CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

SENATE BILL 5482

Chapter 275, Laws of 2009

61st Legislature 2009 Regular Session

TWO-WHEELED AND THREE-WHEELED VEHICLES

EFFECTIVE DATE: 07/26/09

Passed by the Senate April 19, 2009 YEAS 32 NAYS 14

BRAD OWEN

President of the Senate

Passed by the House April 9, 2009 YEAS 59 NAYS 38

FRANK CHOPP

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Approved April 29, 2009, 10:30 a.m.

I, Thomas Hoemann, Secretary of the Senate of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is **SENATE BILL 5482** as passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives on the dates hereon set forth.

CERTIFICATE

THOMAS HOEMANN

Secretary

FILED

April 29, 2009

CHRISTINE GREGOIRE

Governor of the State of Washington

Secretary of State State of Washington _____

SENATE BILL 5482

AS AMENDED BY THE HOUSE

Passed Legislature - 2009 Regular Session

State of Washington

61st Legislature

2009 Regular Session

By Senators Haugen and Swecker; by request of Washington State Patrol Read first time 01/23/09. Referred to Committee on Transportation.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to two-wheeled and three-wheeled vehicles; amending
- 2 RCW 46.04.304, 46.04.330, 46.04.336, 46.37.530, 46.44.050, 46.61.610,
- 3 46.61.688, and 46.61.710; reenacting and amending RCW 46.20.500; and
- 4 adding a new section to chapter 47.36 RCW.
- 5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 6 **Sec. 1.** RCW 46.04.304 and 1990 c 250 s 18 are each amended to read 7 as follows:
 - "Moped" means a motorized device designed to travel with not more than three ((sixteen inch or larger diameter)) wheels in contact with the ground((-having-fully-operative-pedals-for-propulsion-by-human
- power,)) and <u>having</u> an electric or a liquid fuel motor with a cylinder displacement not exceeding fifty cubic centimeters which produces no
- more than two gross brake horsepower (developed by a prime mover, as
- 14 measured by a brake applied to the driving shaft) that is capable of
- 15 propelling the device at not more than thirty miles per hour on level
- 16 ground.

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- 17 ((The-Washington-state-patrol-may-approve-of-and-define-as-a)
- 18 "moped"-a-vehicle-which-fails-to-meet-these-specific-criteria,-but

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- $1 \quad \text{ which} \text{is} \text{essentially} \text{similar} \text{in} \text{performance} \text{and} \text{application} \text{to}$
- 2 motorized devices which do meet these specific criteria.))
- 3 **Sec. 2.** RCW 46.04.330 and 2003 c 141 s 3 are each amended to read 4 as follows:
 - "Motorcycle" means a motor vehicle designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground, on which the driver:
- 7 (1) Rides ((astride the motor unit or power train)) on a seat or 8 saddle and the motor vehicle is designed to be steered with a handle 9 bar((, but excluding)); or
- 10 (2) Rides on a seat in a partially or completely enclosed seating
 11 area that is equipped with safety belts and the motor vehicle is
 12 designed to be steered with a steering wheel.
- "Motorcycle" excludes a farm tractor, a power wheelchair, an electric personal assistive mobility device, a motorized foot scooter, an electric-assisted bicycle, and a moped.
- ((The-Washington-state-patrol-may-approve-of-and-define-as-a
 "motorcycle"-a-motor-vehicle-that-fails-to-meet-these-specific
 criteria,-but-that-is-essentially-similar-in-performance-and
 application to motor vehicles that do meet these specific criteria.))
- 20 **Sec. 3.** RCW 46.04.336 and 2003 c 353 s 6 are each amended to read 21 as follows:
 - "Motorized foot scooter" means a device with no more than two teninch or smaller diameter wheels that has handlebars, is designed to be stood ((or sat)) upon by the operator, and is powered by an internal combustion engine or electric motor that is capable of propelling the device with or without human propulsion at a speed no more than twenty miles per hour on level ground.
- For purposes of this section, a motor-driven cycle, a moped, an electric-assisted bicycle, or a motorcycle is not a motorized foot scooter.
- 31 **Sec. 4.** RCW 46.20.500 and 2003 c 353 s 9, 2003 c 141 s 7, and 2003 c 41 s 1 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- 33 (1) No person may drive either a two-wheeled or a three-wheeled 34 motorcycle, or a motor-driven cycle unless such person has a valid

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driver's license specially endorsed by the director to enable the holder to drive such vehicles.

