
ENGROSSED SECOND SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6066

State of Washington

69th Legislature

2026 Regular Session

By Senate Transportation (originally sponsored by Senators Torres, Dozier, and J. Wilson)

READ FIRST TIME 02/09/26.

1 AN ACT Relating to establishing crash prevention zones; amending
2 RCW 46.61.672, 46.63.250, 46.63.210, 46.63.220, and 36.89.030; adding
3 a new section to chapter 46.61 RCW; and adding a new section to
4 chapter 35.77 RCW.

5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

6 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** A new section is added to chapter 46.61
7 RCW to read as follows:

8 (1)(a) Until January 1, 2029, the legislative body of a county,
9 city, or town, or the secretary of the department of transportation
10 may create a crash prevention zone within its jurisdiction on the
11 portion of U.S. Highway 395 from milepost 23 to milepost 32 between
12 Pasco and Mesa.

13 (b) Beginning January 1, 2029:

14 (i) The legislative body of a county, city, or town may create a
15 crash prevention zone within its jurisdiction by identifying public
16 roads where the incidence of collisions resulting in serious injuries
17 or fatalities is greater than expected for similar roads;

18 (ii) The secretary of the department of transportation may create
19 a crash prevention zone within its jurisdiction by identifying public
20 roads where the incidence of collisions resulting in serious injuries
21 or fatalities is greater than expected for similar highways over the

1 previous five-year period using processes as adopted in the highway
2 safety manual published by the American association of state highway
3 and transportation officials.

4 (c) A county, city, or town or the department of transportation
5 may consider and implement safety improvement approaches in
6 designated crash prevention zones. A county, with the approval of a
7 city or town, may designate a crash prevention zone that includes
8 public roads within the county and city or town. A county, city, or
9 town may designate a crash prevention zone that includes roadways
10 managed by the department of transportation with the approval of the
11 department of transportation. The department of transportation may
12 designate a crash prevention zone on a state highway without the
13 approval of a county, city, or town.

14 (d) Prior to the final establishment of a crash prevention zone,
15 the department of transportation, county, city, or town must hold a
16 public hearing where members of the public may view and comment on a
17 map of the designated crash prevention zone.

18 (2) Once a crash prevention zone has been designated, the
19 jurisdiction that established the zone must conduct an engineering
20 and traffic investigation of the public roads in the zone to identify
21 safety improvements, including adjustments to the speed limits. A
22 county, city, or town may contract with the department of
23 transportation to have the department conduct an engineering and
24 traffic investigation of the public roads in the zone.

25 (3)(a) The Washington state patrol and local law enforcement
26 agencies must coordinate within existing resources and to the extent
27 practicable increased enforcement of traffic laws within the crash
28 prevention zone in a manner intended to reduce collisions in the
29 crash prevention zone.

30 (b) The department of transportation may use speed reduction
31 methods, approaches, and technologies to reduce speeding within the
32 crash prevention zones it establishes.

33 (4) For each crash prevention zone created by a city, town, or
34 county, a corresponding local account must be created, administered,
35 and maintained by the jurisdiction. Expenditures from the
36 corresponding local account may only be used for engineering and
37 traffic investigations, creation and installation of road signs, and
38 safety improvements in the crash prevention zone.

39 (5)(a) A crash prevention zone must be dissolved once safety
40 improvements have been implemented.

1 (b) Until January 1, 2029, a crash prevention zone may also be
2 dissolved at the discretion of the city, town, county, or department
3 of transportation that created the zone.

4 (c) Beginning January 1, 2029, a crash prevention zone may also
5 be dissolved at the discretion of the city, town, county, or
6 department of transportation that created the zone or by direction of
7 the Washington state legislature.

8 (6) The designation, establishment, investigation, or dissolution
9 of a crash prevention zone under this section, or any data, reports,
10 maps, county staff comments, public comments, engineering studies,
11 prior testimony, or other materials prepared or used in connection
12 with the creation or management of a crash prevention zone, are not
13 admissible as evidence in any civil action.

14 **Sec. 2.** RCW 46.61.672 and 2017 c 334 s 1 are each amended to
15 read as follows:

16 (1) A person who uses a personal electronic device while driving
17 a motor vehicle on a public highway is guilty of a traffic infraction
18 and must pay a fine as provided in RCW 46.63.110(3).

