 Moving vehicle to avoid time limit. By reparking said vehicle in the same block to avoid the time limit regulation specified in that particular block. (Ord. 91910(part); March 11, 1963).

21.32.490 Municipal property*. In any garage, parking area or other property owned and operated by the city of Seattle, where signs prohibit such parking without lawful authority or permission. Any motor vehicle so parked or standing without such permission is a nuisance. Such nuisance may be summarily abated by impounding in the same manner as provided in Chapter 21.48. The impounding of such a vehicle shall not prevent or preclude the institution and prosecution of charges in the municipal court or elsewhere for violation of this code. (Ord. 91910 (part); March 11, 1963).

21.32.510 Overtime. Upon a street for a longer period of time than

*Conditions for use of Seattle Municipal Building Fifth Avenue public parking area and authorization of impoundment of motor vehicles—See Ordinance 94645.

the limit that is sign posted or in any space next to which there is located a parking meter with an "expired" signal. Such vehicle shall be considered as parked overtime in violation of this code; provided, however, that parking spaces may be used without respect to meter operation or time limit posting, except where otherwise indicated by the sign posting in the area or for such parking space, on the following legal holidays:
Sundays; the first day of January, known as New Year's Day; the twelfth of February, known as Lincoln's Birthday; the third Monday of February, known as Washington's Birthday; the last Monday of May, known as Memorial Day; the fourth day of July, known as Independence Day; the first Monday of September, known as Labor Day; the second Monday of October, known as Columbus Day; the fourth Monday of October, known as Veterans' Day; the fourth Thursday of November, known as Thanksgiving; the twenty-fifth day of December, known as Christmas; the day on which any general election is held throughout the state; and any day designated as a legal holiday by public proclamation of the chief executive of the state; provided that whenever any legal holiday, other than a Sunday, falls upon a Sunday, the following Monday shall be a legal holiday. (Ord. 91910 (part) as amended by Ord. 101762 § 1; January 11, 1973).

21.32.530 Overtime—Repeated. Each subsequent period of time, as signposted, lapsing following affixation to a vehicle of a notice of overtime parking shall constitute a further violation of Section 21.32.510. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.32.550 Parallel park. At an angle in any space designated as a location for parallel parking. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.32.570 "Park." In any "park" as that term is defined in Seattle Code Chapter 22.04, except in areas designated for such purposes by the board of park commissioners. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.32.590 Peak traffic hours. During peak traffic hours on any day, except Sundays, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day, on any portion of any street of the city of Seattle when signs are erected giving notice of the specified hours of such prohibition, and except as provided in Section 21.34.300. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.32.610 Planted area. On that portion of any city street between the roadway and the property line when such area is planted and maintained in a well-defined manner. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.32.630 Planting strip. On a planting strip; provided, it shall be permissible to stop, stand, park or angle park a vehicle in such strip on a street serving only a commercial, manufacturing or industrial area and when such strip is not planted, or where said planting strip is paved under a permit

issued by the board of public works. Said paved area, when constructed at sidewalk grade, shall be served by regulation concrete driveways and shall be separated from the sidewalk and from the curb by a planted area not less than four feet in width. Said paved area, when constructed at roadway grade, shall be subject to the posted parking prohibitions applying to the adjacent roadway, except where vehicles parked therein do not interfere with traffic movement on the adjacent roadway. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.43.650 Railroad. Within six feet of either rail of railroad tracks. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.32.670 Sidewalk. On a sidewalk or sidewalk area. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.32.690 Sightseeing zone. Within any space reserved for vehicles used in sightseeing. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.32.710 Sign-posted locations. At any place where official traffic signs have been erected prohibiting parking. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.32.730 Stop sign approach. Within twenty feet upon the approach to any stop sign located at the side of a roadway, when sign posted. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.32.750 Taxicab zone. Within any space reserved for taxicabs. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.32.770 Trailer—Detached. Upon any street, if said vehicle is a trailer unless the trailer is attached to a vehicle by which it may be propelled or drawn; provided, that in case of accident such trailer may be moved to the side of the street, and, if a good and sufficient red signal be displayed at both ends thereof during the hours of darkness, such trailer may be permitted or allowed to remain for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours pending removal; except that such trailer shall not remain upon any portion of a street where standing or parking is limited or prohibited for a period long than is necessary to effect its removal. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.32.790 Twenty-four hours. Upon any city street for a period longer than twenty-four hours. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.32.810 Wall or fence. Alongside any wall or fence where there is not sufficient sidewalk to permit persons to exit from the vehicle on the sidewalk side therof. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.32.830 Wrong side parking. On that portion of any street lawfully set aside for the movement of traffic in the direction opposite to that which the parked vehicle faces. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.34

TRANSPORTING—LOADING AND UNLOADING REGULATIONS

Sections:

Chapter 21.34

TRANSPORTING—LOADING AND UNLOADING REGULATIONS

Sections:

21.34.020 Standing in alleys—Passenger vehicles prohibited. No person shall stand or park a passenger vehicle in any alley at any time: Provided, that passenger vehicles which are properly licensed as trucks, marked and modified in accordance with state of Washington Department of Licenses' Motor Vehicle Rules and Regulations, may stand or park in alleys as provided in Section 21.34.030. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.34.030 Standing in alleys—Commercial vehicles. No person shall stand or park a commercial vehicle in any alley for any purpose or length of time other than the expeditious unloading and delivery or pick-up and loading of materials and then in no case shall the stop for loading and unloading of materials exceed thirty minutes: Provided, the provisions of Section 21.32.030 are complied with. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.34.040 Standing in passenger loading zone. No person shall stop, stand, park or angle park a vehicle for any purpose or period of time other than for the expeditious loading or unloading of passengers for a period not to exceed three minutes in any place marked as a passenger loading zone during the hours the zone restriction is in effect. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.34.050 Standing in load and unload areas. No person shall stop, stand, park, or angle park a vehicle on any portion of any street where signs are erected to designate a load and unload area, for any purpose or length of time other than for the expeditious loading or unloading of persons or materials, or for the delivery or pick-up of materials, and then in no case shall the stop for such purposes exceed thirty minutes. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.34.060 Standing in truck loading zone—Passenger vehicles prohibited. No person shall stop, stand, park or angle park a passenger vehicle in any place marked as a truck loading zone during the hours the zone restriction is in effect: Provided, that passenger vehicles which are properly licensed as trucks, marked and modified in accordance with state of Washington Department of Licenses' Motor Vehicle Rules and Regulations, may stop, stand, park or angle park in a truck loading zone as provided in Section 21.34.070. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.34.070 Standing in truck loading zone—Commercial vehicles. No person shall stop, stand, park or angle park a commercial vehicle for any purpose or length of time other than for the expeditious unloading and delivery or pick-up and loading of materials in any place marked as a truck loading zone during the hours the zone restriction is in effect, and then in no case shall the stop for loading and unloading of materials exceed thirty minutes. Truck loading zone restrictions are not effective on Sundays, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day, except where otherwise indicated by appropriate signs. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.34.080 Certain loading or unloading prohibited. It shall be unlawful to load or unload any vehicle onto or from a railroad car or other vehicle while such vehicle or vehicles are standing upon any street or alley in the city of Seattle without obtaining a permit for such operation as provided in Section 21.68.060. Said permit is to be in the possession of the driver or crew engaged in such loading or unloading operation: Provided, said permit will not be required when the transfer of goods is to be made in areas where the board of public works has designated such transfers permissible or when done at the direction of an authorized peace officer or when occasioned by a mechanical breakdown of one of the motor vehicles. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.34.100 Dragging loads prohibited. No person shall drag or haul any timber or any articles along or over any street in such a manner that a portion of the material shall rest upon or come in contact with the surface of such street; nor shall any person lock the wheel of any vehicle on any planked, paved or macadamized street by the method commonly know as "rough lock," nor by any method whereby anything other than the rub-

ber tread of such wheel shall come in contact with the surface of the street. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.34.120 Damaging street surface. No person shall unload a vehicle in such a manner as to cause damage to the surface of the street. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.34.140 Hauling manure. No person shall haul any manure in the central business district. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.34.160 Loud noise. No person shall load or transport any metals or metal vessels or materials in such a manner as to cause loud noises to the disturbance of the peace. (Ord. 91910 March 11, 1963).

21.34.180 Flammables. No person shall load or transport any flammable liquid as defined in Title 8 except heating oils, upon: (1) Battery Street depressed roadway from the Alaskan Way Viaduct to Aurora Avenue North at any time; (2) Alaskan Way Viaduct between the hours of seven a.m. and nine a.m. and four p.m. and six p.m. on weekdays. (Ord. 91910 as amended by Ord. 95969; July 26, 1967).

21.34.190 Explosives. No person shall load or transport any explosive, as defined in Title 8, upon the following arterial streets: (1) Alaskan Way Viaduct; (2) Battery Street depressed roadway from the Alaskan Way Viaduct to Aurora Avenue North. (Ord. 95969 § 2; July 26, 1967).

21.24.200 High temperatures. No person shall transport open vessels of any liquid the temperature of which is too high for the human touch. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.34.220 Open flame. No person shall transport any burner or stove with open flame; provided, that this prohibition will not be construed to prevent normal street maintenance operations. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.34.240 Special zones. It is unlawful for the owner of any vehicle used in carrying passengers for hire to allow or permit the operator or driver thereof or for any such operator or driver, to stand, park or angle park such vehicle while awaiting employment upon any street except in such places or zones as are lawfully designated by ordinance and properly marked for such purpose; or to stand, park, or angle park such vehicle in any such zones or stands except during hours when the provisions applicable to such zones are in effect. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.34.260 Special zones map*. The portions of the street lawfully ex-

*Taxi stands and zones established and map amended by Ordinances 92771, 93221, 94825, 94513, 96402, 97083, 98148, 98831 and 100930.

isting and in use on April 11, 1963 as taxicab, for-hire and sightseeing vehicle stands or zones, and such portion thereof as may hereafter be designated by the city council by ordinance, are hereby designated, adopted and continued in force as taxicab, for-hire and sight-seeing vehicle stands or zones, respectively, wherein vehicles may be parked or angle parked in accordance with other provisions of this code while awaiting employment during the hours permitted by this code.

The location, dimensions and vehicle capacity of the stands hereinabove or hereafter designated and the hours during which the same may be so used, are, or when established shall be laid out and shown on the map designated "passenger stand map," filed in the office of the city comptroller under File No. 143425, and said map, the streets, alleys, stands or zones, dimensions, locations, and hours, and the symbols and legends shown thereon, are adopted as, and declared to be a part of this code. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.34.280 Unauthorized special zones. No person shall use as a for-hire zone or stand any portion of a street which has not been so designated by ordinance, indicated upon the "passenger stand map," and properly indicated and marked upon the street, and no person shall indicate or mark any location on said map in any street which has not been designated by ordinance, or alter zone or stand signs or marks or the location thereof. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.34.300 Standing in morning peak-hour restricted areas in the central business district. No person shall stop, stand, park, or angle park a vehicle on any portion of any street where signs are erected prohibiting parking as provided in Section 21.32.590; Provided, that commercial vehicles may stand or park on those streets in the central business district during morning peak traffic hours where signs are erected prohibiting parking between seven a.m. and nine a.m. for the purpose or length of time necessary for the expeditious loading and unloading and delivery or pickup and loading of materials but in no case shall the stop for loading and unloading exceed thirty minutes and, provided further, that this exception shall not apply to those streets or portions thereof where signs are erected prohibiting stops during specified times. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.34.320 Special permits. In places where, and at hours when, parallel standing for a loading or unloading of merchandise or materials in a business district, on an arterial street or on a transit coach route, is permitted under the provisions of this code, vehicles used for the transportation or handling of merchandise or materials may be angle parked or backed into the curb for loading or unloading only when the owner or operator of such vehicle or the owner or lessee of the adjacent property holds a permit, provided for in Section 21.68.060 authorizing him so to

park. The permit shall be prominently displayed on the vehicle or on the adjacent property at the time the vehicle is so parked: Provided, such permit shall only be valid during actual loading or unloading operations. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.34.340 Passenger vehicles, outside load limits. No passenger type vehicle shall be operated on a street with any load carried thereon extending beyond the line of the fenders on the left side of the vehicle nor extending more than six inches beyond the line of the fenders on the right side thereof. (46.44.060 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.34.360 Loads to be securely fastened. It shall be unlawful to operate a vehicle upon the streets of this city without having the load thereon securely fastened and protected by safety chains or other device. The city may enforce rules and regulations adopted by the state commission on equipment as to what shall constitute adequate and safe chains or other devices for the fastening and protection of loads upon vehicles. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.34.380 Dropping obstacles or debris prohibited. No vehicle shall be driven or moved on a street of this city unless it is so constructed or loaded as to prevent any of its load from dropping, sifting, leaking, or otherwise escaping therefrom, except that sand may be dropped for the purpose of securing traction, or water or other substances may be sprinkled on a roadway in the cleaning or maintaining of such roadway by the public authority having jurisdiction. (46.36.130 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.34.420 Throwing debris. It shall be unlawful for any person to throw or drop any glass objects, debris, or any waste from a moving vehicle or upon the right of way of any city street. (46.36.130 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.34.440 Cleaning roadway. Any person operating a vehicle from which any glass or objects have fallen or escaped, which would constitute an obstruction or damage a vehicle or otherwise endanger travel upon such street shall immediately cause the street to be cleaned of all such glass or objects. (46.36.130 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.36
PARKING METERS

Sections:

21.36.020 Installation of parking meters. Under authorization and the direction of the Board of Public Works the city traffic engineer shall establish parking meter zones and install parking meters therein upon those streets or portions thereof where it is determined upon the basis

of an engineering and traffic investigation that the installation of parking meters shall be necessary to aid in the regulation, control, and inspection of the parking of vehicles. Each parking meter shall be so designed, constructed, installed, and set that upon the expiration of the time period registered by the deposit of one or more coins of United States currency, it will indicate by a mechanical operation and the dropping of an appropriate signal that the lawful parking period has expired, and during said period of time and prior to the expiration thereof, will indicate the interval of time which remains of such period. Each parking meter shall bear thereon a legend indicating the days and hours when the requirement to deposit coins therein shall apply, the value of the coins to be deposited, and the limited period of time for which parking is lawfully permitted in the parking space adjacent to which said meter is located. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.36.040 Parking meter spaces. The city traffic engineer shall designate the parking space adjacent to each parking meter for which such meter is to be used by appropriate markings upon the pavement and/or the curb of the street. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.36.060 Deposit of coins and time limit. No person shall park a vehicle in any parking space upon a street alongside of and next to which a parking meter has been installed during the restricted and regulated time applicable to the parking meter unless a coin or coins of United States currency of the appropriate denomination as indicated in the legend on the meter shall have been deposited therein, or shall have been previously deposited therein for an unexpired interval of time, and said meter has been placed in operation.

