

889-43). All other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with or in conflict with this act or with any part thereof are hereby repealed in so far as they are inconsistent with this act or with any part thereof.

Act is  
severable.

SEC. 42. If any part of this act shall be adjudged to be invalid or unconstitutional, such adjudication shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of the act as a whole, or of any part thereof not adjudged invalid or unconstitutional.

Effective  
April 1, 1947.

SEC. 43. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, and support of the state government and its existing institutions, and shall take effect on April 1, 1947.

Passed the House March 12, 1947.

Passed the Senate March 12, 1947.

Approved by the Governor March 20, 1947.

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## CHAPTER 267.

[ H. B. 503. ]

### MOTOR VEHICLES.

AN ACT relating to motor vehicles and the operation thereof upon the public highways; prescribing vehicle equipment, devices, lighting, and the inspection thereof; amending sections 7, 16, 17, 23, 29, and 85, chapter 189, Laws of 1937 (secs. 6360-7, -16, -17, -23, -29, and -85, Rem. Rev. Stat.; secs. 288-3, 291-5, -7, -19, -31, and 295-21, PPC), and amending said chapter 189, Laws of 1937, by adding four new sections to be designated sections 22, 26, 33 and 59.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:*

SECTION 1. Section 7, chapter 189, Laws of 1937, as amended by section 1, chapter 44, Laws of 1945 (sec. 6360-7, Rem. Rev. Stat.; sec. 288-3, PPC), is amended to read as follows:

Section 7. The Chief of Washington State Patrol is hereby empowered to constitute, erect, operate

and maintain, throughout the State of Washington, stations for the inspection of vehicle equipment, and to set a date, at a reasonable time subsequent to the installation of such stations, when inspection of vehicles shall commence, and it shall be unlawful for any vehicle to be operated over the public highways of this state unless and until it has been approved periodically as to equipment. The Chief of Washington State Patrol shall establish periods of vehicle equipment inspection. In the event of any such inspection, the same shall be in charge of a responsible employee of the Chief of Washington State Patrol, who shall be duly authorized as a peace officer and who shall have authority to secure and withhold, with written notice to the Director of Licenses, the certificate of license registration and license plates of any vehicle found to be defective in equipment so as to be unsafe or unfit to be operated upon the highways of this state, and it shall be unlawful for any person to operate such vehicle unless and until the same has been placed in a condition satisfactory to subsequent equipment inspection; the peace officer in charge of such vehicle equipment inspection station shall grant to the operator of such defective vehicle the privilege to move such vehicle to a place for repair under such restrictions as may be reasonably necessary.

State Patrol  
to maintain  
inspection  
stations.

Periods of  
inspection.

Patrol may  
take license  
of vehicles  
with defec-  
tive equip-  
ment.

In the event any insignia, sticker or other marker should be adopted to be displayed upon vehicles in connection with the inspection of vehicle equipment, the same shall be displayed as required by the rules and regulations of the Chief of Washington State Patrol and it shall be a gross misdemeanor for any person to mutilate, destroy, remove or otherwise interfere with the display thereof.

Display of  
insignia.

Any person who refuses to have his motor vehicle examined, or, after having had it examined, refuses to place a certificate of approval, or a certificate of condemnation, if issued, upon his windshield, or who

Refusal to  
permit ve-  
hicle to be  
examined.

Refusal to get vehicle repaired.

fraudulently obtains a certificate of approval, or who refuses to place his motor vehicle in proper condition after having had the same examined, or who, in any manner, fails to conform to the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Improper repairs.

Any person who performs false or improvised repairs, or repairs in any manner not in accordance with acceptable and customary repair practices, upon a motor vehicle, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. Section 16, chapter 189, Laws of 1937 (sec. 6360-16, Rem. Rev. Stat.; sec. 291-5, PPC) is amended to read as follows:

Red rear lamps.