- (2) However, a person sixteen years of age or older, holding a valid driver's license of any class issued by the state of the person's residence, may operate a moped without taking any special examination for the operation of a moped.
- 7 (3) No driver's license is required for operation of an electric-8 assisted bicycle if the operator is at least sixteen years of age. 9 Persons under sixteen years of age may not operate an electric-assisted 10 bicycle.
 - (4) No driver's license is required to operate an electric personal assistive mobility device or a power wheelchair.
 - (5) No driver's license is required to operate a motorized foot scooter. Motorized foot scooters may not be operated at any time from a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise without reflectors of a type approved by the state patrol.
- 17 <u>(6) A person holding a valid driver's license may operate a</u>
 18 <u>motorcycle as defined under RCW 46.04.330(2) without a motorcycle</u>
 19 endorsement.
- **Sec. 5.** RCW 46.37.530 and 2003 c 197 s 1 are each amended to read 21 as follows:
- 22 (1) It is unlawful:

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

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- or a face shield of a type conforming to rules adopted by the state patrol;
 - (c) For any person to operate or ride upon a motorcycle, motordriven cycle, or moped on a state highway, county road, or city street unless wearing upon his or her head a motorcycle helmet except when the vehicle is an antique motor-driven cycle or ((automobile-that-is licensed as a motorcycle or)) when the vehicle is equipped with ((seat belts-and-roll-bars-approved-by-the-state-patrol)) all of the following:
 - (i) Steering wheel;

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- 11 <u>(ii) Seat belts that conform to standards prescribed under 49</u>
 12 C.F.R. Part 571; and
- (iii) Partially or completely enclosed seating area for the driver and passenger that is certified by the manufacturer as meeting the standards prescribed under 49 C.F.R. Sec. 571.216.
 - The motorcycle helmet neck or chin strap must be fastened securely while the motorcycle, <u>moped</u>, or motor-driven cycle is in motion. Persons operating electric-assisted bicycles <u>and motorized foot scooters</u> shall comply with all laws and regulations related to the use of bicycle helmets;
- 21 (d) For any person to transport a child under the age of five on a 22 motorcycle or motor-driven cycle;
 - (e) For any person to sell or offer for sale a motorcycle helmet that does not meet the requirements established by this section.
 - (2) The state patrol may adopt and amend rules((, pursuant to the Administrative—Procedure—Act,)) concerning standards for glasses, goggles, and face shields.
 - (3) For purposes of this section, "motorcycle helmet" means a protective covering for the head consisting of a hard outer shell, padding adjacent to and inside the outer shell, and a neck or chin strap type retention system, with ((a-sticker)) the manufacturer's certification applied in accordance with 49 C.F.R. Sec. 571.218 indicating that the motorcycle helmet meets standards established by the United States department of transportation.
- 35 **Sec. 6.** RCW 46.44.050 and 1979 ex.s. c 213 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:
- It shall be unlawful to operate any vehicle upon public highways

- with a wheelbase between any two axles thereof of less than three feet, six inches when weight exceeds that allowed for one axle under RCW 46.44.042 or 46.44.041. It shall be unlawful to operate any motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state with a wheelbase between the frontmost axle and the rearmost axle of less than three feet, six inches((: PROVIDED, That the minimum wheelbase for mopeds is thirty-
- For the purposes of this section, wheelbase shall be measured upon a straight line from center to center of the vehicle axles designated.

eight inches)).