No person shall permit a vehicle within his control to be parked in any parking meter space during the restricted and regulated time applicable to that meter space while the parking meter for such space indicates by signal that the lawful parking time in such space has expired. This provision shall not apply to the act of parking or the necessary time which is required to deposit immediately thereafter a coin or coins in such meter. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.36.080 Parking longer than time limit. It shall be unlawful for any person to park a vehicle in any such parking meter space for a consecutive period of time longer than that limited period of time for which parking is lawfully permitted in the parking meter space as indicated in the legend on the parking meter, irrespective of the number or amounts of the coins deposited in such meter. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.36.100 Other parking restrictions must be observed. The provisions of this chapter shall not relieve any person from the duty to observe other

and/or more restrictive provisions of this code prohibiting or limiting the stopping, standing, or parking of vehicles in specified places or at specified times. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.36.120 Illegal use. It shall be unlawful for any person to deposit or cause to be deposited in any parking meter any slug, button, or any other device or substance as substitutes for coins of the United States. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.36.140 Tampering with meter. It shall be unlawful for any person to deface, injure, tamper with, open, or willfully break, destroy or impair the usefulness of any parking meter. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.36.160 Revenue. The coins required to be deposited in parking meters as provided in this code are hereby levied and assessed as fees to cover the costs of installations, inspection, supervision, regulation and maintenance involved in the control of traffic and parking upon the streets and the duly authorized agents of the City Treasurer shall, from time to time, collect, and deposit the same in the General Fund. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.38

VEHICLE LIGHTING EQUIPMENT—REGULATIONS

Sections:

21.38.020 Scope and effect of regulation. It is unlawful for any person to drive or move or for the owner to cause or knowingly permit to be driven or moved on any street any vehicle or combination of vehicles which is not at all times equipped with such lamps and other equipment in proper condition and adjustment as required in Chapter 46.37 RCW, commonly known as the Motor Vehicle Laws, and as required in this chapter or in Chapter 21.40 of this code or which is equipped in any manner in violation of these chapters, or for any person to do any act forbidden or fail to perform any act required under these chapters. Nothing contained in these chapters shall be construed to prohibit the use of additional parts and accessories not inconsistent with the provisions of these chapters. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.38.040 When lighted lamps are required. Every vehicle upon a street within this city 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 street are not clearly discernible at a distance of five hundred feet ahead shall display lighted lamps and illuminating devices as respectively required in this chapter for different classes of vehicles, subject to exceptions with respect to parked vehicles, and further that stop lights, turn signals and other signaling devices shall be lighted as prescribed for the use of such devices. (46.37.020 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963 as amended by Ord. 92153; June 25, 1963).

21.38.060 Head lamps on motor vehicles. Every motor vehicle other than a motorcycle or motor-driven cycle 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. (46.37.040 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.38.070 Multiple-beam and 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 other than motorcycles or motor-driven cycles shall be so arranged that the driver may select at will between distribution of light projected to different elevations and such lamps may be so arranged that such selection can be made automatically subject to the following limitations:

(1) There shall be an uppermost distribution of light, or composite

beam, so aimed and of such intensity as to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of three hundred feet ahead for all conditions of loading.

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

(3) Every new motor vehicle, other than a motorcycle or motor-driven cycle, registered in this state after January 1, 1948, which has multiple-beam road-lighting equipment shall be equipped with a beam indicator, which shall be lighted whenever the uppermost distribution of light from the head lamps is in use, and shall not otherwise be lighted. Said indicator shall be so designed and located that when lighted it will be readily visible without glare to the driver of the vehicle so equipped. (46.37.220 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.38.080 Motorcycle head lamps. Every motorcycle and every motor-driven cycle shall be equipped with at least one and not more than two head lamps which shall comply with the requirements and limitations of this chapter. (46.37.040 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

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

(2) In the event the motor-driven cycle is equipped with a multiple-beam head lamp or head lamps the upper beam shall meet the minimum requirements set forth above and shall not exceed the limitations set forth in Section 21.38.070 (1) and the lowermost beam shall meet the requirements applicable to a lowermost distribution of light as set forth in Section 21.38.070 (2).

(3) In the event the motor-driven cycle is equipped with a single beam lamp or lamps, said lamp or lamps shall be so aimed that when the vehicle is loaded none of the high-intensity portion of light, at a distance of twenty-five feet ahead, shall project higher than the level of the center of the lamp from which it comes. (46.37.250 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.38.100 Tail lamps. 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 RCW 46.37.020 shall emit a red light plainly visible from a distance of one thousand feet to the rear, except that passenger cars manufactured or assembled prior to January 1, 1939, and motorcycles and motor-driven cycles, 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. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963 as amended by Ord. 92153; June 25, 1963).

21.38.110 Tail lamp height. Every tail lamp upon every vehicle shall be located at a height of not more than seventy-two inches nor less than twenty inches. (46.37.050 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.38.120 License plate lamp. Either a tail lamp or a separate lamp shall be so constructed and placed as to illuminate with a white light the rear registration plate and render it clearly legible from a distance of fifty feet to the rear. Any tail lamp or tail lamps, together with any separate lamp or lamps for illuminating the rear registration plate, shall be so wired as to be lighted whenever the head lamps or auxiliary driving lamps are lighted. (46.37.050 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963 as amended by Ord. 92153; June 25, 1963).

21.38.140 Application of succeeding sections. Those sections of this chapter which follow immediately, including 21.38.160, 21.38.180, 21.38.200 and 21.38.220, relating to clearance and marker lamps, reflectors and stop lights, shall apply as stated in said sections to vehicles of the type therein enumerated, namely passenger buses, trucks, truck tractors, and certain trailer, semi-trailers and pole trailers, respectively, when operated upon any street, and said vehicles shall be equipped as required and all lamp equipment required shall be lighted at the time mentioned in Section 21.38.040, except that clearance and side marker lamps need not be lighted on any said vehicle when operated within any municipality where there is sufficient light to render clearly discernible persons and vehicles on the street at a distance of five hundred feet. (46.37.080 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.38.160 Additional equipment required on certain vehicles. In addition to other equipment required in Section 21.38.060 and Section 21.38.110, the following vehicles shall be equipped as herein stated under the conditions stated in Section 21.38.140 and in addition, the reflectors elsewhere enumerated for such vehicles shall conform to the requirements of Section 21.38.240.

(1) Buses and trucks eighty inches or more in over-all width:

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

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

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

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

(2) Trailers and semi-trailers eighty inches or more in overall width:

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

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

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

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

(3) Truck tractors:

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

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

On each side, one amber side marker lamp and one amber reflector, centrally located with respect to the length of the vehicle.

(5) Pole trailers:

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

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

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

(6) Whenever required or permitted by this chapter, identification lamps shall be grouped in a horizontal row, with lamp centers spaced not less than six nor more than twelve inches apart, and mounted on the permanent structure of the vehicle as close as practicable to the vertical centerline: Provided, however, that where the cab of a vehicle is not more than forty-two inches wide at the front roof line, a single identification lamp at the center of the cab shall be deemed to comply with the requirements for front identification lamps. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963 as amended by Ord. 92153; June 25, 1963).

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

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.

All lighting devices and reflectors mounted on the rear of any vehicle shall display or reflect a red color, except the stop lamp or other signal device, which may be red, amber or yellow, and except that the light illuminating the license plate shall be white and the light emitted by a back-up lamp shall be white or amber. (46.37.100 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.38.200 Mounting of reflectors. Reflectors when required by Section 21.38.160 shall be mounted at a height not less than twenty-four inches and not higher than sixty inches above the ground on which the vehicle stands, except that if the highest part of the permanent structure of the vehicle is less than twenty-four inches the reflector at such point shall be mounted as high as that part of the permanent structure will permit.

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

Any required red reflector on the rear of a vehicle may be incorporated with the tail lamp, but such reflector shall meet all the other reflector requirements of this chapter. (46.27.110 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.38.240 Visibility of reflectors, clearance lamps and side marker lamps. (1) Every reflector upon any vehicle referred to in this chapter shall be of such size and characteristics and so maintained as to be readily visible at night time from all distances within six hundred feet to one hundred feet from the vehicle when directly in front of lawful upper beams of head lamps. 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 time lights are required at all distances between five hundred feet and fifty feet from the side of the vehicle on which monuted. (46.37.120 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963 as amended by Ord. 92153; June 25, 1963).

21.38.260 Lamp or flag on projecting load. Whenever the load on any vehicle extends to the rear four feet or more beyond the bed or body of such vehicle there shall be displayed at the extreme rear end of the load, at the times specified in Section 21.38.040, two red lamps, visible from a distance of at least five hundred feet to the rear, two red reflectors meeting the requirements of Section 21.38.240, visible from the rear and located so as to indicate maximum width, and on each side one red lamp, visible from a distance of at least five hundred feet to the side, located so as to indicate maximum overhang. There shall be displayed at all other times on any vehicle having a load which extends beyond its sides or more than four feet beyond its rear, red flags, not less than twelve inches square, marking the extremities of such loads, at each point where a lamp would otherwise be required by Section 21.38.040. (46.37.140 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963 as amended by Ord. 92153; June 25, 1963).

21.38.280 Lamps on overwidth load. On every overwidth load, there shall be displayed on the front and on the rear of the load clearance lamps, one at each side during the time specified in Section 21.38.040. There shall be displayed such additional lamps as may be required to obtain spacing of not to exceed eight feet between the centers of the lamp. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.38.300 Lamps on overlength load. On every overlength load, there shall be displayed on each side red marker lamps during the time specified in Section 21.38.040. There shall be displayed such additional lamps as may be required to obtain spacing of not to exceed twenty feet between the center of the lamps. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.38.320 Lamps on parked vehicle. (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. The foregoing provisions shall not apply to a motor-driven cycle.

(2) Whenever a vehicle is 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 insufficient light to reveal any person or object within a distance of one thousand feet upon such street or highway, lights meeting the requirements of subsection (1) of this section shall be displayed upon such parked vehicle. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963 as amended by Ord. 92153; June 25, 1963).

21.38.340 High beam prohibited on parked vehicle. Any lighted head lamps upon a parked vehicle shall be depressed or dimmed. (46.37.150 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.38.360 Lamps on other vehicles and equipment. Every vehicle, including animal-drawn vehicles not specifically required by the provisions of this chapter to be equipped with lamps, or other lighting devices, shall at all times specified in Section 21.38.040 be equipped with at least one lamp displaying a white light visible from a distance of not less than one thousand feet to the front of said vehicle, and shall also be equipped with two lamps displaying red light visible from a distance of not less than one thousand feet to the rear of said vehicle, or as an alternative, one lamp displaying a red light visible from a distance of not less than one thousand feet to the rear and two red reflectors visible from all distances of six hundred to one hundred feet to the rear when illuminated by the upper beams of head lamps. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963 as amended by Ord. 92153; June 25, 1963).

21.38.460 Stop lamps. 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. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963 as amended by Ord. 92153; June 25, 1963).

21.38.680 Dimming headlights—Oncoming traffic. 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 Section 21.38.070 (2) shall be deemed to avoid glare at all times, regardless of road contour and loading. (46.37.230 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.38.700 Dimming headlights—Following traffic. 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 Section 21.38.070(1). (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963 as amended by Ord. 92153; June 25, 1963).

21.38.740 Red light restriction. No person shall drive or move any vehicle or equipment upon any street with any lamp or device thereon displaying or capable of displaying a red light either lighted or not lighted visible from directly in front of the center thereof. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963 as amended by Ord. 92153; June 25, 1963).

21.38.760 Flashing light restriction. Flashing lights are prohibited except as required in RCW 46.37.190, 46.37.200, 46.37.210, and 46.37.300, and warning lamps authorized by the State Commission on equipment. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963 as amended by Ord. 92153; June 25, 1963).

21.38.780 Defective lighting. Any vehicle upon the streets and at any time found to be defective in lighting equipment may be impounded or taken out of service under provisions of Section 21.48.360. (46.32.060 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.40

BRAKE AND MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT REGULATIONS

Sections:

21.40.040 Brake requirements—General. Every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer and pole trailer, and any combination of such vehicle operating upon a highway within this state shall be equipped with brakes in compliance with the requirements of Chapter 154, Session Laws 1963. (46.37.340 RCW as amended by Session Laws 1963). (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963 as amended by Ord. 92153; June 25, 1963).

21.40.080 Trailer breakaway brakes. Automatic trailer brake application upon breakaway. Every trailer, semitrailer, and pole trailer equipped with air or vacuum-actuated brakes and every trailer, semitrailer, and pole trailer with a gross weight in excess of three thousand pounds, manufac-

tured or assembled after January 1, 1964, shall be equipped with brakes acting on all wheels and of such character as to be applied automatically and promptly, and remain applied for at least fifteen minutes, upon breakaway from the towing vehicle. (46.37.340 RCW as amended by Session Laws 1963). (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963 as amended by Ord. 92153; June 25, 1963).

21.40.140 Performance ability of brakes. Every motor vehicle or combination of vehicles, at all times and under all conditions of loading, shall, upon application of the service or foot brake, be capable of decelerating and developing a braking force equivalent to such deceleration according to the minimum requirements and also of stopping within the distance set forth in Chapter 154 of the Session Laws of 1963. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963 as amended by Ord. 92153; June 25, 1963).

21.40.160 Horns and warning devices. Every motor vehicle when operated upon a street shall be equipped with a horn in good working order and capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than two hundred feet, but no horn or other warning device shall emit an unreasonable 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 street. (46.37.380 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.40.180 Siren, whistle, or bell prohibited. No vehicle shall be equipped with nor shall any person use upon a vehicle any siren, whistle or bell, except as otherwise permitted in this chapter. (46.37.380 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.40.220 Emergency vehicle audible sound. Any authorized emergency vehicle may be equipped with a siren, whistle or bell, capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than five hundred feet and of a type approved by the state commission on equipment, but such siren shall not be used except when such vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call or in the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, in which said latter events the driver of such vehicle shall sound said siren when reasonably necessary to warn pedestrians and other drivers of the approach thereof. (46.37.380 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.40.240 Muffler. 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 street. (46.37.390 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.40.260 Exhaust. The engine and power mechanism of every motor vehicle shall be so equipped and adjusted as to prevent the escape of excessive fumes or smoke. (46.37.390 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.40.270 Motorcycle exhaust system. No person shall modify the exhaust system of a motorcycle in a manner which will amplify or increase the noise emitted by the engine of such vehicle above that emitted by the muffler originally installed on the vehicle, and it shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motorcycle not equipped as required by Sections 21.40.240 and 21.40.260 or which has been amplified as prohibited by this section. (46.37.390 RCW) (Ord. 96032 § 4; August 21, 1967).