19 (2) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to:

20 (a) A driver who is using a personal electronic device to contact
21 emergency services;

22 (b) The use of a system by a transit system employee for time-
23 sensitive relay communication between the transit system employee and
24 the transit system's dispatch services;

25 (c) An individual employed as a commercial motor vehicle driver
26 who uses a personal electronic device within the scope of such
27 individual's employment if such use is permitted under 49 U.S.C. Sec.
28 31136 as it existed on July 23, 2017; and

29 (d) A person operating an authorized emergency vehicle.

30 (3) The state preempts the field of regulating the use of
31 personal electronic devices in motor vehicles while driving, and this
32 section supersedes any local laws, ordinances, orders, rules, or
33 regulations enacted by any political subdivision or municipality to
34 regulate the use of a personal electronic device by the operator of a
35 motor vehicle.

36 (4) A second or subsequent offense under this section is subject
37 to two times the penalty amount under RCW 46.63.110.

38 (5) If a person is found to have committed an infraction under
39 this section within a crash prevention zone created under section 1

1 of this act, the base penalty amount imposed under RCW 46.63.110(3)
2 for such an infraction must be doubled. The total penalty amount,
3 including statutory assessments, may not be waived, reduced, or
4 suspended. Fifty percent of the moneys collected under this
5 subsection must be deposited into the highway safety fund for
6 infractions committed in crash prevention zones established by the
7 department of transportation, and may only be used for engineering
8 and traffic investigations, creation and installation of road signs,
9 and safety improvements in the crash prevention zone.

10 (6) For purposes of this section:

11 (a) "Driving" means to operate a motor vehicle on a public
12 highway, including while temporarily stationary because of traffic, a
13 traffic control device, or other momentary delays. "Driving" does not
14 include when the vehicle has pulled over to the side of, or off of,
15 an active roadway and has stopped in a location where it can safely
16 remain stationary.

17 (b) "Personal electronic device" means any portable electronic
18 device that is capable of wireless communication or electronic data
19 retrieval and is not manufactured primarily for hands-free use in a
20 motor vehicle. "Personal electronic device" includes, but is not
21 limited to, a cell phone, tablet, laptop, two-way messaging device,
22 or electronic game. "Personal electronic device" does not include
23 two-way radio, citizens band radio, or amateur radio equipment.

24 (c) "Use" or "uses" means:

25 (i) Holding a personal electronic device in either hand or both
26 hands;

27 (ii) Using your hand or finger to compose, send, read, view,
28 access, browse, transmit, save, or retrieve email, text messages,
29 instant messages, photographs, or other electronic data; however,
30 this does not preclude the minimal use of a finger to activate,
31 deactivate, or initiate a function of the device;

32 (iii) Watching video on a personal electronic device.

33 **Sec. 3.** RCW 46.63.250 and 2024 c 307 s 5 are each amended to
34 read as follows:

35 (1) Automated traffic safety cameras may be used to detect speed
36 violations, subject to RCW 46.63.220.

37 (2) Automated traffic safety cameras may be used to detect speed
38 violations within the following locations:

39 (a) Hospital speed zones;

1 (b) Public park speed zones;

2 (c) School speed zones;

3 (d) School walk zones;

4 (e) Crash prevention zones;

5 (f) Roadway work zones, except that a notice of infraction may
6 only be issued if an automated traffic safety camera captures a speed
7 violation when workers are present; and

8 ~~((f))~~ (g) State highways within city limits that are classified
9 as city streets under chapter 47.24 RCW.

10 (3) In addition to the automated traffic safety cameras that may
11 be authorized for specified zones or roads in subsection (2) of this
12 section, the local legislative authority may authorize the use of one
13 additional automated traffic safety camera per 10,000 population to
14 detect speed violations in locations deemed by the local legislative
15 authority to experience higher crash risks due to excessive vehicle
16 speeds. For automated traffic safety cameras authorized to detect
17 speed violations as part of a pilot program prior to June 6, 2024,
18 the location must be deemed by a local legislative authority to have
19 experienced higher crash risks due to excessive vehicle speeds prior
20 to installation of the automated traffic safety camera.