Section 16. Every motor vehicle operated not in combination and every trailer and semi-trailer shall be equipped with a rear lamp capable of exhibiting a continuous red light plainly visible from a distance of five hundred (500) feet to the rear, except that every new motor vehicle not to be used in combination and every trailer or semi-trailer sold in this state after January 1, 1939, shall be equipped with two rear lamps, one located near each side, each capable of exhibiting a continuous red light plainly visible from a distance of five hundred (500) feet to the rear.

Rear lamp to illuminate license plate.

Either such rear lamp or a separate lamp shall be so constructed and placed as to illuminate with a white light the rear vehicle license plate and render it clearly legible from a distance of fifty (50) feet to the rear. When the rear license plate is illuminated by an electric lamp, other than the required rear lamp, said two lamps shall be turned on or off only by the same control switch at all times whenever head lamps are lighted.

Red reflectors.

Every new motor vehicle hereafter sold and operated upon a highway other than a truck tractor, shall carry on the rear, either as a part of the tail lamps or separately, two red reflectors meeting the

requirements of this section, except that vehicles of the type mentioned in section 17 shall be equipped with reflectors as required in those sections applicable thereto.

Every such reflector shall be mounted on the motor vehicle at a height not less than twenty-four (24) inches nor more than sixty (60) inches above the ground on which the vehicle stands and shall be of such size and characteristics and so maintained as to be visible at night from all distances within three hundred (300) feet to fifty (50) feet from such vehicle except that visibility from a greater distance is hereinafter required of reflectors on certain types of vehicles.

How red reflectors mounted and maintained.

Except as provided for a stop lamp, a back-up lamp in proper use and the white light illuminating the rear vehicle license number plate, it shall be unlawful for any person to operate a vehicle with any light, lamp or reflector visible from the rear thereof showing any color other than red.

Red rear light only color permitted.

Exceptions.

SEC. 3. Section 17, chapter 189, Laws of 1937 (sec. 6360-17, Rem. Rev. Stat.; sec. 291-7, PPC), is amended to read as follows:

Section 17. Within thirty (30) days after the effective date of this act, every motor vehicle, trailer and semi-trailer designed or used for the transportation of commodities, property or animals, or for the transportation of passengers, or otherwise a commercial vehicle, except for hire vehicles operated entirely within municipalities when their interiors are illuminated, shall display lighted lamps during hours of darkness as required in this section, except such lamps may be, but are not required to be, lighted when any such vehicle is upon a public highway which is sufficiently illuminated by street lamps to render any person or vehicle clearly discernible at a distance of five hundred (500) feet.

Display of lighted lamps after darkness.

Every such vehicle having a width of any part

Equipment required of vehicles 80 inches wide.

in excess of eighty (80) inches shall in addition to other equipment required in this act be equipped as hereinafter stated.

All busses and trucks.

A. (1) On every bus or truck, whatever its size, there shall be the following: On the rear, two reflectors, one at each side, and one stop light.

Busses and trucks 80 inches wide.

(2) On every bus or truck eighty (80) inches or more in overall width, in addition to the requirements in sub-paragraph (1):

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

On the rear, two clearance lamps, one at each side.

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

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

Truck tractors.

(3) On every truck tractor:

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

On the rear, one stop light.

Trailers and semi-trailers.

(4) On every trailer or semi-trailer:

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

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

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

On the rear, two clearance lamps, one at each side, also two reflectors, one at each side, and one stop light.

Trailers and semi-trailers 3000 pounds or less.

(5) On every trailer and semi-trailer weighing three thousand (3,000) pounds gross or less:

On the rear, two reflectors, one on each side. If any trailer or semi-trailer is so loaded or is of such dimensions as to obscure the stop light on the towing vehicle, then such vehicle shall also be equipped with one stop light.

B. (1) Front clearance lamps and those marker lamps and reflectors mounted on the front or on the side near the front of a vehicle shall display or reflect an amber color, and motor coaches and motor transports may carry on the front thereof amber three-in-line identification lamps and red three-in-line identification lamps on the rear.