21.40.280 Rear view mirror. Every owner or operator of any motor vehicle shall equip such vehicle with a mirror or mirrors to enable the operator thereof to have at all times clear and unobstructed view to the rear of such vehicle sufficient to enable him at all times to observe conditions existing to the rear of such vehicle within a distance of not less than two hundred feet. (46.37.400 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.40.300 Windshield obstruction. No person shall drive any motor vehicle with any sign, poster or other nontransparent material upon the front windshield, side wings or side or rear windows of such vehicle which obstructs the driver's clear view of the street or any intersecting street. (46.37.410 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.40.320 Windshield wiper. The windshield on every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a device for cleaning rain, snow, or other moisture from the windshield, which device shall be so constructed as to be controlled or operated by the driver of the vehicle. After January 1, 1938, it shall be unlawful for any person to operate a new motor vehicle first sold or delivered after that date which is not equipped with such device or devices in good working order capable of cleaning the windshield thereof over two separate arcs, one each on the left and right side of the windshield, each capable of cleaning a surface of not less than one hundred twenty square inches, or other device or devices capable of accomplishing substantially the same result. Every windshield wiper upon a motor vehicle shall be maintained in good working order. (46.37.410 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.40.360 Tires—Pneumatic. It shall be unlawful to operate a vehicle upon the streets of this city unless it is completely equipped with pneumatic rubber tires: Provided, a permit may be issued by the board of public works for the use of nonpneumatic tires when it has been determined that such equipment will not harm the roadway surface nor interfere with normal traffic operation. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.40.380 Tire cleats and chains. No tire on a vehicle moved on a street shall have on its periphery any block, stud, flange, cleat or spike or any other protuberance of any material other than rubber which projects beyond the tread of the traction surface of the tire, except that it shall be permissible to use farm machinery with tires having protuberances which will not injure the street and except also that it shall be permissible to use tire chains of reasonable proportions and of a type approved by the state commission on equipment, upon any vehicle when required for safety because of snow, ice, or other conditions tending to cause a vehicle to skid. (46.37.420 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.40.400 Fire extinguishers. Any person operating any vehicle transporting any explosive as a cargo or part of a cargo upon a street shall at all times keep said vehicle equipped with not less than two fire extinguishers, filled and ready for immediate use, and placed at a convenient point on the vehicle so used. (46.37.460 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.40.420 Warning devices. Whenever any motor truck, passenger bus, truck tractor over eighty inches in overall width, trailer, semitrailer or pole trailer is disabled upon the traveled portion of any street or the shoulder thereof at any time when lighted lamps are required on vehicles the driver of such vehicle shall display adequate and proper warning devices, as directed in RCW 46.37.450 of the Motor Vehicle Laws of the State of Washington, upon the street during the time the vehicle is so disabled. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.40.440 Mechanical turn signal arm. Any motor vehicle in use on a street shall be equipped with, and required signal shall be given by, a signal lamp or lamps or mechanical signal device 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 measurement shall apply to any single vehicle, and also to any combination of vehicles. (46.60.120 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.40.480 Wheel spray control. Every vehicle shall be equipped with a device to reduce effectively the wheel spray or splash of water from the roadway to the rear thereof. (46.36.130 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.40.500 Defective equipment. Any vehicle upon the streets found to be defective in equipment as described in this chapter may be impounded or taken out of service under provisions of Section 21.48.360. (46.32.060 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.42
VEHICLE MARKINGS

Sections:

21.42.040 Gross weight figures. Every motor truck or truck-licensed vehicle, trailer, and semi-trailer shall have painted or stenciled upon the outside thereof in a conspicuous place, in letters not less than two inches high, the maximum gross weight for which it is licensed, as provided in this code. (46.16.170 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.42.060 Improper gross weight figures. It shall be unlawful for the owner or operator of any vehicle to display a maximum gross weight other than that shown on the certificate of license registration of the vehicle. (46.16.170 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.42.080 Name marking. All common and contract carriers shall have their trucks and trailers identified and marked as to name, permit number, and address, as required in the Rules and Regulations established by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963 as amended by Ord. 92153; June 25, 1963).

21.42.100 Flammable labeling. Every tank motor vehicle used for the transportation of any flammable liquid, regardless of the quantity being transported or whether loaded or empty, shall be conspicuously and legibly marked on each side and the rear thereof, in letters at least three inches high on a background of sharply contrasting color, optionally, as follows:

(1) With a sign or lettering on the motor vehicle, with the word "FLAMMABLE"; or

(2) With the common name of the flammable liquid being transported; or

(3) With the name of the carrier or his trade-mark, when and only when such name or mark plainly indicates the flammable nature of the cargo. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.42.120 Explosive cargo labeling. Any vehicle transporting any explosive as a cargo or part of a cargo upon a street shall be marked or placarded on each side and on the rear with the word "Explosives" in letters not less than eight inches high, or shall have displayed on the rear

of such vehicle a red flag not less than twenty-four inches square marked with the word "Danger" in white letters six inches high. (46.37.460 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.44
DRIVER LICENSING REGULATIONS

Sections:

21.44.020 Operator's license required—Exception. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle upon any street unless such person shall have in his possession a current and valid vehicle operator's license issued on his own application, as provided in Chapter 46.20 of the Motor Vehicle Laws of the State of Washington: Provided, that no person shall be required to obtain an operator's license for the purpose of driving or operating road machinery, or any farm tractor or implement of husbandry temporarily drawn, moved or propelled on a public highway: Provided, further, that no person in the service of the army, navy, or marine corps or coast guard of the United States or in the service of the national guard of this state or any other state when furnished with their operator's permit and when operating an official motor vehicle in such service shall be required to obtain a vehicle operator's license. (46.20.020 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.44.060 Display of non-valid operator's license. It shall be unlawful for any person to display or permit to be displayed or have in possession any vehicle operator's license, knowing the same to be fictitious or to have been cancelled, revoked, suspended or altered. (46.20.210 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.44.080 Loaning operator's license. It shall be unlawful for any person to lend to, or knowingly permit the use of by one not entitled thereto, any vehicle operator's license issued to the person so lending or permitting the use thereof. (46.20.210 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.44.100 Display the operator's license of another. It shall be unlawful for any person to display or to represent as one's own any vehicle operator's license not issued to the person so displaying the same. (46.20.210 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.46
VEHICLE LICENSES, REGISTRATION REQUIRED

Sections:

21.46.020 License registration certificate. It is unlawful for any person to operate or have in his possession a vehicle without carrying thereon a valid certificate of license registration issued by the state of Washington and any person in charge of such vehicle shall, upon demand of any peace officer, permit an inspection of such certificate of license registration. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.46.040 Display of license registration certificate. The certificate must be enclosed in a suitable container and attached at all times to the vehicle for which it is issued in the manner prescribed by the Washington State Director of Licenses. When the nature of the vehicle will not permit display in the place prescribed by the director, then such container with certificate therein shall be securely affixed at some conspicuous position upon the vehicle where it can be easily found, read, and inspected at all times by a person on the outside of the vehicle. The container shall have a cover of transparent material, through which the certificate may be inspected as to the information shown thereon, including the signature of the registered owner. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.46.060 Registration license required. It is unlawful for any person to operate any vehicle without first having obtained and having in full force and effect a current and proper vehicle license and display vehicle license number plates thereon, as provided in the Washington Motor Vehicle Code, Chapter 46.16 RCW. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.46.080 Vehicle license plate display. 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 manner that they can be plainly seen and read at all times. 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 this requirement shall not apply in cases where the state commission on equipment has granted permission to deviate therefrom, as provided in RCW 46.16.240; provided, further, that if the vehicle to be licensed is a trailer, semi-trailer, or motorcycle, only one vehicle license number plate shall be displayed on the rear of said vehicle. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963 as amended by Ord. 92153; June 25, 1963).

21.46.090 Unlawful use of vehicle license plates. It is unlawful to display upon the front or rear of any vehicle, vehicle license number plate or plates other than those furnished by the director of licenses for such vehicle or to display upon any vehicle any vehicle license number plate or plates which have been in any manner changed, altered, disfigured or have become illegible. It is unlawful for any person to operate any vehicle unless there shall be displayed upon such vehicle two valid vehicle license number plates attached as herein provided unless such vehicle is only temporarily within the city and the jurisdiction licensing the same requires one plate only. (Ord. 92153; June 25, 1963).

21.46.180 License plates—Trailer. No person shall drive or operate a motor vehicle to which is attached a trailer unless the legally authorized motor vehicle license number plates of such trailer are attached conspicuously to the rear thereof. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.46.190 License plates—Camper. It is unlawful for any person to operate any vehicle equipped with a camper without first having obtained and having in full force and effect a current and proper camper license and displaying a camper license number plate therefor as required by the laws of the state of Washington. (Ord. 91910 (part) added by Ord. 101840 § 1; February 13, 1973).

21.46.200 License plates—Wrecker. Every motor vehicle wrecker shall obtain from the Washington State Director of Licenses a special set of license plates in addition to the regular license and plates required for the operation of such vehicles which shall be displayed on vehicles owned and/or operated by him and used in the conduct of his business as provided in RCW 46.80.060. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.46.220 License plates—Dealer. A dealer license plate, as provided for in Chapter 46.70 RCW, shall be displayed upon every vehicle demonstrated by such dealer whenever the same is operated upon any street in this city, and on such vehicles as may be actually owned by the dealer and

used by members or employees of his firm for the purposes for which said dealer license was actually issued. (46.70.090 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.46.240 License plates—Dealer—Improper use. Dealer license plates shall not be used upon any vehicle for the transportation of any person, produce, freight or commodities, except there shall be permitted the use of such dealer license plates on a vehicle transporting commodities in course of demonstration over a period not to exceed seventy-two-consecu-

tive hours from the commencement of such demonstration, if a representative of the dealer is present and accompanies such vehicle during the course of the demonstration: Provided, that nothing herein shall be interpreted in such manner as to prevent a dealer from moving, by vehicle bearing a dealer license plate, another vehicle or vehicles upon which the said dealer might have used his dealer license plate: Provided, further, that transportation of dealers' own tools and equipment, in a vehicle bearing a dealer license plate, to a total net weight not to exceed five hundred pounds shall not be considered a violation of the use of said dealer license. (46.70.090 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.46.260 Transporter license plates. (1) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, partnership, association, or corporation to engage in the business of delivering by driveaway or towaway methods vehicles not his own and of a type required to be registered under the laws of this state, without a transporter's license issued by the Washington State director of licenses, as provided in Chapter 46.76 RCW: Provided, that this section shall not apply to motor freight carriers or operations regularly licensed under the provisions of Chapter 81.80 RCW to haul such vehicles on trailers or semi-trailers.

(2) Driveaway or towaway methods mean the delivery service rendered by a motor vehicle transporter wherein motor vehicles are driven singly or in combination by the towbar, saddlemount or full mount methods or any lawful combination thereof, or where a truck or truck-tractor draws or tows a semi-trailer or trailer.

(3) Transporter license plates, as issued by the Washington State director of licenses, shall be conspicuously displayed on all vehicles being delivered on streets in the city by the driveaway or towaway methods These plates shall not be loaned to or used by any person other than the holder of the license or his employees. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.46.280 Fuel tax permit—Display of emblem. It shall be unlawful for any person to use fuel, as defined in this section, within this city unless a use fuel tax permit, as provided for in Chapter 82.40 RCW, has been issued to him by the Washington State director of licenses and shall not have been revoked.

"Fuel" means any combustible gas, liquid, or material of a kind used in an internal combustion engine for the generation of power to propel a motor vehicle except motor vehicle fuel as defined in Chapter 82.36 RCW.

An emblem shall be displayed as prescribed by the director in a conspicuous place on each motor vehicle in connection with which such fuel is used. (82.40.050 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.46.300 Emblem must be displayed before vehicle can be fueled—Storage delivery evidence of intended use. It shall be unlawful for any person to deliver fuel, as defined in Section 21.46.280, which is to be con-

sumed in propelling a motor vehicle in this city, into or place such fuel into, or cause such fuel to be delivered into or placed into, any receptacle on such motor vehicle from which receptacle such fuel can be supplied to propel such motor vehicle, unless an emblem is displayed on such motor vehicle as provided in Section 21.46.280. Delivery of such fuel into storage facilities having dispensing equipment designed to fuel motor vehicles shall be prima facie evidence that the intended use of such fuel is for motor vehicles. (82.40.270 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.48

IMPOUNDING

Sections:

21.48.020 Vehicle defined. The term "vehicle" as used in this chapter shall have the meaning as that term is defined in Chapter 21.08 and in addition shall include the remains of any vehicle so long as identification can be made. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.48.040 When vehicle may be impounded. Any vehicle parked, angle parked, or so used as to endanger any user or potential user of any street or way open to the public, or used in violation of the traffic code is hereby declared to be a nuisance, which may be summarily abated by the impounding and removal of the vehicle as herein provided. Any vehicle which is stolen, or which is required by the police department for evidence of investigation, or which is unoccupied or unattended and in the judgment of any police officer in danger of being stripped or stolen or any wrecked and unattended vehicle may be impounded and removed as hereinafter provided. (46.48.300 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.48.060 Method of impounding. No vehicle shall be impounded except under direction of an authorized police officer of the City of Seattle as herein provided; and unless he shall attach to the vehicle a traffic violation ticket if it is used in violation of the traffic code, and in other cases unless he attaches to the vehicle an impounding ticket stating the cause for impounding, the location from which it is removed and whether from private or public property. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.48.080 Notice to impound—Authority of contractor. The police officer so ordering impounding shall immediately notify the contractor for towing and impounding such vehicles of the location of the same. Such contractor shall thereupon be authorized to seize such vehicle and remove it to a garage or proper storage place which has been approved for such purposes by the Board of Public Works. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.48.100 Notice to owner of impoundment. The police department shall as soon as practicable after impounding any vehicle obtain the name and address of the registered owner of the impounded vehicle shown by the records of the authority last licensing said vehicle and within forty-eight hours after obtaining such information shall send a written notice to such owner that the vehicle has been impounded. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.48.120 Redemption of vehicle. Vehicles impounded hereunder shall be released by the contractor from the impounding garage to the owner upon: (1) the payment to the contractor of accrued towing and storage charges; (2) the furnishing of satisfactory evidence to such contractor of the claimant's identity as the registered owner of the impounded vehicle or written permission for release from the chief of police; and (3) execution of a receipt acknowledging delivery of the vehicle; provided that no vehicle ordered by the chief of police to be held for police custody shall be released by the contractor without written permission of said chief. If the claimant is other than the registered owner, the chief of police may require, as a condition to such written permission for release, the filing with the City Comptroller of a surety bond executed by a company authorized to do business in the State of Washington, approved as to the amount and sufficiency of surety by the chief of police, and as to form by the Corporation Counsel, conditioned to defend and save the city and the contractor harmless on account of the delivery of such vehicle to the claimant.

Receipts for towing and storage payments, approved by the Board of Public Works and the chief of police, shall be issued by the contractor to each claimant, with a signed copy to the chief of police. (Ord. 91910 § 21.48.120, as amended by Ord. 93078; July 21, 1964).