21 (4) Notices of infraction for automated traffic safety camera-
22 detected speed violations may not be issued to the registered vehicle
23 owner of:

24 (a) A marked fire engine equipped with emergency lights and
25 siren; or

26 (b) An ambulance licensed by the department of health and
27 equipped with emergency lights and siren.

28 **Sec. 4.** RCW 46.63.210 and 2025 c 417 s 905 are each amended to
29 read as follows:

30 The definitions in this section apply throughout this section and
31 RCW 46.63.220 through 46.63.260 unless the context clearly requires
32 otherwise.

33 (1) "Automated traffic safety camera" means a device that uses a
34 vehicle sensor installed to work in conjunction with an intersection
35 traffic control system, a railroad grade crossing control system, or
36 a speed measuring device, and a camera synchronized to automatically
37 record one or more sequenced photographs, microphotographs, or
38 electronic images of the front or rear of a motor vehicle at the time
39 the vehicle fails to stop when facing a steady red traffic control

1 signal or an activated railroad grade crossing control signal, or
2 exceeds a speed limit as detected by a speed measuring device.
3 "Automated traffic safety camera" also includes a device used to
4 detect stopping at intersection or crosswalk violations; stopping
5 when traffic obstructed violations; public transportation only lane
6 violations; stopping or traveling in restricted lane violations; and
7 public transportation bus stop zone violations and public
8 transportation only lane violations detected by a public
9 transportation vehicle-mounted system.

10 (2) "Crash prevention zone" means an area created and designated
11 under section 1 of this act.

12 (3) "Hospital speed zone" means the marked area within hospital
13 property and extending 300 feet from the border of the hospital
14 property (a) consistent with hospital use; and (b) where signs are
15 posted to indicate the location is within a hospital speed zone,
16 where "hospital" has the same meaning as in RCW 70.41.020.

17 ((+3)) (4) "Public park speed zone" means the marked area within
18 public park property and extending 300 feet from the border of the
19 public park property (a) consistent with active park use; and (b)
20 where signs are posted to indicate the location is within a public
21 park speed zone.

22 ((+4)) (5) "Public transportation vehicle" means any motor
23 vehicle, streetcar, train, trolley vehicle, ferry boat, or any other
24 device, vessel, or vehicle that is owned or operated by a transit
25 authority or an entity providing service on behalf of a transit
26 authority that is used for the purpose of carrying passengers and
27 that operates on established routes. "Transit authority" has the same
28 meaning as provided in RCW 9.91.025.

29 ((+5)) (6) "Roadway work zone" means an area of any city
30 roadway, including state highways that are also classified as city
31 streets under chapter 47.24 RCW, or county road as defined in RCW
32 46.04.150, with construction, maintenance, or utility work with a
33 duration of 30 calendar days or more. A roadway work zone is
34 identified by the placement of temporary traffic control devices that
35 may include signs, channelizing devices, barriers, pavement markings,
36 and/or work vehicles with warning lights. A roadway work zone extends
37 from the first warning sign or high intensity rotating, flashing,
38 oscillating, or strobe lights on a vehicle to the end road work sign
39 or the last temporary traffic control device or vehicle.

1 (~~(6)~~) (7) "School speed zone" has the same meaning as described
2 in RCW 46.61.440 (1) and (2).

3 (~~(7)~~) (8) "School walk zone" means a roadway identified under
4 RCW 28A.160.160 or roadways within a one-mile radius of a school that
5 students use to travel to school by foot, bicycle, or other means of
6 active transportation.

7 **Sec. 5.** RCW 46.63.220 and 2025 c 417 s 906 are each amended to
8 read as follows:

9 (1) Nothing in this section prohibits a law enforcement officer
10 from issuing a notice of traffic infraction to a person in control of
11 a vehicle at the time a violation occurs under RCW 46.63.030(1) (a),
12 (b), or (c).

13 (2) Any city or county may authorize the use of automated traffic
14 safety cameras and must adopt an ordinance authorizing such use
15 through its local legislative authority.