Front clearance lamps.

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

Rear clearance lamps.

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

Rear lighting devices and reflectors.

C. (1) Reflectors shall be mounted at a height not less than twenty-four (24) inches and not higher than sixty (60) 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 (24) inches the reflector at such point shall be mounted as high as that part of the permanent structure will permit.

Reflectors—how mounted.

Any required red reflector on the rear of a vehicle may be incorporated with the tail lamps, but such reflector shall meet all the other reflector requirements of this act.

(2) Clearance lamps shall be mounted on the permanent structure of the vehicle in such a manner as to indicate its extreme width and as near the top thereof as practicable. Clearance lamps and side marker lamps may be mounted in combination provided illumination is given as required herein with reference to both.

Clearance lamps—how mounted.

D. (1) Every reflector upon any vehicle referred to in paragraph A, shall be of such size and characteristics and so maintained as to be readily visible

Visibility of reflectors.

at nighttime from all distances within five hundred (500) feet to fifty (50) 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.

Visibility of clearance lamps.

(2) Front and rear clearance lamps shall be capable of being seen and distinguished under normal atmospheric conditions at the times lights are required at a distance of five hundred (500) feet from the front and rear, respectively, of the vehicle.

Side marker lamps.

(3) Side marker lamps shall be capable of being seen and distinguished under normal atmospheric conditions at the times lights are required at a distance of five hundred (500) feet from the side of the vehicle on which mounted: *Provided*, That the state commission on equipment shall devise such rules and regulations with respect to various vehicle construction in order to attain substantial compliance with the provisions of this section.

Visibility.

SEC. 3A. Chapter 189, Laws of 1937, is amended by adding thereto after section 21, a new section to be known as section 22, reading as follows:

Section 22. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed one spot lamp and every lighted spot lamp shall be so aimed and used that no part of the high intensity portion of the beam will be directed to the left of the prolongation of the extreme left side of the vehicle nor more than one hundred (100) feet ahead of the vehicle.

Vetoed.

Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed two auxiliary driving lamps mounted on the front at a height no higher than the head lamps of such vehicle to which such auxiliary driving lamps are attached.

SEC. 4. Section 23, chapter 189, Laws of 1937 (sec. 6360-23, Rem. Rev. Stat.; sec. 291-19, PPC) is amended to read as follows:

Section 23. Any motor vehicle may be equipped, and when required under this act, shall be equipped with the following signal lamps and devices:

Signal lamps and devices.

A. (1) A stop lamp on the rear which shall emit a red or yellow light and which shall be actuated upon application of the service (foot) brake and which may but need not be incorporated with a tail lamp.

Stop lamp.

(2) A lamp or lamps or mechanical signal device capable of clearly indicating any intention to turn either to the right or to the left and which shall be visible both from the front and rear from a distance of one hundred (100) feet.

Device to indicate intention to turn.

B. A stop lamp shall be plainly visible and understandable from a distance of one hundred (100) feet to the rear both during normal sunlight and at nighttime and a signal lamp or lamps indicating an intention to turn shall be visible and understandable during daytime and nighttime from a distance of one hundred (100) feet both to the front and rear. When a vehicle is equipped with a stop lamp or other signal lamps, such lamp or lamps shall at all times be maintained in good working condition. No stop lamp or signal lamp shall project a glaring or dazzling light.

Visibility of stop lamps.

Must be in good working condition.

C. On or after January 1, 1948, all mechanical signal devices shall be self illuminated when permitted or required under the provisions of this act.

Self illuminated.

D. No signal lamp or signal device shall be used to give signal of intention to stop or of intention to turn to the right or left unless and until the same has been approved by the State Commission on Equipment.

Approval by Commission on Equipment.

SEC. 5. Chapter 189, Laws of 1937, is amended by adding thereto after section 25, a new section to be known as section 26, reading as follows:

Head lamps.