21.48.140 Payment of charges—City not liable. All towing and hauling and storage charges on each vehicle impounded pursuant to this code shall be paid by the owner thereof or his agent if said vehicle is redeemed. In no event shall the city be liable for any such charge, and the owner of each garage approved as a vehicle pound, pursuant to this code, by accepting appointment as such shall be considered as so stipulating. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.48.180 Records of impounded vehicles. The police department shall keep a record of all vehicles impounded by manufacturer's trade name or make, motor number, state registration of license number, name of owner, or other person claiming the same, and such other descriptive matter as may identify said vehicle, the reasons for and the date of the impounding thereof, the final disposition thereof, the date on which said vehicle was released and the towing and storage charges incurred by reason of the impounding thereof. Copies of said report shall be mailed or delivered to the Mayor, the City Council and the City Comptroller on or before the fifth day of the same month following the release of such vehicle. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.48.200 Abandoned vehicles. When the chief of police shall determine that any vehicle impounded pursuant to the provisions of this chapter has been abandoned by the owner he shall report to the chief of the Washington State Patrol the facts with respect to the seizure of such vehicle by the police department and shall surrender possession thereof to the sheriff of King County as required by the Washington Motor Vehicle Act. Copies of such report shall be sent to the sheriff and to the operator of the garage in which the vehicle is impounded. Any vehicle not redeemed within fifteen days of mailing the notice required by Section 21.48.160 hereof shall be deemed abandoned for purposes of this section, unless the chief of police has good reason to believe otherwise. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.48.220 Contract for towing and storage. The Board of Public Works is hereby authorized and directed to prepare specifications, which shall be subject to the approval of the City Council and to call for bids and enter into a contract in accordance with the specifications so approved for towing and storage service necessary or convenient for carrying out the provisions of Chapter 21.48. The contract for towing and storage of vehicles pursuant to this code shall be awarded to the same person. The specifications and contract shall contain such provisions as the Board of Public Works deems advisable which are not in conflict with this code. The Board of Public Works shall file a written statement with the City Comptroller giving the name and address of the contractor for towing and storage of vehicles and if more than one place of storage has been provided, the name and address or location of each storage place. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.48.240 Contractor—Bond and insurance. Anyone awarded a contract for towing and storage under the provisions of this chapter shall, at the time of executing a contract therefor and before the same becomes effective, file with the City Comptroller a bond in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars executed by the contractor as principal and by a surety company authorized to do business as such in the State of Washington as surety, approved as to form by the Corporation Counsel and as to the sufficiency of surety by the Mayor and City Comptroller and conditioned that the contractor will faithfully perform all his duties under said contract and will indemnify the owners of impounded vehicles against any loss of or injury to their vehicles, or any article attached to or contained therein, while in his custody. The contractor shall also carry any insurance deemed necessary by the Board of Public Works to protect the City of Seattle against any and all liability for towing or impounding vehicles and to indemnify the owners thereof against loss or injury to the same or any article attached to or contained therein while in his custody. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.48.280 Prior contracts ratified. Any contract made by the Board of Public Works for the towing and storage of vehicles in effect at the time this chapter takes effect is hereby ratified and confirmed, provided the specifications therefor have been approved by the City Council. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.48.300 Impounding not to prevent prosecution. The impounding of a vehicle shall not prevent or preclude the institution and prosecution of criminal proceedings in the Police Court, or elsewhere, charging the violator with any violation of law on account of which such vehicle was impounded. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.48.320 Removal of disabled vehicle. Whenever any vehicle shall become stalled, disabled or unable to move under its own power on or in any public facility, such as streets, roads or highways, in the city, including tunnels, bridges, or approaches thereto or sections thereof, and such an occurrence has been deemed by the authority having jurisdiction as being a menace or obstruction to the safety of the general public, such authority shall have the power and is hereby authorized to remove said disabled vehicle forthwith by either private or governmental equipment and such vehicle removed may be impounded and held until towing charges have been paid by the owner thereof. (46.48.310 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963). - ORD. 91910

21.48.340 Towing service at driver's expense. Whenever towing service for any facility is maintained at driver's expense the city shall cause said road or street, or tunnel, bridge or approaches thereto or sections thereof, to be posted or designated by appropriate signs including charges fixed for such towing service. (46.48.330 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

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

The provision of this section shall not be construed to prevent the operation of any such defective vehicle to a place for correction of equipment defect in the manner directed by any peace officer or representative of the State Commission on Equipment. (46.32.060 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.50
TOWING VEHICLES—REQUIREMENTS

Sections:

21.50.010 Operation. No person shall operate a motor vehicle with more than one other vehicle in tow except as provided in Section 21.56.120 and 21.56.140 of this code. (46.44.036 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.50.020 Trailer whipping. No towed vehicle shall whip, weave, or oscillate or fail to follow substantially in the course of the towing vehicle. (46.44.070 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.50.030 Drawbar requirements. The drawbar or other connection between vehicles in combination shall be of sufficient strength to hold the weight of the towed vehicle on any grade where operated. (46.44.070 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.50.040 Flag required. When a disabled vehicle is being towed by means of bar, chain, rope, cable, or similar means and the distance between the towed vehicle and the towing vehicle exceeds fifteen feet there shall be fastened on such connection in approximately the center thereof a white flag or cloth not less than twelve inches square. (46.44.070 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.50.050 Equipment. The vehicle being towed shall display lights and, except when drawn by a vehicle of such size and design and so equipped as to retain complete control, shall be equipped with brakes in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 21.40 of this code. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.50.060 Operation without towbar. Vehicles not connected to a towing vehicle by a tow bar shall be in charge of a driver, and, before descending any grade of four per cent or greater, the towing vehicle shall be brought to a full stop, and the vehicle being towed shall be placed in

gear until the descent shall have been made, except when drawn by a vehicle of such size and design and so equipped as to retain complete control. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.50.070 In central business district. No person shall drive or operate a motor vehicle with another vehicle in tow within the Central Business District between the hours of four p.m. and six p.m. except when ordered by a peace officer. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.50.080 Authorized under snow conditions. Any vehicle parked in the Central Business District, on any arterial street or transit coach route after snow reaches a depth of two inches on such street may be removed under the direction of a police officer by means of towing, or otherwise, to a location where such restriction is not in effect. The police officer authorizing such parked vehicle to be moved shall affix a notice in writing to the vehicle, as provided in Section 21.48.060 of this code, on which shall be noted the towing charge to be paid by the owner thereof at the Traffic Violations Bureau within seven days. The notice in writing shall show the location at which the vehicle was illegally parked and the location to which the vehicle was moved. The Police Department shall maintain a record of this information. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.50.100 Authorized under special conditions. Any vehicle otherwise legally parked but obstructing access to a public utility manhole or pole, obstructing access to a drain inlet or sewer manhole, or obstructing passage of an over-size vehicular load may be moved under emergency conditions at the direction of a peace officer by means of towing or otherwise to a location not to exceed three hundred feet away from such interference. The peace officer authorizing such parked vehicle to be moved shall affix a notice in writing to the vehicle, as provided in Section 21.48.060 of this code, on which shall be noted the location from which the vehicle has been moved and the location to which the vehicle has been moved and the reason for the move. Such tow shall be at the expense and liability of the person or utility making the request. The Police Department shall maintain a record of this information. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.50.120 Destination. A person in charge of a towing operation in accordance with Sections 21.50.080 and 21.50.100 shall not deliver the towed vehicle, if it be inoperable or without current and valid license, to a storage position on any city street. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.52

COLLISION OR ACCIDENTS—DUTIES AND REPORTS

Sections:

21.52.020 Collision with unattended vehicle—Notice required. The operator of any vehicle which collides 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 on 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. (46.52.010 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.52.040 Collision with attended vehicle—Duty. The operator of any vehicle involved in an accident on streets in the City of Seattle or ways open to the public resulting only in damage to a vehicle which is driven or attended by any person shall immediately stop such vehicle at the scene of such accident, or as close thereto as possible, and shall forthwith return to, and in any event shall remain at the scene of such accident until he has fulfilled the requirements of Section 21.52.100. (46.52.020 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.52.060 Collision with property—Duty. The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting only in damage to property fixed or placed upon or adjacent to any street or way open to the public 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 streets of the city. (46.52.010 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.52.080 Collision where injury involved. An operator of any vehicle involved in an accident on any street or way open to the public resulting in the injury to or death of any person shall immediately stop such vehicle at the scene of such accident, or as close thereto as possible, but shall then

forthwith return to, and in every event remain at, the scene of such accident until he has fulfilled the requirements of Section 21.52.100. (46.52.020 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.52.100 Duty when injury, death, or damage occur. The operator of any vehicle involved in an accident on any street or way open to the public resulting in injury to or death of any person or damage to any vehicle which is driven or attended by any person shall give his name, address and vehicle license number, and shall exhibit his vehicle operator's license to any person struck or injured or the operator or any occupant of, or any person attending, any such vehicle collided with and shall render to any person injured in such accident reasonable assistance, including the carrying or the making of arrangements for the carrying of such person to a physician or hospital for medical treatment if it is apparent that such treatment is necessary or if such carrying is requested by the injured person or on his behalf. Under no circumstances shall the rendering of assistance or other compliance with the provisions of this section be evidence of the liability of any operator for such accident or be construed as fixing the fault, responsibility or negligence of either party, but shall be a means of identification of the facts and circumstances only. (46.52.020 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.52.110 Penalty. Any person failing to stop or to comply with any of the requirements of Section 21.52.100 shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than six months or by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment: Provided, that this shall not apply to any person injured or incapacitated by such accident to the extent of being physically incapable of complying herewith. (46.52.020 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.52.130 Accident reports. The operator of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death of any person or total or claimed damages to either or both vehicles or property to an apparent extent of twenty-five dollars or more, shall, within twenty-four hours after such accident, make a written report thereof in triplicate to the Chief of Police on forms to be furnished by him, the original of which report shall immediately be forwarded by the Chief of Police to the Chief of the Washington State Patrol at Olympia, Washington, and a copy thereof forwarded to the traffic engineer of the city. Supplemental reports of such accident shall be furnished by the operator of any vehicle involved in an accident to the Chief of the Washington State Patrol when requested by him in compliance with Section 46.52.030, Revised Code of Washington, more commonly known as the "Motor Vehicle Laws, State of Washington." (46.52.030 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.52.150 Report when operator disabled. Whenever the operator of the vehicle involved in any accident, concerning which an accident report is required, is physically incapable of making the required accident report and there is another occupant other than a passenger for hire therein, in the vehicle at the time of the accident capable of making a report, such occupant shall make or cause to be made such report. Upon recovery with operator shall make such report in the manner required by law. (46.52.040 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.52.170 Peace officers present at accident to report. Any peace officer of the city present at the scene of any accident or in possession of any facts concerning any accident, whether by way of official investigation or otherwise, shall make report thereof in the manner as required of the parties to such accident and as fully as the facts in his possession concerning such accident will permit. (46.52.070 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.52.190 Reports confidential. All required accident reports and supplemental reports and copies thereof shall be without prejudice to the individuals so reporting and shall be for the confidential use of the Chief of Police, Corporation Counsel, or other peace and enforcement officer as provided herein and in the Washington Motor Vehicle Act, except that any such officer may disclose the identity of a person reported as involved in an accident when such identity is not otherwise known or when such person denies his presence at such accident. No such accident report or copy thereof shall be used as evidence in any trial, civil or criminal, arising out of an accident, except that any officer above named for receiving accident reports shall furnish, upon demand of any person who has, or who claims to have, made such a report, or, upon demand of any court, a certificate showing that a specified accident report has or has not been made to the Chief of Police or to the Chief of the Washington State Patrol, as the case may be, solely to prove a compliance or a failure to comply with the requirements that such a report be made in the manner required by law. (46.52.080 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.52.210 Removal of glass and/or debris from roadway. When there has been any accident or any wrecked or damaged vehicle is removed from the roadway of a street, any glass, debris or other injurious substance dropped from such vehicle shall be removed from the roadway by the operators involved unless they be incapacitated or, unless one or more of the vehicles involved is ordered removed by impound or private tow under which condition removal of any glass, debris or other injurious substance shall be made by the operator of the tow truck. (46.56.140 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.54
DAMAGED VEHICLES—REPAIR REPORTS

Sections:

21.54.010 Reports by persons repairing. Any person, firm, corporation or association engaged in the business of repair of motor vehicles, or any person, firm, corporation or association which may at any time engage in the repair of any motor vehicle or other vehicle owned by any other person, shall be and is hereby required to maintain a complete record of any and all vehicles repaired, where the nature of the repair indicates that damage or injury could have been caused by collision with any person or property. Such record shall be made out and kept posted currently in duplicate showing the name of the person for whom such repair is done, the date of such repair, the motor number of the vehicle if it be a motor vehicle, or the serial number of the vehicle if it be a trailer or semi-trailer, the license number of the vehicle, a brief statement of the nature of such repair, and the cost thereof. Such record shall be certified by the person or a duly authorized representative of the firm, corporation or association making such repairs, such certification stating that the foregoing report is a true and accurate report of all repairs, performed during the period covered by said report and covered by said report, indicating that the injury or damage could have been caused by collision. It shall be unlawful for any person to fail to submit such report or to certify to any such report containing fraudulent or untrue information or omitting any required information in any material respect. Such report shall be submitted on Monday of each week for the preceding calendar week, to the Chief of Police, who shall check such report for his own purposes and forward the same to the Chief of the Washington State Patrol within ten days from the date of submission to him. The person, firm, corporation or association performing such repairs shall retain the duplicate copy of such report in his permanent files, and the same shall be open to inspection during business hours by any peace officer, the Corporation Counsel, or any of his duly authorized assistants, or any person authorized by the Chief of the Washington State Patrol. Similar reports shall also be made by any person providing storage or furnishing appraisals and shall contain the same record as required above of any such vehicles brought in for appraisal or storage. Such records shall be made in such form as may be prescribed by the Chief of the Washington State Patrol. (46.52.090 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.54.030 Concealing evidence. It shall be unlawful for any person to destroy or conceal any evidence of damage to a vehicle, where damage indicates that it could be the result of collision with any person or property, without adequate record being made thereof. (46.52.090 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.54.050 Registration of persons in repair business. It is unlawful to engage in the business of repairing, painting, wrecking, appraising, or storing motor vehicles, unless the owner of such business is the holder of a valid and subsisting certificate of registration for each garage or place of business in which the same, or any of them, are carried on. The fee for each certificate of registration shall be one dollar per annum. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.54.070 Application for certificate of registration. Any person desiring a certificate of registration for any such garage or place of business shall make application therefor in duplicate to the City Comptroller. Such application shall state the name and address of the owner or the managing agent of each garage for which a certificate of registration is sought, the address of such garage, the name under which the business therein is conducted, and the name of the person charged with the duty of making all reports required by Section 21.54.010 of this code. On receipt of such application and the registration fee of one dollar, the City Comptroller shall issue a certificate of registration, which shall contain the information in said application, and furnish to the applicant the necessary forms for making reports required by said Section 21.54.010. Each certificate of registration shall expire at midnight on December 31st of each year, and shall be conspicuously posted and displayed on the premises for which it is issued. Any certificate now effective shall continue in effect for the term for which issued, after which a new certificate shall be issued to expire on the date fixed herein. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.56

TRUCK, TRAILER AND STAGE REGULATIONS

Sections:

21.56.020 Outside width limit. The total outside width of any vehicle or load thereon shall not exceed eight feet; provided, that in any instance where it is necessary to extend a rear vision mirror beyond the extreme left or right of the body the same may be done despite the fact that this results in a width in excess of eight feet, but no rear vision mirror shall extend more than five inches beyond the extreme limits of the body; provided, further, that in those instances where it is necessary to install fenders on the rear wheels of vehicles to reduce wheel spray the same may be done despite the fact that this results in a width in excess of the eight feet providing such fenders are made of rubber and do not extend more than two inches beyond either side of the body; provided, further, that a tolerance of two inches in width will be allowed on the tires of all vehicles where such overwidth is due entirely to expansion of the tires; provided, further, that safety appliances such as clearance lights, rub rails, binder chains, and appurtenances such as door handles, door hinges, and turning signal brackets, may extend beyond the extreme left or right of the body despite the fact that this results in a width in excess of eight feet but no appliances or appurtenances can extend more than two inches beyond the extreme limits of the body; provided, further, that a special and continuing permit is hereby granted to Metro Transit to operate passenger vehicles not to exceed one hundred two inches in width and forty feet in length on the streets within the city in accordance with an application to the board of public works, therefor pursuant to RCW 46.44.090, and any provisions of the Traffic Code, or any other ordinance inconsistent herewith is hereby superseded. (46.44.010 RCW) (Ord. 91910 (part) as amended by Ord. 102053 § 4; April 23, 1973).

