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SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1279

State of Washington 62nd Legislature 2011 Regular Session

By House Transportation (originally sponsored by Representatives Ladenburg, Asay, Dammeier, Ryu, Liias, Jinkins, Takko, Fitzgibbon, and Kenney)

READ FIRST TIME 02/25/11.

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- AN ACT Relating to traffic safety at certain intersections and on certain streets; amending RCW 46.63.170; and adding a new section to chapter 47.36 RCW.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 1.** A new section is added to chapter 47.36 RCW to read as follows:
 - When an automated traffic safety camera, as authorized under RCW 46.63.170, is used at an intersection, the duration of a yellow change interval must be at least as long as the minimum yellow change interval identified in the manual of uniform traffic control devices as adopted by the department under this chapter.
 - If a local jurisdiction determines, based on a traffic engineering study, that the yellow change interval needs to be adjusted at an intersection with an automated traffic safety camera, the local jurisdiction shall discontinue the use of the automated traffic safety camera before the yellow change interval is adjusted. A local jurisdiction may continue the use of an automated traffic safety camera at an intersection with an adjusted yellow change interval if the local

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- jurisdiction meets the requirements for adding additional cameras or relocating existing cameras under RCW 46.63.170.
- 3 **Sec. 2.** RCW 46.63.170 and 2010 c 161 s 1127 are each amended to 4 read as follows:

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- (1) The use of automated traffic safety cameras for issuance of notices of infraction is subject to the following requirements:
- (a) The appropriate local legislative authority must ((first enact)) prepare an analysis of the locations within the jurisdiction where automated traffic safety cameras are proposed to be located: (i) Before enacting an ordinance allowing for ((their use)) the initial use of automated traffic safety cameras; and (ii) before adding additional cameras or relocating any existing camera to a new location within the jurisdiction. Automated traffic safety cameras may be used to detect one or more of the following: Stoplight violations, railroad crossing violations, or school speed zone violations. At a minimum, the local ordinance must contain the restrictions described in this section and provisions for public notice and signage. Cities and counties using automated traffic safety cameras before July 24, 2005, are subject to the restrictions described in this section, but are not required to enact an authorizing ordinance. Beginning one year after the effective date of this act, cities and counties using automated traffic safety cameras must post an annual report of the number of traffic accidents that occurred at each location where an automated traffic safety camera is located as well as the number of notices of infraction issued for each camera and any other relevant information about the automated traffic safety cameras that the city or county deems appropriate on the city's or county's web site.
- 28 (b) Use of automated traffic safety cameras is restricted to ((two-arterial)):
 - (i) Intersections((7)) of two or more arterials. Within such arterials, the city or county may use an automated traffic safety camera to issue notices of infraction for stoplight violations only if the intersection is clearly marked with a sign that indicates that an operator of a motor vehicle must always come to a full stop on a red light, including before making a right turn movement;

(ii) Railroad crossings((7)); and

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(iii) School speed zones, but only if the automated traffic safety camera is restricted to use during hours when adults and children are leaving or arriving at school as indicated by approved school zone signs that flash amber or yellow lights or signs that indicate fixed hours when adults and children leave or arrive at school.

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- (c) When an automated traffic safety camera is used to detect stoplight violations, the yellow change interval for the traffic control signal must be set in accordance with section 1 of this act.
- (d) During the 2009-2011 fiscal biennium, automated traffic safety cameras may be used to detect speed violations for the purposes of section 201(2), chapter 470, Laws of 2009 if the local legislative authority first enacts an ordinance authorizing the use of cameras to detect speed violations.
- $((\frac{d}{d}))$ (e) Automated traffic safety cameras may only take pictures of the vehicle and vehicle license plate and only while an infraction is occurring. The picture must not reveal the face of the driver or of passengers in the vehicle.
- (((e))) (f) For thirty days after the ordinance under (a) of this subsection is enacted, only a written or verbal warning may be issued to the registered owner of the vehicle detected for a violation within this thirty-day period. For the first thirty days after fixed automated traffic safety camera is installed in a city or county or an existing automated traffic safety camera is relocated to a different authorized location, only a written or verbal warning may be issued to the registered owner of the vehicle detected by the additional or relocated camera for a violation within this thirty-day period. After this thirty-day period, a notice of infraction must be mailed to the registered owner of the vehicle within fourteen days of the violation, or to the renter of a vehicle within fourteen days of establishing the renter's name and address under subsection (3)(a) of this section. The notice of infraction must be reviewed and issued by a law enforcement officer who must use the same discretion in issuing an infraction for a stoplight violation under (b)(i) of this subsection as an officer on patrol. The law enforcement officer issuing the notice of infraction shall include with it a certificate or facsimile thereof, based upon inspection of photographs, microphotographs, or electronic images produced by an automated traffic safety camera, stating the facts supporting the notice of infraction. This certificate or facsimile is

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prima facie evidence of the facts contained in it and is admissible in a proceeding charging a violation under this chapter. The photographs, microphotographs, or electronic images evidencing the violation must be available for inspection and admission into evidence in a proceeding to adjudicate the liability for the infraction. A person receiving a notice of infraction based on evidence detected by an automated traffic safety camera may respond to the notice by mail.