16 (3) The local legislative authority must prepare an analysis of
17 the locations within the jurisdiction where automated traffic safety
18 cameras are proposed to be located before adding traffic safety
19 cameras to a new location or relocating any existing camera to a new
20 location within the jurisdiction. The analysis must include equity
21 considerations including the impact of the camera placement on
22 livability, accessibility, economics, education, and environmental
23 health when identifying where to locate an automated traffic safety
24 camera. The analysis must also show a demonstrated need for traffic
25 cameras based on one or more of the following in the vicinity of the
26 proposed camera location: Travel by vulnerable road users, evidence
27 of vehicles speeding, rates of collision, reports showing near
28 collisions, and anticipated or actual ineffectiveness or
29 infeasibility of other mitigation measures.

30 (4) Automated traffic safety cameras may not be used on an on-
31 ramp to a limited access facility as defined in RCW 47.52.010.

32 (5) A city may use automated traffic safety cameras to enforce
33 traffic ordinances in this section on state highways that are also
34 classified as city streets under chapter 47.24 RCW. A city government
35 must notify the department of transportation when it installs an
36 automated traffic safety camera to enforce traffic ordinances as
37 authorized in this subsection.

38 (6) (a) At a minimum, a local ordinance adopted pursuant to this
39 section must contain the restrictions described in this section and

1 provisions for public notice and signage. Cities and counties must
2 also post such restrictions and other automated traffic safety camera
3 policies on the city's or county's website. Cities and counties using
4 automated traffic safety cameras before July 24, 2005, are subject to
5 the restrictions described in this section, but are not required to
6 adopt an authorizing ordinance.

7 (b) (i) Cities and counties using automated traffic safety cameras
8 must post an annual report on the city's or county's website of the
9 number of traffic crashes that occurred at each location where an
10 automated traffic safety camera is located, as well as the number of
11 notices of infraction issued for each camera. Beginning January 1,
12 2026, the annual report must include the percentage of revenues
13 received from fines issued from automated traffic safety camera
14 infractions that were used to pay for the costs of the automated
15 traffic safety camera program and must describe the uses of revenues
16 that exceeded the costs of operation and administration of the
17 automated traffic safety camera program by the city or county.

18 (ii) The Washington traffic safety commission must provide an
19 annual report to the transportation committees of the legislature,
20 and post the report to its website for public access, beginning July
21 1, 2026, that includes aggregated information on the use of automated
22 traffic safety cameras in the state that includes an assessment of
23 the impact of their use, information required in city and county
24 annual reports under (b) (i) of this subsection, and information on
25 the number of automated traffic safety cameras in use by type and
26 location, with an analysis of camera placement in the context of area
27 demographics and household incomes. To the extent practicable, the
28 commission must also provide in its annual report the number of
29 traffic accidents, speeding violations, single vehicle accidents,
30 pedestrian accidents, and driving under the influence violations that
31 occurred at each location where an automated traffic safety camera is
32 located in the five years before each camera's authorization and
33 after each camera's authorization. Cities and counties using
34 automated traffic safety cameras must provide the commission with the
35 data it requests for the report required under this subsection in a
36 form and manner specified by the commission.

37 (7) All locations where an automated traffic safety camera is
38 used on roadways or intersections must be clearly marked by placing
39 signs at least 30 days prior to activation of the camera in locations
40 that clearly indicate to a driver either that: (a) The driver is

1 within an area where automated traffic safety cameras are authorized;
2 or (b) the driver is entering an area where violations are enforced
3 by an automated traffic safety camera. The signs must be readily
4 visible to a driver approaching an automated traffic safety camera.
5 Signs placed in automated traffic safety camera locations after June
6 7, 2012, must follow the specifications and guidelines under the
7 manual of uniform traffic control devices for streets and highways as
8 adopted by the department of transportation under chapter 47.36 RCW.
9 All public transportation vehicles utilizing a vehicle-mounted system
10 must post a sign on the rear of the vehicle indicating to drivers
11 that the vehicle is equipped with an automated traffic safety camera
12 to enforce bus stop zone violations and public transportation only
13 lane violations.