21.56.030 Maximum height—Impaired clearance signs. It is unlawful for any vehicle unladen or with load to exceed a height of thirteen feet and six inches above the level surface upon which the vehicle stands. This section shall not apply to authorized emergency vehicles or repair equipment

of a public utility engaged in reasonably necessary operation. The provisions of this section shall not relieve the owner or operator of a vehicle or combination of vehicles from the exercise of due care in determining that sufficient vertical clearance is provided upon the streets where such vehicle or combination of vehicles is being operated; and no liability shall attach to the city, by reason of any damage or injury to persons or property by reason of the existence of any structure over or across any street or alley where the vertical clearance above the roadway is thirteen feet six inches or more, or, where such vertical clearance is less than thirteen feet six inches, if impaired clearance signs are erected and maintained on the side of any such street in a conspicuous location at a distance of not less than two hundred feet and not more than three hundred feet. If any structure over or across any street is not owned by the city, it shall be the duty of the owner thereof when billed therefor to reimburse the city for the actual cost of erecting and maintaining such impaired clearance signs, but no liability shall attach to such owner by reason of any damage or injury to persons or property caused by impaired vertical clearance above the roadway, provided such sign or signs are in place. (46.44.020 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.040 Maximum length—Single vehicle. It is unlawful for any person to operate upon the streets of this city any vehicle having an overall length, with or without load, in excess of thirty-five feet, except that an auto stage shall not exceed an overall length, inclusive of front and rear bumpers, of forty feet, but the operation of any such stage upon the streets shall be limited as determined by the board of public works. (46.44.030 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.050 Maximum length—Combination. It is unlawful for any person to operate upon the streets any combination of vehicles, which, with or without load, has an overall length in excess of sixty feet, or any combination of vehicles containing any vehicle of which the permanent structure has an overall length in excess of forty feet; provided, that length limitations set forth in Sections 21.56.040 and 21.56.050 shall not apply to vehicles transporting poles, pipe, machinery or other objects of a structural nature which cannot be dismembered and shall not apply to vehicles operated by a public utility when required for emergency repair of public service facilities or properties, but in respect to night transportation every such vehicle and load thereon shall be equipped with a sufficient number of clearance lamps on both sides and marker lamps upon the extreme ends of any projecting load to clearly mark the dimensions of such load; provided, further, that this section shall not apply when the Washington State Highway Commission has authorized combinations consisting of a tractor, a semi-trailer, and a trailer to operate at a total overall length, with or without load, not to exceed sixty-five feet on such streets subject to such terms and conditions as the commission may direct pursuant to

RCW 46.44.030: Provided, further, that operation on city streets shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the Board of Public Works may direct. (46.44.030 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.080 Maximum length—Front protrusions. The load, or any portion of any vehicle operated alone upon the streets of this city, or the load, or any portion of the front vehicle of a combination of vehicles, shall not extend more than three feet beyond the front wheels of such vehicle, or the front bumper, if equipped with front bumper. (46.44.034 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.100 Maximum length—Rear protrusions. No vehicle shall be operated upon the streets with any part of the permanent structure or load extending in excess of fifteen feet beyond the center of the last axle of such vehicle. (46.44.034 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.120 Combination of units—Limitation. Except as provided in Section 21.56.140, it is unlawful for any person to operate upon the streets of this city any combination of vehicles consisting of more than two vehicles. For the purposes of this section a truck tractor-semi-trailer and/or pole trailer combination will be considered as two vehicles but the addition of another axle to the tractor of a truck tractor-semi-trailer and/or pole trailer combination in such a way that it supports a proportional share of the load of the semi-trailer and/or pole trailer shall not be deemed a separate vehicle but for all purposes shall be considered a part of the truck tractor. For the purposes of this section a converter gear used in converting a semi-trailer to a full trailer shall not be deemed a separate vehicle but for all purposes shall be considered a part of the trailer. (46.44.036 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.140 Combination of units—Lawful operations—Special permits. It shall be lawful to operate a truck tractor, semi-trailer and a trailer in combination subject to such rules and regulations as the State Highway Commission may adopt governing the operation of such a combination, and for the purpose of this section a converter gear used to convert a semi-trailer into a trailer shall not be deemed a separate vehicle but shall be considered to be a part of the trailer.

Such a combination when licensed for a total gross weight of seventy-two thousand pounds may be entitled to a special permit authorizing the combination to carry not more than four thousand pounds of gross weight in excess of the maximum allowed in Section 21.56.250 upon the payment of the fees set forth in Section 46.44.095 Revised Code of Washington, and/or Section 21.68.120 hereof, on such streets and subject to such terms and conditions as the Board of Public Works shall prescribe: Provided, that any peace officer who shall find any person operating a vehicle in violation

of the conditions of a special permit issued under this section may confiscate such permit and forward it to the Board of Public Works which may in turn forward it to the State Highway Commission or return it to the permittee, or, revoke, cancel, or suspend it. (46.44.037 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.160 Maximum gross weights—Truck axle factor. It is unlawful to operate any truck or truck tractor upon the streets of this city with a gross weight including load upon any one axle in excess of eighteen thousand pounds. (46.44.040 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.170 Maximum gross weight—Trailer axle factor. It is unlawful to operate any trailer upon the streets of this city with a gross weight including load upon any one axle in excess of eighteen thousand pounds. (46.44.040 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.180 Maximum gross weight—Two-axle truck. It is unlawful to operate any truck or truck tractor upon the streets of this city supported upon two axles with a gross weight including load in excess of twenty-eight thousand pounds. (46.44.040 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.190 Maximum gross weight—Two-axle semi-trailer. It is unlawful to operate any semi-trailer or pole trailer upon the streets of this city supported upon three axles or more with a gross weight including load in excess of thirty-two thousand pounds. (46.44.040 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.200 Maximum gross weight—Two or more axle trailer. It is unlawful to operate any two or more axle trailer upon the streets of this city with a gross weight including load in excess of thirty-six thousand pounds. (46.44.040 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.210 Maximum gross weight—Three or more axle truck or truck tractor. Except as provided in Section 21.56.480 and Section 21.56.490, it is unlawful to operate any truck or truck tractor upon the streets of this city supported upon three axles or more with a gross weight including load in excess of thirty-six thousand pounds. (46.44.040 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.220 Maximum gross weight—Brake restriction. The maximum axle and gross weights specified in Sections 21.56.160 through 21.56.210 are subject to the braking requirements set up for the service brakes upon any motor vehicle or combination of vehicles as provided by Chapter 21.40 of this code. (46.44.040 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.230 Multiple axle oscillation. It is unlawful to operate any vehicle upon the streets equipped with two axles spaced less than seven feet apart, unless the two axles are so constructed and mounted in such a manner to provide oscillation between the two axles and that either

one of the two axles will not at any one time carry more than the maximum gross weight allowed for one axle or two axles specified in Section 21.56.160 through Section 21.56.210. (46.44.040 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.240 Maximum gross weight—Tire factor. Subject to the maximum gross weights specified in Sections 21.56.160 through 21.56.210, it is unlawful to operate any vehicle upon the streets with a gross weight, including load, upon any tire concentrated upon the surface of the street in excess of five hundred fifty pounds per inch width of such tire, up to a maximum width of twelve inches, and for a tire having a width of twelve inches or more there shall be allowed a twenty per cent tolerance above five hundred fifty pounds per inch width of such tire. For the purpose of this section, the width of tire in case of solid rubber or hollow center cushion tires, so long as the use thereof may be permitted by the law, shall be measured between the flanges of the rim. For the purpose of this section, the width of tires in case of pneumatic tires shall be the maximum overall normal inflated width as stipulated by the manufacturer when inflated to the pressure specified and without load thereon. (46.44.042 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.250 Maximum gross weight—Wheelbase factor. Subject to the maximum axle and gross weights specified in Section 21.56.160 through 21.56.210, it is unlawful to operate any vehicle or combination of vehicles unless the same comply with both subdivisions (1) and (2) of this section.

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

Wheelbase of any group of axles of a vehicle or combination of vehicles (feet)	Allowed load in pounds on group of axles
3 feet 6 inches	32,000
4 feet	32,000
5	32,000
6	32,000
7	32,000
8	32,610
9	33,580
10	34,550
11	35,550
12	36,830
13	38,350
14	39,870

15	41,400
16	42,930
17	44,459
18	46,000

(2) Where the wheelbase of any vehicle or combination of vehicles is eighteen feet or more, the gross weight including load of the vehicle or combination of vehicles must not exceed that given for the respective distances in the following table:

Wheelbase of vehicle or combination of vehicles in feet	Allowed load in pounds
18	46,000
19	47,000
20	48,000
21	49,000
22	50,000
23	51,340
24	52,670
25	54,000
26	55,100
27	56,200
28	57,400
29	58,500
30	59,500
31	60,300
32	61,140
33	61,710
34	62,280
35	62,860
36	63,430
37	64,000
38	64,500
39	65,000
40	65,500
41	66,000
42	66,500
43	67,000
44	67,500
45	68,000
46	68,500
47	69,000
48	69,500
49	70,000

50	70,500
51	71,000
52	71,500
53 or over	72,000

When inches are involved: Under six inches, take lower; six inches or over, take higher. (46.44.044 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.260 Maximum gross weight—Basic penalties. Any person violating any of the provisions of Section 21.56.160 through 21.56.250 shall upon first conviction thereof be fined a basic fine of not less than twenty five dollars nor more than fifty dollars; upon second conviction thereof shall be fined a basic fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars; and upon a third or subsequent conviction shall be fined a basic fine of not less than one hundred dollars. (46.44.045 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.280 Maximum gross weight—Poundage penalty. In addition to, but not in lieu of, the above basic fines, such person shall be fined two cents per pound for each pound of excess weight up to five thousand pounds; if such excess weight is five thousand pounds and not in excess of ten thousand pounds, the additional fine shall be three cents per pound for each pound of excess weight; and if the excess weight is ten thousand pounds or over, the additional fine shall be four cents per pound for each pound of excess weight: Provided, that where the excess weight is less than five thousand pounds, the court, in its discretion, may suspend the additional fine for excess poundage upon first conviction, but in no case shall the basic fine be suspended. (46.44.045 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.320 Street gross weight limitation—Penalty. Any person convicted of violating any posted limitations of a street or section of street shall the basic fine be suspended. (46.44.045 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.360 Excess weight—Definition. For the purpose of determining additional fines as provided by Section 21.56.280 of this chapter, "excess weight" shall mean the poundage in excess of the maximum gross weight prescribed by Sections 21.56.160 through 21.56.250 plus the weights allowed by Sections 21.56.380, 21.56.400, 21.56.480 and 21.56.490. (46.44.045 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.380 Excess weight—Discretion of arresting officer. In addition to the limitations of Sections 21.56.160 through 21.56.250, if the gross axle weight is not more than five hundred pounds in excess of the maximum gross axle weight for one axle, and if the gross weight of two axles spaced less than seven feet apart is not more than one thousand pounds in excess of the maximum gross weight for two axles spaced less than seven feet apart, and if the gross weight of any group of axles is not more than

fifteen hundred pounds in excess of the maximum gross weight for any group of axles according to the wheelbase spacing of the group of axles as shown in the maximum gross load table of Section 21.56.250 and if the gross weight of a two-axle vehicle is not more than one thousand pounds in excess of the legal gross weight for such two-axle vehicle, and if the gross weight of a three axle vehicle is not more than fifteen hundred pounds in excess of the maximum legal gross weight for such three-axle vehicle, and if the maximum gross weight of the combination of vehicles is not more than two thousand pounds in excess of the maximum legal gross weight of the combination of vehicles, the arresting officer may, within his discretion, permit the operator to proceed with his vehicle or vehicles in combination without penalty if the operation of the vehicle does not constitute a hazard to the streets or the public under the conditions then and there existing. For the purposes of determining gross weights the actual scale weight taken by the arresting officer shall be prima facie evidence of such total gross weight. (46.44.046 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.400 Excess weight—Logging Trucks—Special permits—Discretion of arresting officer. In addition to the limitations of Sections 21.56.160 through 21.56.250, a three-axle truck tractor and a two-axle pole trailer combination engaged in the operation of hauling logs shall have an allowable variation in wheelbase length of six feet for the distance between the first and last axle of the vehicle in combination which has a wheelbase overall length of thirty-seven feet or more and upon special permit issued by the director of highways and/or the Board of Public Works the gross weight of two axles spaced less than seven feet apart may exceed by not more than sixteen hundred pounds the maximum gross axle weight specified for two axles spaced less than seven feet apart, being thirty-two thousand pounds as provided in Section 21.56.250, and the maximum gross weight of the combination of vehicles may exceed by not more than six thousand eight hundred pounds the maximum legal gross weight of the combination of vehicles, when fully licensed as permitted by law, being sixty-eight thousand pounds.

These additional allowances shall be permitted by special permit issued by the director of highways, under such rules, regulations, terms and conditions prescribed by the state highway commission, and/or the Board of Public Works.

In the event the gross weight is in excess of the weight permitted by law, the officer may, within his discretion, permit the operator to proceed with his vehicles in combination if the operation of the vehicle does not constitute a hazard to the streets or to the public under the conditions then and there existing. (46.44.047 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.420 Minimum length of wheelbase. It shall be unlawful to operate any vehicle with a wheelbase between any two axles thereof of less

than three feet six inches. For the purposes of this section, wheelbase shall be measured upon a straight line from center to center of the vehicle axles designated. (46.44.050 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.440 Special permits for oversize or overweight movements. The Board of Public Works may, upon application in writing and good cause being shown therefor, 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 street.

No overweight permit shall be issued to any vehicle or combination of vehicles unless such vehicle or combination of vehicles is licensed for the maximum gross weight allowed by law. (46.44.090 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.460 Maximum gross weight—Special permit. No special permit shall be issued for movement on any street within the city where the gross weight, including load, exceeds twenty-two thousand pounds on a single axle or forty-three thousand pounds on any group of axles having a wheelbase between the first and last axle thereof less than ten feet: Provided, that a special permit shall not be issued to vehicles or a combination of vehicles having more than six axles; Provided, further, that any vehicle or combination of vehicles having more than six axles shall not be issued an overweight permit in excess of the maximum allowed for a vehicle or combination of vehicles having six axles: Provided, further, that the weight limitations pertaining to single axles may be exceeded to permit the movement of equipment operating upon single pneumatic tires having a rim width of twenty inches or more and a rim diameter of twenty-four inches or more or dual pneumatic tires having a rim width of sixteen inches or more and a rim diameter or twenty-four inches or more: Provided, further, that permits may be issued for weights in excess of the preceding limitations on streets or sections of streets which have been designed and constructed for weights in excess of such limitations; or these limitations may be rescinded when certification is made by military officials or by officials of public or private power facilities, when in the opinion of the Board of Public Works such movement or action is a necessary movement or action: Provided, further, that the structures and street surfaces on the routes involved are determined to be capable of sustaining weights in excess of such limitations. Application shall be made in writing on special forms provided by the city engineer and shall be submitted at least thirty-six hours in advance of the proposed movement. (46.44.091 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.480 Special permits solo truck — Additional gross load — Fee. When fully licensed to the maximum gross weight permitted under Sec-