 $((\frac{f}{f}))$ (g) The registered owner of a vehicle is responsible for an infraction under RCW 46.63.030(1)(e) unless the registered owner overcomes the presumption in RCW 46.63.075, or, in the case of a rental car business, satisfies the conditions under subsection (3) of this section. If appropriate under the circumstances, a renter identified under subsection (3)(a) of this section is responsible for an infraction.

(((g))) (h) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all photographs, microphotographs, or electronic images prepared under this section are for the exclusive use of law enforcement in the discharge of duties under this section and are not open to the public and may not be used in a court in a pending action or proceeding unless the action or proceeding relates to a violation under this section. No photograph, microphotograph, or electronic image may be used for any purpose other than enforcement of violations under this section nor retained longer than necessary to enforce this section.

 $((\frac{h}{h}))$ (i) All locations where an automated traffic safety camera is used must be clearly marked by placing signs in locations that clearly indicate to a driver that he or she is entering a zone where traffic laws are enforced by an automated traffic safety camera. Signs placed in automated traffic safety camera locations after the effective date of this act must follow the specifications in the manual on uniform traffic control devices as adopted by the department.

 $((\frac{1}{2}))$ If a county or city has established an authorized automated traffic safety camera program under this section, the compensation paid to the manufacturer or vendor of the equipment used must be a flat fee based only upon the value of the equipment and services provided or rendered in support of the system, and may not be based upon a portion of the fine or civil penalty imposed or the revenue generated by the equipment.

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(k) A city or county that receives revenue from an automated traffic safety camera program under this section may use the revenue only for traffic calming, traffic enforcement, and traffic and pedestrian safety programs within the jurisdiction, except that the city or county may use the revenue to pay costs of administering the program, including compensating the manufacturer or vendor of the equipment.

- (2) Infractions detected through the use of automated traffic safety cameras are not part of the registered owner's driving record under RCW 46.52.101 and 46.52.120. Additionally, infractions generated by the use of automated traffic safety cameras under this section shall be processed in the same manner as parking infractions, including for the purposes of RCW 3.50.100, 35.20.220, 46.16A.120, and 46.20.270(3). However, the amount of the fine issued for an infraction generated through the use of an automated traffic safety camera shall not exceed the amount of a fine issued for other parking infractions within the jurisdiction. Infractions generated by the use of automated traffic safety cameras under this section must not be made available to the registered owner's insurance company or employer.
- (3) If the registered owner of the vehicle is a rental car business, the law enforcement agency shall, before a notice of infraction being issued under this section, provide a written notice to the rental car business that a notice of infraction may be issued to the rental car business if the rental car business does not, within eighteen days of receiving the written notice, provide to the issuing agency by return mail:
- (a) A statement under oath stating the name and known mailing address of the individual driving or renting the vehicle when the infraction occurred; or
- (b) A statement under oath that the business is unable to determine who was driving or renting the vehicle at the time the infraction occurred because the vehicle was stolen at the time of the infraction. A statement provided under this subsection must be accompanied by a copy of a filed police report regarding the vehicle theft; or
- 35 (c) In lieu of identifying the vehicle operator, the rental car 36 business may pay the applicable penalty.
- 37 Timely mailing of this statement to the issuing law enforcement

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agency relieves a rental car business of any liability under this chapter for the notice of infraction.

- (4) Nothing in this section prohibits a law enforcement officer from issuing a notice of traffic infraction to a person in control of a vehicle at the time a violation occurs under RCW 46.63.030(1) (a), (b), or (c).
- (5) For the purposes of this section, "automated traffic safety camera" means a device that uses a vehicle sensor installed to work in conjunction with an intersection traffic control system, a railroad grade crossing control system, or a speed measuring device, and a camera synchronized to automatically record one or more sequenced photographs, microphotographs, or electronic images of the rear of a motor vehicle at the time the vehicle fails to stop when facing a steady red traffic control signal or an activated railroad grade crossing control signal, or exceeds a speed limit in a school speed zone as detected by a speed measuring device. During the 2009-2011 fiscal biennium, an automated traffic safety camera includes a camera used to detect speed violations for the purposes of section 201(2), chapter 470, Laws of 2009.
- 20 (6) During the 2009-2011 fiscal biennium, this section does not 21 apply to automated traffic safety cameras for the purposes of section 22 218(2), chapter 470, Laws of 2009.

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