10 **Sec. 7.** RCW 46.61.610 and 1975 c 62 s 37 are each amended to read 11 as follows:

12 A person operating a motorcycle shall ride only upon the permanent and regular seat attached thereto, and such operator shall not carry 13 any other person nor shall any other person ride on a motorcycle unless 14 15 such motorcycle is designed to carry more than one person, in which 16 event a passenger may ride upon the permanent and regular seat if 17 designed for two persons, or upon another seat firmly attached to the motorcycle at the rear or side of the operator((: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, 18 19 That)). However, the motorcycle must contain foot pegs((, of a type 20 approved - by - the - equipment - commission,)) or _ be _ equipped _ with _ an 21 additional bucket seat and seat belt meeting standards prescribed under 49 C.F.R. Part 571 for each person such motorcycle is designed to 22 23 carry.

- 24 **Sec. 8.** RCW 46.61.688 and 2007 c 510 s 5 are each amended to read 25 as follows:
- 26 (1) For the purposes of this section, ((the term)) "motor vehicle" 27 includes:
- (a) "Motorcycle," meaning a three-wheeled motor vehicle that is
 designed (i) so that the driver rides on a seat in a partially or
 completely enclosed seating area that is equipped with safety belts and
 (ii) to be steered with a steering wheel.
- 32 <u>(b)</u> "Buses," meaning motor vehicles with motive power, except 33 trailers, designed to carry more than ten passengers;
- $((\frac{b}{b}))$ (c) "Multipurpose passenger vehicles," meaning motor vehicles with motive power, except trailers, designed to carry ten

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1 persons or less that are constructed either on a truck chassis or with 2 special features for occasional off-road operation;

- (((c))) <u>(d)</u> "Neighborhood electric vehicle," meaning a self-propelled, electrically powered four-wheeled motor vehicle whose speed attainable in one mile is more than twenty miles per hour and not more than twenty-five miles per hour and conforms to federal regulations under 49 C.F.R. Sec. 571.500;
- $((\frac{d}{d}))$ (e) "Medium-speed electric vehicle" meaning a self-propelled, electrically powered four-wheeled motor vehicle, equipped with a roll cage or crush-proof body design, whose speed attainable in one mile is more than thirty miles per hour but not more than thirty-five miles per hour and otherwise meets or exceeds the federal regulations set forth in 49 C.F.R. Sec. 571.500;
- 14 (((e))) <u>(f)</u> "Passenger cars," meaning motor vehicles with motive 15 power, except multipurpose passenger vehicles, motorcycles, or 16 trailers, designed for carrying ten passengers or less; and
 - $((\frac{f}{f}))$ $\underline{(g)}$ "Trucks," meaning motor vehicles with motive power, except trailers, designed primarily for the transportation of property.
 - (2)(a) This section only applies to:
- 20 <u>(i) Motor vehicles that meet the manual seat belt safety standards</u>
 21 as set forth in ((federal motor vehicle safety standard 208 and to)) 49
 22 <u>C.F.R. Sec. 571.208;</u>
- 23 <u>(ii) Motorcycles, when equipped with safety belts that meet the</u> 24 standards set forth in 49 C.F.R. Part 571; and
 - (iii) Neighborhood electric vehicles and medium-speed electric vehicles that meet the seat belt standards as set forth in 49 C.F.R. Sec. 571.500.
 - (b) This section does not apply to a vehicle occupant for whom no safety belt is available when all designated seating positions as required ((by-federal-motor-vehicle-safety-standard-208)) under 49 C.F.R. Part 571 are occupied.
 - (3) Every person sixteen years of age or older operating or riding in a motor vehicle shall wear the safety belt assembly in a properly adjusted and securely fastened manner.
- 35 (4) No person may operate a motor vehicle unless all child 36 passengers under the age of sixteen years are either: (a) Wearing a 37 safety belt assembly or (b) are securely fastened into an approved 38 child restraint device.

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(5) A person violating this section shall be issued a notice of traffic infraction under chapter 46.63 RCW. A finding that a person has committed a traffic infraction under this section shall be contained in the driver's abstract but shall not be available to insurance companies or employers.