Section 26. A. Except as hereinafter provided, the head lamps, or combinations of head lamps and auxiliary driving lamps on motor vehicles shall be so arranged that the driver may select at will between distribution of light projected to different elevations, subject to the following requirements and limitations:

Distribution of light.

Uppermost distribution.

(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 at least three hundred and fifty (350) feet ahead for all conditions of loading. The maximum intensity of this uppermost distribution of light or composite beam one degree of arc or more above the horizontal level or the lamps when the vehicle is not loaded shall not exceed eight thousand (8000) apparent candlepower, and at no other point of the distribution of light or composite beam shall there be an intensity of more than seventy-five thousand (75,000) apparent candlepower.

Lowermost distribution.

(2) There shall be a lowermost distribution of light, or composite beam, so aimed that:

Beam directed to the left.

(a) When the vehicle is not loaded, none of the high-intensity portion of the light which is directed to the left of the prolongation of the extreme left side of the vehicle shall, at a distance of twenty-five (25) feet ahead, project higher than a level of eight (8) inches below the level of the center of the lamp from which it comes.

Beam directed to the right.

(b) When the vehicle is not loaded, none of the high-intensity portion of the light which is directed to the right of the prolongation of the extreme left side of the vehicle shall, at a distance of twenty-five (25) feet ahead, project higher than a level of three (3) inches below the level of the center of the lamp from which it comes.

Height of beam.

(c) In no event shall any of the high intensity of such lowermost distribution of light or composite beam project higher than a level of forty-two (42)

inches above the level on which the vehicle stands at a distance of seventy-five (75) feet ahead.

(3) Where one intermediate beam is provided, the beam on the left side of the road shall be in conformity with (2a) of this section except when arranged in accordance with the practice specified in (5).

Intermedi-  
ate beam.

(4) All road-lighting beams shall be so aimed and of sufficient intensity to reveal a person or vehicle at a distance of at least one hundred (100) feet ahead.

Aim and  
intensity of  
beams.

(5) Every new motor vehicle registered in this state after January 1, 1948, which has multiple-beam road-lighting equipment shall be equipped with a beam indicator, which shall be lighted whenever the uppermost distribution of light from the head lamps is in use, and shall not otherwise be lighted. Said indicator shall be so designed and located that when lighted it will be readily visible without glare to the driver of the vehicle so equipped.

Beam in-  
dicator.

B. (1) Whenever a motor vehicle is being operated on a roadway during such times as lighted lamps are required, the driver shall use a distribution of light, or composite beam directed high enough and of sufficient intensity to reveal persons and vehicles at a safe distance in advance of the vehicle, subject to the following requirements and limitations:

Distribution  
and intensity  
of light.

(2) Whenever the driver of a vehicle approaches an oncoming vehicle within five hundred (500) 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, and in no case shall the high intensity portion which is projected to the left of the prolongation of the extreme left side of the vehicle be aimed higher than the center of the lamp from which it comes at a distance of twenty-five (25) feet ahead, and in no case higher than a level of forty-two (42) inches above

When  
meeting  
oncoming  
vehicles.

the level upon which the vehicle stands at a distance of seventy-five (75) feet ahead.

Head lamp providing single distribution permitted for one year after effective date.

C. Head lamps arranged to provide a single distribution of light not supplemented by auxiliary driving lamps shall be permitted on motor vehicles manufactured and sold prior to one year after the effective date of this act in lieu of multiple-beam road-lighting equipment herein specified if the single distribution of light complies with the following requirements and limitations:

Aiming of head lamps.

(1) The head lamps shall be so aimed that when the vehicle not loaded none of the high-intensity portion of the light shall at a distance of twenty-five (25) feet ahead project higher than a level of five (5) inches below the level of the center of the lamp from which it comes, and in no case higher than forty-two (42) inches above the level on which the vehicle stands at a distance of seventy-five (75) feet ahead.

Intensity.

(2) The intensity shall be sufficient to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least two hundred (200) feet.