tion 21.56.210 a three-axle truck operated as a solo unit and not in combination shall be elegible to carry gross weight in excess of that permitted for such a vehicle in Section 21.56.210 upon the payment of a fee to the state highway commission as prescribed by Section 46.44.095 RCW and/or to the Board of Public Works, as prescribed by Section 21.68.120 hereof: Provided, that the axle loads of such vehicle shall not exceed the limits specified in Sections 21.56.160 and 21.56.190 and the tire limits specified in Section 21.56.240 or the wheelbase requirements of Section 21.56.250. (46.44.095 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.490 Special permits — Tractors — Additional gross load — Fee. When fully licensed to the maximum gross weight permitted under Section 21.56.210 and when operated in combination with another vehicle, a three or more axle truck-tractor, a three or more axle truck and a three or more axle dromedary truck-tractor may be eligible under a special permit issued by the state highway commission and/or the Board of Public Works to carry additional gross loads beyond the limit specified for such vehicles in Section 21.56.210 upon the payment of a fee as specified in Section 46.44.095 RCW or Section 21.68.120 hereof: Provided, that the axle loads of such vehicles shall not exceed the limits specified in Sections 21.56.160 or the tire limits specified in Sections 21.56.240 and: Provided, further, that the gross weight of a three or more axle truck operated in combination with a two or three axle trailer shall not exceed seventy-six thousand pounds, and the gross weight for a three or more axle truck-tractor operated in combination with semi-trailer shall not exceed seventy-three thousand two hundred eighty pounds. (46.44.095 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.500 Special permits—Regulations. The special permit provided for in Sections 21.56.480 and 21.56.490 shall be used under such rules and regulations and upon such terms and conditioons as may be prescribed by the Board of Public Works. Such special permits shall entitle the permittee to carry such additional load in such an amount upon such streets as may be determined by the city engineer to be capable of withstanding such increased load without undue injury to the street. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.510 Special permits—Misrepresentation penalty. Any person who misrepresents the size or weight of any load in obtaining a special permit shall upon conviction hereof, be fined not less than fifty dollars or more than one hundred dollars. (46.44.097 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.520 Special permit—Violation of terms penalty. Any person who does not follow the requirements and conditions of the special permit shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than fifty dollars or more than one hundred dollars. (46.44.097 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.530 Overweight permit—Penalty. Any person who operates any vehicle, the gross weight of which is in excess of the maximum for which such vehicle may be eligible for license without first obtaining a special permit shall upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars. (46.44.097 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.540 Oversize permit—Penalty. Any person who operates any vehicle in excess of legal size limitations without first obtaining a special permit shall, upon first conviction thereof, be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars; upon second conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars and upon a third or subsequent conviction shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars. (46.44.097 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.560 Special permit—Display penalty. Every special permit issued hereunder shall be carried in the vehicle or combination of vehicles to which it refers and shall be open to inspection by any peace officer or authorized agent of any authority granting such permit. Any person who operates any vehicle with overlegal load and without carrying such special permit shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than ten dollars. (46.44.097 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.580 Enforcement—Weighing. Any peace officer may require the operator of a vehicle or combination of vehicles to stop and submit to a weighing of the same by means of a portable or stationary scale and may require that such vehicle be driven to the nearest public scale. (46.44.100 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.600 Enforcement—Lightening. Whenever a peace officer, upon weighing a vehicle and load, determines that the weight is unlawful, he may, in addition to any other penalty provided, require the driver to stop the vehicle in a suitable place and remain standing until such portion of the load is removed as may be necessary to reduce the gross weight of the vehicle to the limit permitted under this chapter. All materials unloaded shall be cared for by the owner or operator of the vehicle at his own risk. (46.44.100 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.620 Enforcement—Compliance. It shall be unlawful for the operator of a vehicle to fail or refuse to stop and submit the vehicle and load to a weighing, or to fail or refuse, when directed by an officer upon a weighing of the vehicle, to stop the vehicle and otherwise comply with the provisions of this chapter. (46.44.100 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.640 Liability for damage to streets, bridges, etc. Any person operating a vehicle or moving any object or conveyance upon a street in this city or upon a bridge or elevated structure which is a part of any

such street shall be liable for all damages which such street, bridge, or elevated structure may sustain as a result of any illegal operation of such vehicle or the moving of any such object or conveyance or as a result of the operation or moving of any vehicle, object, or conveyance weighing in excess of the legal weight limits allowed by law. This section shall apply to any person operating a vehicle or moving an object or contrivance in an illegal or negligent manner or without a special permit as by law provided for vehicles, objects, or contrivances of overweight, overwidths, overheight, or overlength. Any person operating a vehicle shall be liable for any damage to a street, bridge, or elevated structure sustained as the result of the negligent operation thereof. When such operator is not the owner of the vehicle, object or contrivance but is so operating or moving the same with the express or implied permission of the owner thereof, the owner and the operator shall be jointly and severally liable for any such damage. Such damage to any city street or structure may be recovered in a civil action instituted in the name of the city. Any measure of damage to a city street by reason of this section shall be prima facie the amount of damage done and shall be presumed to be the amount recoverable in a civil action therefor. (46.44.110 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.660 Overloading licensed capacity. It is unlawful for any person to operate, or cause, permit or suffer to be operated upon a street of this city any auto stage, motor truck, trailer, pole trailer, or semi-trailer, with passengers, or with a maximum gross weight, in excess of that for which the vehicle is license. (46.16.140 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.680 Overloading licensed capacity—Additional license. Any person who operates or causes to be operated upon a street of this city any motor truck, trailer, pole trailer, or semi-trailer with a maximum gross weight in excess of the maximum gross weight for which the vehicle is licensed shall be deemed to have set a new maximum gross weight, and shall, in addition to any penalties otherwise provided, be required to purchase a new license covering the new maximum gross weight: Provided, that this section shall not apply to for-hire vehicles or auto stages: Provided, further, that no such person may be permitted or required to purchase the new license upon a gross weight which would exceed the maximum gross weight allowed by Section 21.56.160 through Section 21.56.250. (46.16.140 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.700 Overloading licensed capacity—Penalties. Any person violating any of the provisions of Sections 21.56.660 or 21.56.680 shall upon a first conviction, pay a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars; upon a second conviction pay a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, and upon a third and subsequent conviction, pay a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor

more than one hundred dollars. (46.16.145 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.720 Routes—Trucks carrying overlegal loads and truck-trailer or truck semi-trailer combinations used for inter-city or inter-state hauling. All trucks carrying overlegal loads under a state or county permit, traveling to, from or through the City of Seattle, and all truck and trailer combinations and truck and semi-trailer combinations used in inter-city or inter-state hauling shall operate over one of the following routes while in the City of Seattle:

Route 1—From the North City Limits at Greenwood Avenue North via Greenwood Avenue North, Holman Road Northwest, 15th Avenue Northwest, 15th Avenue West, Elliott Avenue West, Bay Street or Broad Street, Alaskan Way, Alaskan Way South and East Marginal Way South to the South City Limits. Alternate: from Holman Road Northwest via Northwest 103rd Street, Northwest 100th Place, 8th Avenue Northwest to Leary Way Northwest and from East Marginal Way South via 1st Avenue South to the South City Limits.

Route 2—From the South City Limits at Airport Way South via Airport Way South and Fourth Avenue South and South Jackson Street to Alaskan Way South. Alternate from Airport Way South via Maynard Avenue South and South Jackson Street to Alaskan Way South.

Route 3—From the East City Limits on the Lake Bridge via South Lake Way, Rainier Avenue South and South Dearborn Street to Airport Way South. Alternate: Corwin Place South from South Dearborn Street to South Lake Way.

Route 4—From the South City Limits at Empire Way South via Empire Way South, South Atlantic Street and Baker Place South to South Lake Way.

Route 5—From the North City Limits at Aurora Avenue North via Aurora Avenue North, Roosevelt Way North and Northeast, north of Northeast 125th Street, Northeast 125th Street, Sand Point Way Northeast, Northeast 45th St., Montlake Boulevard Northeast, Northeast Pacific Street, Northeast Pacific Place, University Way Northeast, Northeast Northlake Way, North Northlake Way, Stone Way North, North 34th Street, Fremont Avenue North, Fourth Avenue North, North Nickerson Street and West Nickerson Street to 15th Avenue West. Alternate: Northwest Leary Way, Leary Way Northwest, North 36th Street and Fremont Place North from 15th Avenue Northwest to Fremont Avenue North.

Route 6—From the North City Limits via Bothell Way Northeast, Northeast 92nd Street, Ravenna Avenue Northeast, 25th Avenue Northeast, Montlake Boulevard Northeast, Montlake Boulevard East, East Montlake Place East, 24th Avenue East, Turner Way East, 23rd Avenue East, 23rd Avenue, 23rd Avenue South and Rainier Avenue South to the South City

Limits. Alternate: Bothell Way Northeast and 15th Avenue Northeast to Northeast Northlake Way.

Route 7—From the West City Limits at Fauntleroy Ferry via Fauntleroy Avenue Southwest, Avalon Way Southwest, 30th Avenue Southwest, Southwest Spokane Street and South Spokane Street to Airport Way South.

Route 8—9 a.m. to 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. only—**Northbound:** from East Marginal Way South via Alaskan Way South Extension, Alaskan Way Viaduct, Battery Street Tunnel, Aurora Avenue North to North City Limits. Alternate: from Elliott Avenue West via Western Avenue, Denny Way, Broad Street, Mercer Street, Dexter Avenue North, Roy Street, Aurora Avenue North to North City Limits. **Southbound:** from North City Limits via Aurora Avenue North and Broad Street to Alaskan Way. Alternate: from Aurora Avenue via Battery Street Tunnel, Alaskan Way Viaduct, Alaskan Way South Extension to East Marginal Way South. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.740 Operation in central business district—General. No person shall operate a motor vehicle with trailer attached or motor truck and semi-trailer exceeding an overall length of thirty feet in the Central Business District between seven a.m. and seven p.m. without obtaining a permit for such operation as provided in Section 21.68.080. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.760 Operation in central business district—Peak hour. No person shall operate a vehicle except authorized busses or stages over eight feet in width, over twenty-four feet in length, or over twenty-four thousand pounds gross weight in the Central Business District between the hours of four p.m. and six p.m. without obtaining a permit for such operation as provided in Sections 21.68.080 and 21.68.100. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.780 Operation on arterial streets—Peak hour. No person shall operate a truck or truck and semi-trailer over eight feet in width, over thirty feet in length, or over thirty-two thousand pounds gross weight, or a motor vehicle with a trailer attached, on the following arterial streets on any weekday during the hours indicated without a permit for such operation as provided in Sections 21.68.080 and 21.68.100. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.790 Aurora Avenue North—From the north city limits to Denny Way: Southbound between seven a.m. and nine a.m. and between three p.m. and six p.m. Northbound between seven a.m. and nine a.m. and between three p.m. and six p.m. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.800 Eastlake Avenue Northeast, Eastlake Avenue East and Fair-

view Avenue East—From Northeast 41st Street to Boren Avenue: Southbound between seven a.m. and nine a.m. Northbound between four p.m. and six p.m. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.810 Montlake Boulevard Northeast and Montlake Boulevard East, 23rd Avenue East, 23rd Avenue and 23rd Avenue South—From Northeast 45th Street to South Spokane Street: Southbound between seven a.m. and nine a.m. and between four p.m. and six p.m.. Northbound between seven a.m. and nine a.m. and between four p.m. and six p.m. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.820 15th Avenue South—From South Columbian Way to South Albro Place: Southbound between seven a.m. and nine a.m. and between four p.m. and six p.m. Northbound between seven a.m. and nine a.m. and between four p.m. and six p.m. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.830 Boren Avenue and Boren Avenue South — From Virginia Street to South Jackson Street: Southbound between seven a.m. and nine a.m. and between four p.m. and six p.m. Northbound between seven a.m. and nine a.m. and between four p.m. and six p.m. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.850 Denny Way—From Western Avenue to Olive Way: Eastbound between seven a.m. and nine a.m. and between four p.m. and six p.m. Westbound between seven a.m. and nine a.m. and between four p.m. and six p.m. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.900 State or county permits—Validity. Trucks carrying overlegal loads to or from the city under valid state or county permit may obtain a validation number for that state or county permit from the city traffic engineer which will authorize operation to any destination not on a route named in Section 21.56.720 within the city, except the Central Business District, by such route and at such time as the traffic engineer may prescribe. The validation number shall be noted on the back on the state or county permit by the operator and any peace officer checking this permit shall report the time, date, and validation number to the traffic engineer for determination of the validity of the operation. Violation of the terms of the validation will void the right of the permittee to further use of this privilege, and will require said permittee to obtain a written permit in the manner prescribed in Chapter 21.68. (46.44.096 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.56.920 State operation. Stages shall be operated only upon routes prescribed by the Board of Public Works and passengers shall be taken on or discharged only at such locations as the Board of Public Works has designated.

Any person feeling aggrieved at any ruling of the Board with respect

to such route may appeal to the City Council by filing written notice with the City Comptroller within ten days of such ruling after having first served a copy of such notice upon the Board of Public Works. The City Council may refer the appeal to a committee for hearing and recommendation. The City Council or the Committee shall fix a date upon which said appeal shall be heard, which date shall not be later than fifteen days after the filing of said notice, at which time the person taking said appeal and the Board of Public Works shall have the right to offer evidence and be heard by City Council or Committee. At the conclusion of said hearing the City Council shall make such order in the premises as it deems fit, which action shall be final. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.58

PROPERTY OWNERS' RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Sections:

21.58.020 Parking lot barriers. No area abutting any sidewalk, alley or other street area shall be used for off-street parking lots unless barriers to be determined by the city traffic engineer to be of sufficient height and strength to prevent motor vehicles from protruding over or being driven or pushed upon any sidewalk are constructed and maintained by the property owner or lessee on such area and parallel to the boundary line between such area and such sidewalk, alley or street area except at authorized access openings located and established as approved by the traffic engineer, provided that such barriers may be placed to allow use of such areas when a Board of Public Works permit so authorizes. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.58.040 Fire exit markings. It shall be incumbent upon, and the duty of the owner or agent of the property used for the purpose specified in Section 21.32.330 to designate such prohibited areas by marking curb line adjacent thereto with red and white lines not less than four inches in width, and by placing stanchions or signs satisfactory to the Board of Public Works of the City of Seattle. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.58.060 Prohibited turn signs. Where left turns or right turns from off-street garages, parking lots, or other vehicular facilities served by driveways or other approved egress are prohibited, it shall be incumbent upon and the duty of the owner or agent of the abutting property when ordered by the board of public works to so do, to install and maintain signs on his property at said driveways indicating that said left turns or right turns as herein indicated are prohibited. These signs shall be of a design and located as approved by the traffic engineer. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.58.080 Prohibited egress signs. Where egress from private property by way of certain driveways or other points of entry creates undue hazard to pedestrian or vehicular traffic upon the adjacent street, it shall be incumbent upon and the duty of the owner or agent of the property when ordered by the board of public works so to do, to install and maintain signs on his property at said driveway or driveways indicating such egress is prohibited. These signs shall be of a design and so located as approved by the traffic engineer. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.58.100 Prohibited backing signs. When and where traffic engineering studies indicate backing into street area from driveways is a hazard to pedestrian or vehicular traffic using said street, it shall be incumbent upon and the duty of the duty of the owner or agent of the abutting property when ordered by the board of public works to so do, to install and maintain signs on his property prominently visible from such driveway indicating such backing is prohibited. The signs shall be of a design and located as approved by the traffic engineer. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.58.120 Consent for special zones. No stand shall ever be established without the written consent of the owner or lessee of the abutting property, and any such stand may be abolished upon the written request of the owner or lessee of the abutting property. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.58.140 Consideration for consent. It shall be unlawful to ask, solicit, offer, give or receive either directly or indirectly, anything of value as a consideration for the written consent required to establish a stand. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.58.160 Protection for sidewalk—Vehicles over six thousand pounds. Neither a property owner nor his agent shall knowingly permit a vehicle of a gross weight of over six thousand pounds to be driven over a constructed sidewalk adjacent to his property without obtaining a written permit from the board of public works authorizing the operation and without providing and maintaining adequate protection for the sidewalk. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.60
PARADE OR PROCESSION REGULATIONS

Sections:

21.60.020 Parades and processions. It shall be unlawful for any pedestrians, equestrian, driver or operator of a vehicle or transit coach to pass through, or drive between the vehicles comprising, or to interrupt, any regularly organized funeral procession, any procession authorized by the chief of police as herein provided, and the passage of military or naval forces of the United States or of the National Guard of the state of Washington when any one of the above mentioned processions is accompanied by a military, naval or civil police escort which directs traffic at all intersections as used: Provided, however, that there is no duty imposed upon the police department or other law enforcement agency of the city of Seattle to provide such escort services. This provision shall not apply to operation of emergency vehicles. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.60.040 Funeral procession identification. No person shall operate a motor vehicle in or as a part of a funeral procession unless such vehicles be marked or distinguished by illuminated headlights. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.60.060 Pedestrians to keep off the street. All persons, except those participating in parades, shall keep off the roadways of streets temporarily closed for a parade. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.60.080 Permission for parade, procession or assembly. It shall be unlawful to conduct a parade, procession or assembly, with the exception of funeral processions, upon any street and/or sidewalk in the city of Seattle without first notifying the chief of police and the city engineer, and obtaining a permit so to do from the chief of police. Such notification shall be made in writing and shall state the purpose of such parade, procession, or assembly, the place and hour of formation, the proposed line of march, the duration thereof, and the names of the persons having charge or control of said parade, procession or assembly. Such notification shall be delivered to the chief of police and the city engineer at least forty-eight hours before such parade, procession or assembly is to take place:

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Provided, however, that this time limitation may be lessened or the notice entirely waived in the discretion of the chief of police for any unexpected occasion, or in case of a parade of visitors arriving in the city within less than the above described period preceding the desired hour of parade: Provided, further, that upon issuance of a permit for a parade, procession, or assembly the chief of police with the approval of the city engineer may direct such modifications of the time, place, line of march, duration, and manner of using the streets and/or sidewalks, and other details of any such parade, procession, or assembly as traffic conditions or any other parade, procession or assembly for which a permit has previously been granted may require. (Ord. 91910, as amended by Ord. 95875; June 14, 1967).