14 (8) Automated traffic safety cameras may only record images of
15 the vehicle and vehicle license plate and only while an infraction is
16 occurring. The image must not reveal the face of the driver or of
17 passengers in the vehicle. The primary purpose of camera placement is
18 to record images of the vehicle and vehicle license plate when an
19 infraction is occurring. Cities and counties must consider installing
20 automated traffic safety cameras in a manner that minimizes the
21 impact of camera flash on drivers.

22 (9) A notice of infraction must be mailed to the registered owner
23 of the vehicle within 14 days of the violation, or to the renter of a
24 vehicle within 14 days of establishing the renter's name and address
25 under subsection (17) of this section. The notice of infraction must
26 include with it a certificate or facsimile thereof, based upon
27 inspection of photographs, microphotographs, or electronic images
28 produced by an automated traffic safety camera, stating the facts
29 supporting the notice of infraction. This certificate or facsimile is
30 prima facie evidence of the facts contained in it and is admissible
31 in a proceeding charging a violation under this chapter. The
32 photographs, microphotographs, or electronic images evidencing the
33 violation must be available for inspection and admission into
34 evidence in a proceeding to adjudicate the liability for the
35 infraction. A person receiving a notice of infraction based on
36 evidence detected by an automated traffic safety camera may respond
37 to the notice by mail.

38 (10) The registered owner of a vehicle is responsible for an
39 infraction under RCW 46.63.030(1)(d) unless the registered owner
40 overcomes the presumption in RCW 46.63.075, or, in the case of a

1 rental car business, satisfies the conditions under subsection (17)
2 of this section. If appropriate under the circumstances, a renter
3 identified under subsection (17)(a) of this section is responsible
4 for an infraction.

5 (11) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all photographs,
6 microphotographs, or electronic images, or any other personally
7 identifying data prepared under this section are for the exclusive
8 use of authorized city or county employees, as specified in RCW
9 46.63.030(1)(d), in the discharge of duties under this section and
10 are not open to the public and may not be used in a court in a
11 pending action or proceeding unless the action or proceeding relates
12 to a violation under this section. No photograph, microphotograph, or
13 electronic image, or any other personally identifying data may be
14 used for any purpose other than enforcement of violations under this
15 section nor retained longer than necessary to enforce this section.
16 Transit authorities must provide to the appropriate local
17 jurisdiction that has authorized traffic safety camera use under RCW
18 46.63.260(3) any images or evidence collected establishing that a
19 violation of stopping, standing, or parking in a bus stop zone or
20 traveling, stopping, standing, or parking in a public transportation
21 only lane has occurred for infraction processing purposes consistent
22 with this section.

23 (12) If a county or city has established an automated traffic
24 safety camera program as authorized under this section, the
25 compensation paid to the manufacturer or vendor of the equipment used
26 must be based only upon the value of the equipment and services
27 provided or rendered in support of the system and may not be based
28 upon a portion of the fine or civil penalty imposed or the revenue
29 generated by the equipment. If the contract between the city or
30 county and manufacturer or vendor of the equipment does not provide
31 for performance or quality control measures regarding camera images,
32 the city or county must perform a performance audit of the
33 manufacturer or vendor of the equipment every three years to review
34 and ensure that images produced from automated traffic safety cameras
35 are sufficient for evidentiary purposes as described in subsection
36 (9) of this section.

37 (13)(a) Except as provided in (d) and (e) of this subsection, a
38 county or a city may only use revenue generated by an automated
39 traffic safety camera program as authorized under this section for:

1 (i) Traffic safety activities related to construction and
2 preservation projects and maintenance and operations purposes
3 including, but not limited to, projects designed to implement the
4 complete streets approach as defined in RCW 47.04.010, changes in
5 physical infrastructure to reduce speeds through road design, and
6 changes to improve safety for active transportation users, including
7 improvements to access and safety for road users with mobility,
8 sight, or other disabilities; and

9 (ii) The cost to administer, install, operate, and maintain the
10 automated traffic safety cameras, including the cost of processing
11 infractions.