SEC. 6. Section 29, chapter 189, Laws of 1937, (sec. 6360-29, Rem. Rev. Stat.; sec. 291-31, PPC) is amended to read as follows:

Red light not to be visible from directly in front.

Section 29. No person shall drive or move any vehicle or equipment upon any public highway with any lamp or device thereon displaying a red light visible from directly in front thereof. This section shall not apply to authorized emergency vehicles or vehicles of the department of highways of the State of Washington which present a danger by the nature of their necessary operation.

Exceptions.

Flashing lights.

Flashing lights are prohibited on motor vehicles, except on an authorized emergency vehicle or school bus or on any vehicle as a means for indicating a right or left turn.

SEC. 7. Chapter 189, Laws of 1937, is amended by adding thereto after section 32, a new section to be known as section 33, reading as follows:

Section 33. A. (1) No person shall operate any motor truck, passenger bus, or truck tractor upon any highway outside the corporate limits of municipalities at any time unless there shall be carried in such vehicle the following equipment except as provided in subparagraph 2:

Equipment for trucks, busses and truck tractors.

(a) At least three flares or three red electric lanterns each of which shall be capable of being seen and distinguished at a distance of five hundred (500) feet under normal atmospheric conditions at night-time.

Flares or lanterns.

Each flare (liquid-burning pot torch) shall be capable of burning for not less than twelve hours in five miles per hour wind velocity and capable of burning in any air velocity from zero to forty miles per hour. Every such flare shall be substantially constructed so as to withstand reasonable shocks without leaking. Every such flare shall be carried in the vehicle in a metal rack or box. Every such red electric lantern shall be capable of operating continuously for not less than twelve hours and shall be substantially constructed so as to withstand reasonable shock without breakage.

Types.

(b) At least three red-burning fusees unless red electric lanterns are carried.

Fusees.

Every fusee shall be made in accordance with specifications of the Bureau of Explosives, New York, and so marked and shall be capable of burning at least fifteen minutes.

Type.

(c) At least two red cloth flags, not less than twelve (12) inches square, with standards to support same.

Flags.

(2) No person shall operate at the time and under the conditions stated in section 33, paragraph A. (1), any motor vehicle used in transportation of inflammable liquids in bulk, or transporting com-

Vehicles transporting inflammable liquids or gases.

Red electric lanterns.

pressed inflammable gases unless there shall be carried in such vehicle red electric lanterns meeting the requirements above stated and there shall not be carried in any said vehicle any flares, fusees, or signal produced by a flame.

Portable reflector units.

(3) In the alternative it shall be deemed a compliance with this section in the event the person operating any motor vehicle described in this section shall carry in such vehicle three portable reflector units on standards of a type approved by the state commission on equipment. No portable reflector unit shall be approved unless it is so designed and constructed that it will reflect red light clearly visible for a distance of at least three hundred (300) feet under normal atmospheric conditions at nighttime when directly in front of lawful upper beams of head lamps.

Approval by commission on equipment.

When certain vehicles are disabled warning devices are to be placed on highway.

B. (1) Whenever any motor truck, passenger bus, truck tractor, trailer or semi-trailer is disabled upon the traveled portion of any highway or the shoulder thereof outside of any municipality at any time when lighted lamps are required on vehicles the driver of such vehicle shall display the following warning devices upon the highway during the time the vehicle is so disabled on the highway except as provided in subparagraph 2.

Fusees.

(a) A lighted fusee shall be immediately placed on the roadway at the traffic side of the motor vehicle unless electric lanterns are displayed.

Flares or electric lanterns.

(b) Within the burning period of the fusee and as promptly as possible three lighted flares (pot torches) or three electric lanterns shall be placed on the roadway as follows:

Distances.

One at a distance of approximately one hundred (100) feet in advance of the vehicle, one at a distance of approximately one hundred (100) feet to the rear of the vehicle each in the center of the lane of traffic occupied by the disabled vehicle, and one at the

traffic side of the vehicle approximately ten (10) feet rearward or forward thereof.