21.60.090 Parades prohibited on limited access highways. It shall be unlawful to march or participate in any parade, or assembly on any limited access highway facility which is open for public travel and no permit will be issued for a parade or assembly thereon. (Ord. 95875 § 2; June 14, 1967).

21.60.100 Parade flags. It shall be unlawful to march in any parade upon any street unless there is carried unfurled at the head of such parade a flag of the United States of America, not less than fifty-two inches by sixty-six inches: Provided, however, that this requirement shall not apply in case of a parade by any military or naval force of a friendly nation, who, as visitors or guests, may parade with their own national flag, colors or ensigns. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.60.120 Political purpose. It shall be unlawful to march in any parade upon any street carrying any flag or banner, except the flag, colors, or ensigns of the United States of America, or any of its military or naval organizations, including the national guard or the recognized flag or emblems of any friendly foreign nation or county unless such flag or banner bears some distinct name in letters clearly legible at a distance of at least one hundred feet, or legend, design or insignia, clearly designating or descriptive of, or identifying it as the emblem of the persons, society, association or organization marching in such parade: Provided, however, that this requirement shall not apply to any flag, banner, pennant or other device used for purely decorative or spectacular effect in any parade having no direct or indirect political purpose or object. In no case shall any American flag be carried which shall bear any lettering, advertisement or other defacement. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.60.140 Exceptions. The provisions of Sections 21.60.100 and 21.60.120 shall not apply to a religious or funeral procession: Provided, that in case any flag or banner be carried in such procession, it shall be the flag of the United States of America or that of some recognized patriotic, fraternal or secret society. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.62
FIRE REGULATIONS

Sections:

21.62.020 Fire zone existence. A "fire zone" shall remain in existance about the scene of every fire until such time as the chief of the fire department, or his authorized agent, shall declare the emergency past. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.62.040 Removal of obstructions. Commanding officers at a fire shall have authority to remove from the "fire zone" obstructions to the extinguishment of fire. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.62.060 Traffic operation. All traffic, including transit coaches, locomotives, railroad cars, vehicular and pedestrian, within a "fire zone" shall stop in a safe place, and it shall be unlawful for any person to move, operate or start to move or operate any vehicle except upon orders of the chief of police or fire chief or their authorized agents. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.62.080 Fire zone entry. It shall be unlawful to enter a "fire zone" or to stop, stand or park in such a manner as to hinder the apparatus of the fire department in entering or leaving any "fire zone." (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.62.100 Fire lines established. During any emergency requiring the services of the fire department, the chief or his authorized agent is authorized to establish fire lines on a public street or private property by roping off same, or by stationing a fireman in uniform, or a police officer to direct traffic, and it shall be unlawful for any person to disregard or fail to obey the orders of said fireman or police officer, or to run over said rope or to operate any vehicle inside fire lines. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.62.120 Fire line equipment. The chief of police shall maintain in readiness for immediate use a sufficient quantity of rope for establishing fire lines, and in case of fire shall dispatch thereto partolmen in charge of

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an officer with said fire line ropes, which officer shall report for duty and be subject to the orders of the chief of the fire department, or his authorized agent, and shall establish fire lines and direct traffic in accordance with his orders. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.62.140 Driving over fire hose. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate any vehicle, transit coach, locomotive, or railroad car on, over

or across any unprotected hose, ladders, or other equipment of the Fire Department. (46.56.110 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.62.160 Commandeering private vehicles. It shall be lawful for the Chief of the Fire Department and his authorized agents to require the aid of the operator of any vehicle in drawing or conveying any apparatus, equipment or tools of the Fire Department to a fire. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.62.180 Barricading hazardous area. The Chief of the Fire Department or his authorized agent shall, when the walls of a burned building are unsafe or in such condition as to endanger traffic on public street, or when any pole, chimney, spire, steeple, electric wire or other thing or object endangers human life or property in the public streets, rope, fence or wall off parts of public streets and private property adjacent thereto, and place suitable signs marked "Danger" about same, or red lights at night, and it shall be unlawful for any person to remove, mutilate, tear down or otherwise damage any sign, fence, wall or rope, or to walk, or to drive, operate or move any vehicle inside said lines, fences or walls. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.62.200 Following fire apparatus. It shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle, other than an authorized emergency vehicle on official business, to follow any fire apparatus proceeding in response to a fire alarm at a distance of less than five hundred feet, or drive or park such vehicle within two hundred feet of fire apparatus stopped in answer to a fire alarm. (46.56.120 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.64
RAILROAD OPERATION

Sections:

21.64.020 Locomotive crew. It shall be unlawful for any person to

move, operate or propel any locomotive on, along, over or across any public place without having actually stationed on such locomotive at least two men for the operation thereof. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.64.040 Train crew. It shall be unlawful for any person to move, operate or propel any locomotive or the forward most car of any train, whether attached to a locomotive or not, on, along, over or across any public place without having stationed on, or immediately preceding such forwardmost locomotive or car, one man whose sole duty, while such operation is under way on said public place, shall be for giving proper warning for the safety of persons upon such public place. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.64.060 Blocking intersections and streets. It shall be unlawful for the operator of any railway train or car to stop the same within an intersection or on a crosswalk except to avoid accident or upon direction of a traffic officer. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.64.080 Blocking use of street. It shall be unlawful for the directing officer or the operator of any steam, electric, diesel, or diesel-electric railway train or car to direct the operation of or to operate the same in such a manner as to prevent or interfere with the use of any street for purposes of travel for a period of time longer than four consecutive minutes, except that this provision shall not apply to trains or cars in motion other than those engaged in switching. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.64.100 Switching during peak traffic hours. No switching movement shall be made on or across any arterial streets, except Alaska Way So., between the hours of seven a.m. to nine a.m. and four p.m. to six p.m., except on Sundays and legal holidays. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.64.120 Locomotive and train speed limit. Except where an underpass or overpass exists it is unlawful to operate any locomotive or train over or across any city street at a speed in excess of ten miles per hour within the central area between Lenora Street and S. Dearborn St. and twenty miles per hour outside of said central area. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.64.140 Fences, barriers and gates—When required. Every owner, agent, lessee or operator of any railroad, trestle or other property in the City of Seattle where the same is open or accessible to the public as a route of pedestrian or vehicle travel, either along or across the same, shall be and hereby is required within ten days after notice from the Board of Public Works, to guard and protect the public properly in the safe use of the same by the erection of proper fences or barriers, or other suitable means along the edge of all trestles and at all other exposed and dangerous places in or along such railroads or other property, and every such owner,

agent, lessee or operator of any such railroad or other property shall be and hereby is further required, upon notice from the Board of Public Works within the time to be prescribed by said board in its reasonable discretion, to provide proper lights and signals at crossings and other dangerous places, such lights to be of the same character and to be maintained during the same hours as the street lights in the district adjacent to such crossing, or other dangerous place, and every such owner, agent, lessee or operator of any such railroad shall be and he is hereby further required, upon notice from the Board of Public Works, to provide, within such time as may be specified by said Board in its reasonable discretion, proper gates or barriers and flagmen at crossings over their tracks to be designated by said board. (Ord. 21593 § 1; August 6, 1909).

21.64.150 Failure to erect proper fences, gates and barriers—Forfeiture of right to use track—Work done by city. Any owner, agent, lessee or operator of any railroad, trestle or other property in the City of Seattle, where the same is open or accessible to the public as a route of pedestrian or vehicle travel, either along or across the same, who shall fail to erect proper fences or barriers or other suitable means of protection along the edge of all trestles and at all other exposed or dangerous places within thirty days after notice from the Board of Public Works, or to thereafter maintain the same, or shall fail to provide the required lights and signals at the designated points within the time specified in the notice from the Board of Public Works, and to thereafter maintain the same, or to provide gates or barriers and flagmen at crossings designated by said board, within the time specified by said board in its notice, or to thereafter maintain the same, or who shall fail to repair or replace any of the things specified within ten days after notice from said board so to do, shall forfeit the right to use such track, trestle or other property until protection to the public is afforded as set forth in this chapter, and the Board of Public Works shall forthwith proceed to erect such temporary barrier or other suitable means of protection as shall be necessary to prevent all access to any exposed or dangerous places, and to thoroughly protect any unlighted or unguarded crossing, and any person who shall remove, or attempt to remove, any such barricades shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, and in all cases where such temporary barricades have been erected by the Board of Public Works, as aforesaid, the same shall not be removed until permit shall be granted by said board for the construction of the required permanent fences or barricades, nor until the required lights, signals, gates or flagmen are provided, nor until the said owner, agent, lessee or operator shall have paid to the City Treasurer the amount of all costs incurred by the city in the construction and maintenance of such temporary barricades, or other suitable means of protection as shall be necessary, a statement of such costs to be furnished by the Board of Public Works. (Ord. 21593 § 2; August 6, 1909; Ord. 45820 § 1; October 3, 1923).

21.64.160 Liability of railroad—Use of bridges and railroads by public. Nothing in this chapter contained shall be taken to relieve the owner, agent, lessee or operator of any railroad from any liability for any injury or damage which may be suffered by any person upon any such railroad property, but the safeguards and protection to the public prescribed shall be provided and maintained in addition to all other care and protection required by law; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall authorize or be considered as authorizing the use by the public for purposes of travel, of any railroad, trestle or other property, and such use of any trestle or bridge erected for the sole purpose of carrying railroad track by any person, except by express permission of the company or person whose tracks are carried by any such trestle or bridge, is prohibited, and any person using any such trestle or bridge, except as aforesaid, is hereby declared to be a trespasser. The company or person whose tracks are carried by any such bridge or trestle shall keep at each end thereof a white sign bearing in black letters the words "Danger: Walking or driving on this bridge (or trestle) is prohibited by ordinance of the City of Seattle." (Ord. 21593 § 6; August 6, 1909).

Chapter 21.66
TRAFFIC CITATIONS

Sections:

21.66.020 Forms. The Chief of Police shall furnish to the Traffic Violations Bureau, serially-numbered forms in triplicate for the purpose of notifying violators of the provisions of this code to appear and answer to the charges against them. Such forms shall be issued by the Traffic Violations Bureau to the individual police officer, who shall receipt therefor. The Traffic Violations Bureau shall each month report to the Mayor and the City Council the disposition of all such triplicate forms. Such reports shall be open to public inspection. (46.64.010 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.66.040 Service of citation. Whenever any person is arrested for any violation of this code, the arresting officer may serve upon him a traffic citation and notice to appear in court. Such citation and notice shall conform to the requirements of Section 21.66.020 of this code and be handled and disposed of as set forth in RCW 46.64.010 and also shall conform with the requirements and be in the form prescribed in RCW 46.64.015. The arrested person, in order to secure release, and when permitted by the arresting officer, must give his written promise to appear in court as required by the citation and notice by signing in the appropriate place the written citation and notice served by the arresting officer. Upon the arrested person's failing or refusing to sign such written promise, he may be taken into custody of such arresting officer and so remain or be placed in confinement. (46.64.015 RCW) (Ord. 91910 (part) as amended by Ord. 102361 § 1; July 16, 1973).

21.66.060 Exception to issue. The provisions of Section 21.66.040 of this chapter shall not apply to any person whom the arresting officer shall have good cause to believe has committed any felony and the arresting officer shall take such person to the police station to be booked. (Ord. 91910 (part) as amended by Ord. 102361 § 2; July 16, 1973).

21.66.080 Cancellation. Any person who cancels or solicits the cancellation of any traffic citation, otherwise than provided in this chapter, is guilty of a violation of this code. (46.64.010 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.66.100 Failure to appear. Any person who wilfully violates his written promise to appear, given in accordance with Section 21.66.040 is guilty of a violation of this code, regardless of the disposition of the charge on which he was originally arrested. (46.64.020 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.66.120 Notice to appear. Whenever any motor vehicle without an operator is found parked or angle parked in violation of any of the parking restrictions, prohibitions, regulations or time limits of this code, the officer finding it shall record the parking meter number, if applicable, and also record the registration number and other information displayed on the vehicle which may identify its user, and affix conspicuously to such vehicle a notice in writing and on a form provided by the chief of police, for the operator to answer to the charge against him within seven days, at a place specified in the notice. The officer shall send one copy of such notice to the traffic violations bureau. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.66.140 Failure to answer. Any person who wilfully neglects to answer to the charges set forth in the notice affixed under Section 21.66.120 is guilty of a violation of this code, regardless of the charges for which the notice was originally issued. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.66.150 Warrant issued for failure to appear. Any person who fails to appear at the traffic violations bureau as required in Section 21.66.040 or fails to answer as required in Section 21.66.120 shall have a complaint filed against him by the traffic violations bureau. The bureau shall also secure and issue a warrant for his arrest. (Ord. 92153; June 25, 1963).

21.66.160 Excessive speed citation. All charges for the violation of any provision of Chapter 21.18, every notice to appear and every complaint charging the violation thereof shall specify approximately the speed at which the defendant is alleged to have operated such vehicle, the maximum lawful speed at the point of operation, and the reasonable and proper rate of speed applicable under the conditions existing at the point of operations. (46.48.027 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.66.180 Registered owner responsible for illegal parking and violations other than moving. Every person in whose name a vehicle is registered (licensed) shall be responsible for any parking or angle parking of said vehicle and for all offenses other than moving violations under this code. It shall be no defense that said vehicle was illegally parked or angle parked or used by another, unless it is shown that at such time said vehicle was being used without the consent of the registered (licensed) owner thereof; provided, that the lessee of a commercially rented or leased vehicle alone shall be responsible for any parking or angle parking of such vehicle and for all violations of this code committed while the vehicle is being leased or rented, if the registered (licensed) owner of such vehicle furnished the traffic violations bureau with a copy of the renting or leasing contract stating the name and address of the renter or lessee. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.67
MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

Sections:

21.67.020 Servicing vehicles in street. It is unlawful to service any vehicle in any street or alley by supplying such vehicle with gasoline, oil or water; or by changing or renewing the tires thereof; or by washing the same; or by repairing the same in any manner which leaves said vehicle on the street in an inoperable condition; provided, however, that necessary service may be rendered to a vehicle so disabled that the same cannot be operated under its own power or without damage or injury thereto. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.67.040 Dropping grease. No person shall drop or permit to be dropped from any vehicle or the machinery thereof, any oil, grease or similar substance upon the streets. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.67.050 Closing streets to prevent injury. (a) Whenever the condition of any street, or any part thereof, is such that its use by any vehicle will damage the same or will endanger traffic thereon, or the construction, improvement or use thereof requires that such street, or any portion thereof, be closed to travel by all traffic, or any class of traffic, for any period of time, the board of public works may close such street to travel by all traffic, or by any class of traffic, for such periods as it may determine.