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- (6) Failure to comply with the requirements of this section does not constitute negligence, nor may failure to wear a safety belt assembly be admissible as evidence of negligence in any civil action.
- (7) This section does not apply to an operator or passenger who possesses written verification from a licensed physician that the operator or passenger is unable to wear a safety belt for physical or medical reasons.
- 13 (8) The state patrol may adopt rules exempting operators or 14 occupants of farm vehicles, construction equipment, and vehicles that 15 are required to make frequent stops from the requirement of wearing 16 safety belts.
- 17 **Sec. 9.** RCW 46.61.710 and 2003 c 353 s 10 are each amended to read 18 as follows:
 - (1) No person shall operate a moped upon the highways of this state unless the moped has been assigned a moped registration number and displays a moped permit in accordance with the provisions of RCW 46.16.630.
 - (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a moped may not be operated on a bicycle path or trail, bikeway, equestrian trail, or hiking or recreational trail.
 - (3) Operation of a moped, electric personal assistive mobility device, motorized foot scooter, or an electric-assisted bicycle on a fully controlled limited access highway is unlawful. Operation of a moped, motorized foot scooter, or an electric-assisted bicycle on a sidewalk is unlawful.
- 31 (4) Removal of any muffling device or pollution control device from 32 a moped is unlawful.
- 33 (5) Subsections (1), (2), and (4) of this section do not apply to 34 electric-assisted bicycles. Electric-assisted bicycles and motorized 35 foot scooters may have access to highways, other than limited access 36 highways, of the state to the same extent as bicycles. Subject to 37 subsection (6) of this section, electric-assisted bicycles and

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- motorized foot scooters may be operated on a multipurpose trail or bicycle lane, but local jurisdictions may restrict or otherwise limit the access of electric-assisted bicycles and motorized foot scooters, and state agencies may regulate the use of motorized foot scooters on facilities and properties under their jurisdiction and control.
 - (6) Subsections (1) and (4) of this section do not apply to motorized foot scooters. Subsection (2) of this section applies to motorized foot scooters when the bicycle path, trail, bikeway, equestrian trail, or hiking or recreational trail was built or is maintained with federal highway transportation funds. Additionally, any new trail or bicycle path or readily identifiable existing trail or bicycle path not built or maintained with federal highway transportation funds may be used by persons operating motorized foot scooters only when appropriately signed.
 - (7) A person operating an electric personal assistive mobility device (EPAMD) shall obey all speed limits and shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and human-powered devices at all times. An operator must also give an audible signal before overtaking and passing a pedestrian. Except for the limitations of this subsection, persons operating an EPAMD have all the rights and duties of a pedestrian.
 - (8) The use of an EPAMD may be regulated in the following circumstances:
 - (a) A municipality and the department of transportation may prohibit the operation of an EPAMD on public highways within their respective jurisdictions where the speed limit is greater than twenty-five miles per hour;
 - (b) A municipality may restrict the speed of an EPAMD in locations with congested pedestrian or nonmotorized traffic and where there is significant speed differential between pedestrians or nonmotorized traffic and EPAMD operators. The areas in this subsection must be designated by the city engineer or designee of the municipality. Municipalities shall not restrict the speed of an EPAMD in the entire community or in areas in which there is infrequent pedestrian traffic;
- 34 (c) A state agency or local government may regulate the operation 35 of an EPAMD within the boundaries of any area used for recreation, open 36 space, habitat, trails, or conservation purposes.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. A new section is added to chapter 47.36 RCW to read as follows:

(1) For the purposes of this section:

- (a) "Arterial" means a public road or highway that is designated or qualifies as a principal or minor arterial under a state or local law, ordinance, regulation, or plan.
- (b) "Bicycle" means a human-powered vehicle with metallic wheels at least sixteen inches in diameter or with metallic braking strips and metallic components, not necessarily including the frame or fork, which may be lawfully ridden on a public road or highway.
- (c) "Bicycle route" means a route (i) that is designated as a route for bicycle use in a state or local law, ordinance, rule, or plan, or (ii) that provides bicycle access to urban areas that are not reasonably and conveniently accessible through other bicycle routes. The level of existing or projected use by bicyclists is a factor to consider in determining whether a bicycle route provides access that is not reasonably and conveniently available from other bicycle routes. An intersection that provides necessary linkages in a bicycle route or between routes is considered a part of the bicycle route or routes.
- (d) "Design complete" means that all major design work for a new vehicle-activated traffic control signal has been completed and that the funding necessary for complete construction of the vehicle-activated traffic control signal has been firmly secured.
- (e) "Existing vehicle-activated traffic control signal" means a vehicle-activated traffic control signal that is in use or design complete on or before the effective date of this section.
- (f)(i) "Motorcycle" means a motor vehicle designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground, on which the driver:
- (A) Rides on a seat or saddle and the motor vehicle is designed to be steered with a handle bar; or
- (B) Rides on a seat in a partially or completely enclosed seating area that is equipped with safety belts and the motor vehicle is designed to be steered with a steering wheel.
- (ii) "Motorcycle" excludes a farm tractor, a power wheelchair, an electric personal assistive mobility device, a motorized foot scooter, an electric-assisted bicycle, and a moped.
 - (g) "Restricted right turn lane" means a right turn only lane where

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1 a right turn is not allowed after stopping but only upon a green 2 signal.

- (h) "Routinely and reliably detect motorcycles and bicycles" means that the detection equipment at a vehicle-activated traffic control signal is capable of detecting and will reliably detect a motorcycle or bicycle (i) when the motorcycle or bicycle is present immediately before a stop line or crosswalk in the center of a lane at an intersection or road entrance to such an intersection, or (ii) when the motorcycle or bicycle is present at marked detection areas.
- (i) "Vehicle-activated traffic control signal" means a traffic control signal on a public road or highway that detects the presence of a vehicle as a means to change a signal phase.
- (2) During routine maintenance or monitoring activities, but subject to the availability of funds:
- (a) All existing vehicle-activated traffic control signals that do not currently routinely and reliably detect motorcycles and bicycles must be adjusted to do so to the extent that the existing equipment is capable consistent with safe traffic control. Priority must be given to existing vehicle-activated traffic control signals for which complaints relating to motorcycle or bicycle detection have been received and existing vehicle-activated traffic control signals that are otherwise identified as a detection problem for motorcyclists or bicyclists, or both. Jurisdictions operating existing vehicle-activated traffic control signals shall establish and publicize a procedure for filing these complaints in writing or by e-mail, and maintain a record of these complaints and responses; and
- (b) Where motorcycle and bicycle detection is limited to certain areas other than immediately before the stop line or crosswalk in the center of a lane at an existing vehicle-activated traffic control signal, those detection areas must be clearly marked on the pavement at left turn lanes, through lanes, and limited right turn lanes. These detection areas must also be marked to allow a bicyclist to leave a bicycle lane to enter a detection area, if necessary, to cross an intersection. Pavement markings must be consistent with the standards described in the state of Washington's "Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways" obtainable from the department of transportation.

(3)(a) If at least a substantial portion of detection equipment at an existing vehicle-activated traffic control signal on an arterial or bicycle route is scheduled to be replaced or upgraded, the replaced or upgraded detection equipment must routinely and reliably detect motorcycles and bicycles. For purposes of this subsection (3)(a), "substantial portion" means that the proposed replacement or upgrade will cost more than twenty percent of the cost of full replacement or upgraded detection equipment that would routinely and reliably detect motorcycles and bicycles.

- (b) If at least a substantial portion of detection equipment at an existing vehicle-activated traffic control signal on a public road or highway that is not an arterial or bicycle route is scheduled to be replaced or upgraded, the replaced or upgraded detection equipment must routinely and reliably detect motorcycles and bicycles. For purposes of this subsection (3)(b), "substantial portion" means that the proposed replacement or upgrade will cost more than fifty percent of the cost of full replacement or upgraded detection equipment that would routinely and reliably detect motorcycles and bicycles.
- (4) All vehicle-activated traffic control signals that are design complete and put in operation after the effective date of this section must be designed and operated, when in use, to routinely and reliably detect motorcycles and bicycles, including the detection of bicycles in bicycle lanes that cross an intersection.

Passed by the Senate April 19, 2009. Passed by the House April 9, 2009. Approved by the Governor April 29, 2009. Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

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