12 (b) Except as provided in (d) of this subsection:

13 (i) The automated traffic safety camera program revenue used by a
14 county or city with a population of 10,000 or more for purposes
15 described in (a)(i) of this subsection must include the use of
16 revenue in census tracts of the city or county that have household
17 incomes in the lowest quartile determined by the most currently
18 available census data and areas that experience rates of injury
19 crashes that are above average for the city or county. Funding
20 contributed from traffic safety program revenue must be, at a
21 minimum, proportionate to the share of the population of the county
22 or city who are residents of these low-income communities and
23 communities experiencing high injury crash rates. This share must be
24 directed to investments that provide direct and meaningful traffic
25 safety benefits to these communities. Revenue used to administer,
26 install, operate, and maintain automated traffic safety cameras,
27 including the cost of processing infractions, are excluded from
28 determination of the proportionate share of revenues under this
29 subsection (13)(b); and

30 (ii) The automated traffic safety camera program revenue used by
31 a city or county with a population under 10,000 for traffic safety
32 activities under (a)(i) of this subsection must be informed by the
33 department of health's environmental health disparities map.

34 (c) Except as provided in (d) of this subsection, beginning four
35 years after an automated traffic safety camera authorized under this
36 section is initially placed and in use after June 6, 2024, 25 percent
37 of the noninterest money received for infractions issued by such
38 cameras in excess of the cost to administer, install, operate, and
39 maintain the cameras, including the cost of processing infractions,

1 must be deposited into the Cooper Jones active transportation safety
2 account created in RCW 46.68.480.

3 (d) (i) (A) Jurisdictions with an automated traffic safety camera
4 program in effect before January 1, 2024, may continue to allocate
5 revenue generated from automated traffic safety cameras authorized
6 under RCW 46.63.230 and 46.63.250(2)(c) as determined by the
7 jurisdiction, as well as for the purposes established in (a) through
8 (c) of this subsection, by:

9 (I) Up to a 10 percent increase in the number of traffic safety
10 camera locations authorized to detect violations for automated
11 traffic safety cameras authorized under RCW 46.63.230; and

12 (II) Up to a 10 percent increase in the number of traffic safety
13 camera locations authorized to detect violations for automated
14 traffic safety cameras authorized under RCW 46.63.250(2)(c).

15 (B) (I) Any automated traffic safety camera program in effect
16 before January 1, 2024, with fewer than 10 traffic safety camera
17 locations for automated traffic safety cameras authorized under RCW
18 46.63.230, which adds automated traffic safety cameras to one
19 additional location for the use of cameras authorized under RCW
20 46.63.230, may continue to allocate revenue generated from automated
21 traffic safety cameras authorized under RCW 46.63.230 as determined
22 by the jurisdiction, as well as for the purposes established in (a)
23 through (c) of this subsection.

24 (II) Any automated traffic safety camera program in effect before
25 January 1, 2024, with fewer than 10 traffic safety camera locations
26 for automated traffic safety cameras authorized under RCW
27 46.63.250(2)(c) as of January 1, 2024, which adds automated traffic
28 safety cameras to one additional location for the use of cameras
29 authorized under RCW 46.63.250(2)(c), may continue to allocate
30 revenue generated from automated traffic safety cameras authorized
31 under RCW 46.63.250(2)(c) as determined by the jurisdiction, as well
32 as for the purposes established in (a) through (c) of this
33 subsection.

34 (C) For the purposes of this subsection (13)(d)(i), a location
35 is:

36 (I) An intersection for automated traffic safety cameras
37 authorized under RCW 46.63.230 where cameras authorized under RCW
38 46.63.230 are in use; and

1 (II) A school speed zone for automated traffic safety cameras
2 authorized under RCW 46.63.250(2)(c) where cameras authorized under
3 RCW 46.63.250(2)(c) are in use.

4 (ii) The revenue distribution requirements under (a) through
5 (d)(i) of this subsection do not apply to automated traffic safety
6 camera programs in effect before January 1, 2024, for which an
7 ordinance in effect as of January 1, 2024, directs the manner in
8 which revenue generated from automated traffic safety cameras
9 authorized under RCW 46.63.230 or 46.63.250(2)(c) must be used.

10 (e) Revenue generated from an automated traffic safety camera
11 authorized under RCW 46.63.250(1)(e) must first be used to cover the
12 costs to administer, install, operate, and maintain the automated
13 traffic safety cameras, including the cost of processing infractions,
14 with any remaining revenue to be deposited into the corresponding
15 local account created under section 1(4) of this act for the purposes
16 as described in section 1(4) of this act.