(b) Before any street is closed to any vehicle, or any class of vehicles, a notice of the date on and after which the same, or any part thereof, shall be closed, and the definite period of closing and whether it shall be closed to all vehicles or to vehicles of a particular class or classes shall be published in one issue of a newspaper of general circulation in the city, and like notice shall be posted on or prior to the date of publication of such notice in a conspicuous place at each end of the portion thereof to be closed; provided, that no such street, or portion thereof, shall be closed sooner than three days after the publication and posting of this notice herein provided for; provided, however, that in case of emergency the board of public works may without publication or delay close such street temporarily by posting notices at each end of the closed portion thereof, and at all intersecting primary state highways if the closing is of a portion of a primary state highway, at all intersecting primary highways and at all intersecting city streets if the closing is of a city street. In all emergency cases, as herein provided, the orders of the board of public works shall be immediately effective. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.67.060 Load limits on bridges. The traffic engineer under direction of the board of public works shall place and maintain at the ends of the following designated bridges or elevated structures, signs setting forth specified maximum load limits allowed on such bridges or elevated structures or notice of closure as conditions warrant:

Southwest Spokane Street—East Waterway South Bridge
Holman Road over 8th Northwest
Magnolia Bridge (east approach)
Lucile Street Bridge
20th Avenue Northeast at Northeast 62nd Street
Main Street between 3rd and 4th Avenues
University Street between 1st Avenue and Western Avenue
East Boston Terrace Bridge
East Interlaken Boulevard Bridge
McGraw Street Bridge

It is unlawful for any person to violate any such posted limitation. (Ord. 91910 (part) added by Ord. 101605 § 1; November 16, 1972).

21.67.080 Causing or permitting unlawful vehicular operation. It is unlawful for the owner, or any other person, in employing or otherwise directing the operation of a vehicle, to require or knowingly to permit the operation of such vehicle upon a street or way open to the public in any manner contrary to law. (45.56.200 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.67.100 Permitting unlicensed person to operate vehicle. It is unlawful for any person to cause or knowingly permit his or her child or ward under the age of eighteen years to operate a motor vehicle upon a street or way open to the public unless such child or ward shall have first obtained a vehicle operator's license to so operate a motor vehicle. No person shall employ any person to operate a motor vehicle who is not licensed as an operator. No person shall authorize or knowingly permit a motor vehicle owned by him or under his control to be operated by any person who is not legally licensed as an operator. (46.20.230 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.67.140 Vehicle operation by persons under sixteen prohibited. It is unlawful for any person under the age of sixteen years to operate a vehicle on the streets of this city or way open to the public; provided, that any person over the age of fifteen years, who is enrolled in a course of driver's training accredited by the state department of public instruction, may drive a motor vehicle upon the streets of this city while accompanied by a qualified instructor of such course who occupies the seat beside the driver. Such operation of a motor vehicle as described in this section need not be supported by a temporary instruction permit otherwise required. (46.20.031 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.67.180 Driver of taxicab or for-hire to stay by vehicle. The driver of any taxicab or for-hire vehicle while awaiting employment in any stand shall stay within a reasonable distance of his individual car. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.67.200 Playing in streets. It is unlawful for any person upon roller skates, or riding in or by means of any coaster, toy vehicle or similar device, to go upon the roadway of any arterial street or transit coach route, except while crossing such street at a crosswalk; or to engage in

any sport, amusement or exercise or play in the roadway of any street. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.67.220 Television. No person shall drive any vehicle equipped with any television viewer, screen or other means of visually receiving a television broadcast which is located in the motor vehicle at any point forward of the back of the driver's seat, or which is visible to the driver while operating a motor vehicle. (46.36.150 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.67.260 Aiding and abetting violation. It is unlawful to counsel, aid, or abet the violation of or failure to comply with any of the provisions of this code. (46.56.210 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.67.280 Meddling with signs prohibited. No person shall without lawful authority attempt to or alter, deface, injure, or remove any official traffic control signal, traffic device, or railroad sign or signal, or any inscription, shield, or insignia thereon, or any other part thereof. (47.36.130 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.67.300 Structures concealing signs prohibited. It shall be unlawful to erect any sign, device, or structure in such a manner that it obscures or conceals an official sign, signal, signboard, guide post, or other traffic device in such a manner as to interfere with the full and effective use thereof. (47.36.140 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.67.320 Penalty for defacing, injuring or destroying signs. A person who wilfully defaces, mutilates, damages, removes, alters, or in any manner injures or destroys any sign, signal, signboard, directional or informational sign, or other traffic device erected or maintained by the Board of Public Works upon a street or under its direction or by a person under permit, shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars or more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than ten or more than thirty days. The minimum sentence provided shall not be suspended. (47.36.150 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.67.340 Unlawful erection of traffic devices. It shall be unlawful for any person to display, erect, or locate any signs, signals, signboards, guide posts, or other traffic devices upon any street. Any sign, signal, signboard guide post, or any other traffic device so erected or maintained shall be unlawful and constitute a public nuisance and may be removed by the city engineer or his duly authorized agent and such removal shall not be a breach of the peace. (47.36.160 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.67.360 Imitation of signs. It shall be unlawful to erect or maintain an imitation of any traffic device for the direction, information, warning, control, or restriction of traffic either for use upon a private road or upon

a street or for the purpose of advertising or for any other purpose. It shall be unlawful to erect or maintain a sign which simulates in shape, color, or design any uniform state standard traffic device adopted, designated, and used by the city, which might be mistaken for a uniform traffic device. It shall be unlawful to erect a sign for the purpose of the information or direction of traffic without a permit from the Board of Public Works to do so, and it shall be constructed, erected, and located according to the requirements in the permit. Any such sign not so erected or maintained shall be unlawful and constitute a public nuisance and may be removed by the city engineer and such removal, whether on private or public property, shall not be a breach of the peace. (47.36.170 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.67.380 Forbidden devices. It shall be unlawful to erect or maintain at or near a street or alley any structure, sign, or device that is: (1) visible from a street or alley and simulating any directional, warning, or danger sign or likely to be mistaken for such a sign or bearing any such words as "danger", "stop", "slow", "turn", "impound", or similar words, figures, or directions likely to be construed as giving warning to traffic; (2) visible from a street and displaying any red, green, or yellow light or intermittent or blinking light or any light otherwise likely to be mistaken for a warning, danger, directional, or traffic control signal; (3) visible from a street and displaying any lights tending to blind persons operating vehicles upon the street or any glaring light, or any light likely to be mistaken for a vehicle upon the street or otherwise to be so mistaken as to constitute a danger; or (4) visible from a street and flooding or intended to flood or directed across the roadway of the street with a directed beam or diffused light, whether or not the flood light is shielded against directing its flood beam toward approaching traffic on the street.

Any structure or device erected or maintained contrary to the provisions of this section is a public nuisance and the city engineer shall notify the owner thereof that it constitutes a public nuisance and must be removed, and if the owner fails to do so, the Board of Public Works may abate the nuisance. (47.36.180 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.67.400 Unlawful renting of vehicle to unlicensed person. It shall be unlawful for any person to rent a motor vehicle to any other person, unless the latter person is then duly licensed as a vehicle operator in the State of Washington, or, in the case of a non-resident, then that he is duly licensed as an operator under the laws of the state or country of his residence except a non-resident whose home state or country does not require that a motor vehicle operator be licensed.

It shall be unlawful for any person to rent a motor vehicle to another person unless he has inspected the vehicle operator's license of such other person and compared and verified the signature thereon with the signature

of such other person written in his presence.

Every person renting a motor vehicle to another person shall keep a record of the vehicle license number of the motor vehicle so rented, the name and address of the person to whom the motor vehicle is rented, the number of the vehicle operator's license of the person renting the vehicle, and the date and place when and where such vehicle oprator's license was issued. Such records shall be open to inspection by any peace officer or anyone acting for the Director of Licenses. (46.20.220 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.68

PERMITS

Sections:

21.68.020 Application. Application for any permit required by this code to be obtained from the Board of Public Works, shall be made to the city traffic engineer on forms provided for such purpose. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.68.040 Overlegal trucking operation. If the permit is required by Sections 21.56.440, 21.56.460, 21.56.480 or 21.56.490, such application shall contain a description of the object to be transported, or the vehicle, or vehicles, to be driven or use, the route desired to be traversed, the hours within which it is desired to perform the work, the means of locomotion to be used, and such other information as may be required. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.68.060 Conditions of trucking permits. The traffic engineer shall specify in permits issued pursuant to Sections 21.56.440, 21.56.460, 21.56.480 and 21.56.490 of this code, the routes to be traversed and the hours during which the operation may be undertaken, in accordance with the provisions of this code. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.68.080 Loading or moving operation. If the application is for a permit to move, stand, park or angle park a vehicle contrary to the provisions of this code, such application shall show the location and explain

the necessity for the operation, shall explain whether the operation may endanger other traffic or prevent it from using the street and such other information as may be required. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.68.100 Conditions of loading or moving permit. The traffic engineer shall authorize and specify in permits for loading or moving the hours under which the activity will be permitted, the manner in which it shall be performed, and shall outline any special precautions which may be required to protect the public. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.68.120 Fee schedules. The Board of Public Works shall adopt a schedule of fees for all permits issued pursuant to the trucking and parking regulations of this code. The fees shall be commensurate with the cost of administration, inspection, policing and roadway maintenance involved in the use of the streets within the city and shall, whenever possible, correspond with the fees specified in Sections 46.44.094, 46.44.095, and 46.44.096 RCW. Such schedule, when approved by the City Council of the City of Seattle by ordinance or resolution, shall govern the amount of the fee for and such permit, and said fee shall be collected by said Board as a condition to the issuance or continuance of any such permit. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.68.130 Refunds for unused permits. Whenever an overweight or overload permit has been issued and a fee paid therefor and either no rights are exercised pursuant thereto and such permit is surrendered or the fee charged is erroneous for any reason and application is made for refund, the City Engineer shall certify the facts justifying such refund, the amount thereof, and his approval of such refund, and upon presentation of such certificate to the City Comptroller such officer is authorized to draw and the City Treasurer to pay a warrant on the General Fund in the amount of such refund, and the necessary appropriations are hereby made from any surplus in said Fund. (Ord. 84705 § 1; December 20, 1955).

21.68.140 Permit issue—Bond. Upon approval of the application by the Board and upon receipt of the prescribed fee, trucking and parking permits shall be issued by the traffic engineer embodying the conditions above set forth, provided that the applicant may, as a condition to the issuance of the permit, be required by the Board to execute and deliver to the city, a good and sufficient surety bond, or deposit cash in lieu thereof, in the sum of not less than two hundred dollars, conditioned to save the city harmless from all injuries caused by the use of any street under such permit or by any act or ommission of the permittee thereunder: Provided, further, that the issuance of such permit shall not be construed as a waiver of the city's right to recover for any injuries to the street or other property of the city resulting from transportation or other operation pursuant thereto. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.68.160 Service parking permit. The fee for the service parking permit shall be twenty-four dollars per year or two dollars for each month or portion thereof for periods less than such year. The permittee shall also pay at the time of issuance of the permit ten dollars for the use of the hood, padlock and keys which shall remain the property of the City of Seattle. In case hoods, padlocks and keys become lost or destroyed or so defaced that they are no longer usable, the permittee shall pay the city seven dollars for issuance of a new hood and shall pay the city for each new padlock two dollars and for each new key one dollar.

Service parking permits issued hereunder shall, unless revoked, be valid for a period of one year from the 1st day of July to the following June 30th, or for any portion of the year from the date of issuance to the date of expiration which shall be no later than June 30th. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.69
LIMITED ACCESS FACILITIES

Sections:

21.69.000 Limited access facility—Violations. After the opening of any expressway or freeway, it shall be unlawful for any person to do any of the following maneuvers described in this chapter on such expressway or freeway. (47.52.120 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.69.020 Across dividing line. To drive a vehicle over, upon, or across any curb, central dividing section or other separation or dividing line. (47.52.120 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.69.040 Improper turn. To make a left turn or a semi-circular or U-turn except through an opening provided for that purpose in the dividing curb section, separation or line. (47.52.120 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.69.060 Improper lane. To drive any vehicle except in the proper lane provided for that purpose and in the proper direction and to the right

of the central dividing curb, separation section, or line. (47.52.120 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.69.080 Enter from service road. To drive any vehicle into the limited access facility from a local service road except through an opening provided for that purpose in the dividing curb, or dividing section or dividing line which separates such service road from the limited access facility proper. (47.52.120 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.69.100 Stop vehicle within right-of-way. To stop or park any vehicle or equipment within the right-of-way of such facility, including the shoulders thereof, except at points specially provided therefor, and to make only such use of such specially provided stopping or parking points as is permitted by the designation thereof: Provided, that this section shall not apply to authorized emergency vehicles, law enforcement vehicles or to vehicles stopped for emergency causes or equipment failures. (47.52.120 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.69.120 Designated access points. To travel to or from such facility at any point other than a point designated by the establishing authority as an approach to said facility or to use an approach to such facility for any use in excess of that specified by the establishing authority. (47.52.120 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.69.140 Penalties Any person who violates any of the provisions of Section 21.69.020 through 21.69.120 shall upon arrest and conviction therefor, be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in jail for not less than five days nor more than ninety days, or both fine and imprisonment. Nothing contained herein shall prevent the highway authority from proceeding to enforce the prohibitions or limitations of access to such facilities by injunction or as otherwise provided by law. (47.52.120 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.70
ARREST AND PENALTIES

Sections:

21.70.100 Penalty for driving after suspension, etc. A person whose vehicle operator's license has been suspended, revoked or canceled, and who operates a motor vehicle upon the streets of this city while such license is suspended, revoked or canceled, shall, upon conviction, be punished by

imprisonment for not less than ten days nor more than six months and by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars. (46.20.350 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.70.120 Occupational license—Violation of terms—Penalty. Any person convicted for violation of any restriction of an occupational operator's license shall in addition to any other penalties provided by law be fined not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than six months or both such fine and imprisonment. (46.20.410 RCW) (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

21.70.140 Penalties. Violation of or failure to comply with any of the provisions of this code shall be punished by a fine in any sum not to exceed five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (Ord. 91910; March 11, 1963).

Chapter 21.74
ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Sections:

21.74.010 Classifications—Map. All of the roads and streets of the city are hereby divided into "arterial" roads or streets and "access" roads or streets, and the arterials are hereby further subdivided into "major", "secondary", and "collector" arterials, all as shown on the map entitled "city of Seattle, Classification of Arterials for State of Washington Urban Arterial Board" (including Central Business Area Insert) and filed in C.F. 261270; and the city engineer is hereby authorized and directed to submit the map, together with a copy of the ordinance codified in this section and such other documentation as shall be necessary, to the Urban Arterial Board, all as required by Section 24 of Chapter 83, Laws of 1967 (Ex. Sess.) (RCW 47.26.180). (Ord. 96932 § 1; August 1, 1968).