(2) Whenever any vehicle used in the transportation of inflammable liquids in bulk, or transporting compressed inflammable gases is disabled upon a highway at any time or place mentioned in paragraph A. (1) of this section, the driver of such vehicle shall display upon the roadway the following lighted warning devices:

Vehicles transporting inflammable liquids or gases.

(a) One red electric lantern shall be immediately placed on the roadway at the traffic side of the vehicle and two other red electric lanterns shall be placed to the front and rear of the vehicle in the same manner prescribed in subparagraph A. (1) above for flares.

Electric lanterns only.

When a vehicle of a type specified in this subparagraph is disabled, the use of flares, fusees, or any signal produced by flame as warning signals is prohibited.

Flame signals prohibited.

(3) Whenever any vehicle of a type referred to in this section is disabled upon the traveled portion of a highway or the shoulder thereof, outside of any municipality at any time when the display of fusees, flares, or electric lanterns is not required, the driver of such vehicle shall display two red flags upon the roadway in the lane of traffic occupied by the disabled vehicle, one at a distance of approximately one hundred (100) feet in advance of the vehicle, and one at a distance of approximately one hundred (100) feet to the rear of the vehicle.

Flags.

Distance.

(4) In the alternative it shall be deemed a compliance with this section in the event three portable reflector units on standards of a type approved by the state commission on equipment are displayed at the times and under the conditions specified in this section either during the daytime or at nighttime and such portable reflector units shall be placed on the roadway in the locations as described with refer-

Reflector units.

ence to the placing of electric lanterns and lighted flares.

(5) The flares, fusees, lanterns, and flags to be displayed as required in this section shall conform with the requirements of subparagraph A. applicable thereto.

SEC. 8. Chapter 189, Laws of 1937, is amended by adding thereto after section 58, a new section to be known as section 59, reading as follows:

Transportation of explosives.

Section 59. Explosives shall not be transported in any trailer, nor shall any trailer be attached to any vehicle transporting explosives, except as provided in this section. Explosives may be transported by truck tractor and semi-trailer, when such semi-trailer has been approved by the state commission on equipment. No metal, metal tools, carbides, oils, matches, firearms, inflammable liquids, acids, corrosive or oxidizing combinations shall be carried on any motor vehicle transporting explosives. No blasting caps or electric blasting caps shall be carried on any motor vehicle transporting explosives unless the following conditions are complied with:

Articles prohibited in same vehicle.

Blasting caps.

The blasting caps and electric blasting caps must be packed in authorized Interstate Commerce Commission specification outside shipping containers, or in prescribed inside Interstate Commerce Commission packages in an outside box made of one (1) inch lumber lined with suitable padding material not less than one-half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) inch thick or a box made of not less than twelve (12) gage sheet metal lined with plywood or other suitable material not less than three-eighths ( $\frac{3}{8}$ ) inch thick so that no metal is exposed. Hinged cover and fastening device are required on boxes. These containers, packages or boxes must be loaded in the motor vehicle so that they will be immediately accessible for removal.

Method of packing and loading.

Military or naval explosives.

Military or naval explosives may be loaded and transported in motor combination units of truck and trailer when said transportation is performed to,

from, or on behalf of the government of the United States.

The floor of any such motor vehicle shall be tight to prevent any sifting through of materials and the inside of the body shall be free from any exposed metal likely to come in contact with explosives.

Floors of vehicle.

The body shall be so constructed and explosives so loaded as to insure against any explosives falling or otherwise escaping from the vehicle. No vehicle

Body.

transporting explosives shall be loaded in excess of the manufacturer's rated carrying capacity thereof. For the purpose of this provision, the "manufacturer's rated carrying capacity" is hereby defined as and shall be the manufacturer's gross weight rating of such vehicle. In the event that any vehicle

Loading.