17 (14) A county or city may adopt the use of an online ability-to-
18 pay calculator to process and grant requests for reduced fines or
19 reduced civil penalties for automated traffic safety camera
20 violations.

21 (15) Except as provided in this subsection, registered owners of
22 vehicles who receive notices of infraction for automated traffic
23 safety camera-enforced infractions and are recipients of public
24 assistance under Title 74 RCW or participants in the Washington
25 women, infants, and children program, and who request reduced
26 penalties for infractions detected through the use of automated
27 traffic safety camera violations, must be granted reduced penalty
28 amounts of 50 percent of what would otherwise be assessed for a first
29 automated traffic safety camera violation and for subsequent
30 automated traffic safety camera violations issued within 21 days of
31 issuance of the first automated traffic safety camera violation.
32 Eligibility for medicaid under RCW 74.09.510 is not a qualifying
33 criterion under this subsection. Registered owners of vehicles who
34 receive notices of infraction must be provided with information on
35 their eligibility and the opportunity to apply for a reduction in
36 penalty amounts through the mail or internet.

37 (16) Infractions detected through the use of automated traffic
38 safety cameras are not part of the registered owner's driving record
39 under RCW 46.52.101 and 46.52.120. Additionally, infractions
40 generated by the use of automated traffic safety cameras under this

1 section must be processed in the same manner as parking infractions,
2 including for the purposes of RCW 3.50.100, 35.20.220, 46.16A.120,
3 and 46.20.270(2). The amount of the fine issued for an infraction
4 generated through the use of an automated traffic safety camera may
5 not exceed \$145, as adjusted for inflation by the office of financial
6 management every five years, beginning January 1, 2029, based upon
7 changes in the consumer price index during that time period, but may
8 be doubled for a school speed zone infraction or crash prevention
9 zone infraction generated through the use of an automated traffic
10 safety camera.

11 (17) If the registered owner of the vehicle is a rental car
12 business, the issuing agency must, before a notice of infraction
13 being issued under this section, provide a written notice to the
14 rental car business that a notice of infraction may be issued to the
15 rental car business if the rental car business does not, within 18
16 days of receiving the written notice, provide to the issuing agency
17 by return mail:

18 (a) A statement under oath stating the name and known mailing
19 address of the individual driving or renting the vehicle when the
20 infraction occurred; or

21 (b) A statement under oath that the business is unable to
22 determine who was driving or renting the vehicle at the time the
23 infraction occurred because the vehicle was stolen at the time of the
24 infraction. A statement provided under this subsection must be
25 accompanied by a copy of a filed police report regarding the vehicle
26 theft; or

27 (c) In lieu of identifying the vehicle operator, the rental car
28 business may pay the applicable penalty. Timely mailing of this
29 statement to the issuing agency relieves a rental car business of any
30 liability under this chapter for the notice of infraction.

31 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 6.** A new section is added to chapter 35.77
32 RCW to read as follows:

33 Cities and towns are authorized to establish crash prevention
34 zones in accordance with section 1 of this act.

35 **Sec. 7.** RCW 36.89.030 and 1984 c 7 s 42 are each amended to read
36 as follows:

37 Counties are authorized to establish, acquire, develop,
38 construct, and improve open space, park, recreation, and community

1 facilities, public health and safety facilities, stormwater control
2 facilities, and highways or any of them pursuant to the provisions of
3 this chapter within and without the cities and towns of the county
4 and for such purposes have the power to acquire lands, buildings and
5 other facilities by gift, grant, purchase, condemnation, lease,
6 devise, and bequest, to construct, improve, or maintain buildings,
7 structures, and facilities necessary for such purposes, and to use
8 and develop for such purposes the air rights over and the subsurface
9 rights under any highway. The approval of the state department of
10 transportation shall be first secured for such use and development of
11 any state highway. For visual or sound buffer purposes the county
12 shall not acquire by condemnation less than an owner's entire
13 interest or right in the particular real property to be so acquired
14 if the owner objects to the taking of a lesser interest or right.
15 Counties are authorized to establish crash prevention zones in
16 accordance with section 1 of this act.

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