"Manufacturer's rated carrying capacity."

is converted or strengthened in such a manner as to increase its manufacturer's gross weight rating, such vehicle shall be entitled to the increased manufacturer's gross weight rating prescribed, provided the same has been inspected and a permit therefor granted by the state commission on equipment, or its duly authorized representative. No explosive shall be carried in any open body unless the same is completely covered with a tarpaulin or other equally protective material.

Increase of loading.

Load must be covered.

No vehicle transporting explosives shall carry flares or other flame producing illuminators to be used in case of an emergency, but shall carry in lieu thereof not less than three (3) electric lamps, each capable of producing red light for a continuous period of not less than twelve (12) hours. And such lamps shall be capable of continuously producing three (3) warning lights each visible from a distance of at least five hundred (500) feet for the time as specified herein: *Provided, however,* That in the event and only when said lamps cannot be secured or used because of shortages of vital materials employed in their manufacture or use said vehicles are permitted and must use two (2) re-

Electric lamps to be carried.

Type.

Flares prohibited.

Alternative articles.

Reflectors.

flectorized warning signs of a type approved by the state commission on equipment which shall be placed at least one hundred (100) feet in front and one hundred (100) feet to the rear of such vehicle.

Type.

Method of filling with gasoline.

The gasoline service tank of any vehicle used in the transportation of explosives shall not be filled while such vehicle is loaded with explosives, except in cases of absolute necessity and in no case when the motor is running and said service tank shall not then be filled unless some electric conductor is provided between the gasoline service tank and the ground.

SEC. 9. Section 85, chapter 189, Laws of 1937 (sec. 6360-85, Rem. Rev. Stat.; sec. 295-21, PPC), is amended to read as follows:

Operator's signals while in vehicle, stopping, turning, starting, etc.

Section 85. It shall be the duty of every person operating a vehicle upon any public highway and intending to turn from a standstill or while in motion intending to turn or stop, to give a timely signal from the left-hand side of such vehicle indicating the direction in which he intends to turn or that he intends to stop, as follows: If he intends to turn to the left he shall extend his arm in a horizontal position from the left side of such vehicle continuously for a reasonable length of time; if he intends to turn to the right he shall extend his arm from the left side of the vehicle with his forearm raised vertically continuously for a reasonable length of time; if he intends to stop he shall extend his arm from the left side of such vehicle with his forearm lowered vertically continuously for a reasonable length of time. For the purpose of this section, a reasonable length of time shall be 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.

Signals to be given by hand and arm or other signal devices.

The signals herein required shall be given either by means of the hand and arm or by a signal lamp or signal device of a type approved by the state com-

mission on equipment, but when a vehicle is so constructed or loaded that a hand and arm signal would not be visible both to the front and rear of such vehicle then said signals must be given by such a lamp or device. All vehicles whose body or load extends or protrudes twenty-four (24) inches or more to the left of the steering post of the said vehicle shall be equipped with mechanical or electrical signal devices capable of displaying such signals.

Devices  
required  
on certain  
vehicles.

Passed the House March 3, 1947.

Passed the Senate March 9, 1947.

Approved by the Governor March 21, 1947, with the exception of section 3A, which is vetoed.

## CHAPTER 268.

[ S. B. 177. ]

### HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND AGREEMENTS.

AN ACT relating to health care services and agreements pertaining thereto; requiring certain persons, corporations and associations to register with the Insurance Commissioner; prescribing duties of the Insurance Commissioner; providing penalties and declaring an emergency.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:*

SECTION 1. For the purposes of this act,

a. "Health Care Services" means and includes medical, surgical, hospital and other therapeutic services.

Definitions.  
"Health care  
services."

b. "Doctor" means any person lawfully licensed or authorized to render any health care services.

"Doctor."

c. "Health care service contractor" means any corporation, cooperative group or association, doctor, or group of doctors who or which, not otherwise being engaged in the insurance business, accepts prepayment for health care services from persons or groups of persons as consideration for providing such persons with any health care services.

"Health care  
service  
contractor."