

WASHINGTON

Definitions

Horseless Carriage. Any motor vehicle which is at least forty years old, capable of being operated upon the highway and operated primarily as a collector vehicle. A horseless carriage may be driven to and from auto shows, circuses, parades, displays, special excursions, and antique car club meetings, for testing purposes, and for the pleasure of others without compensation. It may not be used for regular transportation in the manner of a fully licensed vehicle or commercial purposes or to carry a load.

Collector. The owner of one or more vehicles described in RCW 46.18.220(1) who collects, purchases, acquires, trades, or disposes of the vehicle or parts of it, for his or her personal use, in order to preserve, restore, and maintain the vehicle for hobby or historical purposes.

Collector Vehicle. Any motor vehicle or travel trailer that is at least thirty years old. A collector vehicle may be driven to and from auto shows, circuses, parades, displays, special excursions, and antique car club meetings, for testing purposes, and for the pleasure of others without compensation. It may not be used for regular transportation in the manner of a fully licensed vehicle or commercial purposes or to carry a load.

Kit Vehicle. A passenger car or light truck assembled from a manufactured kit, and is either (i) a kit consisting of a prefabricated body and chassis used to construct a complete vehicle, or (ii) a kit consisting of a prefabricated body to be mounted on an existing vehicle chassis and drivetrain, commonly referred to as a donor vehicle. "Kit vehicle" does not include a vehicle that has been assembled by a manufacturer.

Street Rod Vehicle. A motor vehicle that:

(1) Is a 1948 or older vehicle or the vehicle was manufactured after 1948 to resemble a vehicle manufactured before 1949; and

(2) Has alterations to one or more of the major component parts listed in RCW 46.80.010 that change the appearance or performance of the vehicle from the original manufacturer's design or has a body constructed from nonoriginal materials.

Washington Laws

From Washington Administrative Code:

WAC 308-56A-020. Application for certificate of ownership required.

When is an application for certificate of ownership required? In addition to the requirements set forth in chapter 46.12 and 46.16 RCW an application for certificate of ownership is required when:

(1) There is a change of vehicle ownership on a Washington certificate of ownership due to:

(a) Sale;

(b) Gift-donation;

(c) Inheritance;

(d) Trade;

(e) Addition or deletion of a registered owner;

(f) Proprietorship, partnership or individuals forming a corporation, whether or not the business name is changing;

(g) Proprietorship, partnership or individuals purchasing a corporation which will no longer be operated as a corporation, whether or not the business name is changed;

(h) Court order;

(i) Transferring vehicle to or from a trust;

(j) Repossession; or

(k) Adding/removing a lease on a vehicle.

(2) Applying for registration of a vehicle which has most recently been titled and/or registered in another jurisdiction and only registration is being established in Washington. If the vehicle will remain titled in another jurisdiction, no Washington certificate of ownership will be issued.

(3) There is a name change of the registered owner, whether individual(s) or a business entity.

(4) Adding a lien holder.

(5) The vehicle is assembled, homemade, has had a glider kit installed or is a street rod.

(6) The motorcycle engine has been replaced.

(7) The vehicle identification number needs to be corrected.

(8) The vehicle has been reported as salvage or wrecked by an insurer, owner, or wrecker and new certificate of ownership is requested. Title procedures are in WAC 308-56A-460.

WAC 308-56A-150. Certificate of vehicle inspection.

(1) **When is a certificate of vehicle inspection required?** A certificate of vehicle inspection, completed by the Washington state patrol or other authorized inspector, must accompany the application for certificate of ownership and include the applicable statutory inspection fee whenever the applicant's vehicle is:

- (a) Reported destroyed since the last certificate of ownership was issued and ownership was not retained by the registered owner;
- (b) A homemade, assembled, or rebuilt vehicle not previously titled as such;
- (c) One on which the identification number needs verification as requested by the department, county auditor, or authorized agent;
- (d) A kit vehicle not previously titled as such (if no vehicle identification number (VIN) or model year previously assigned);
- (e) A street rod not previously titled as such;
- (f) A glider kit not previously titled as such;
- (g) Subject to ownership in doubt described in WAC 308-56A-210;
- (h) One which the Washington crime information center (WACIC) or National Crime Information Center (NCIC) indicates may be stolen;
- (i) One for which the WACIC/NCIC has failed to respond to the stolen vehicle search required by chapter 46.12 RCW; or
- (j) Inspections are not required for snowmobiles or mobile homes.

(2) **Is there a fee charged for a VIN inspection?** Yes, the amount of the fee is established in RCW 46.12.040. The fee is not due when:

- (a) The out-of-state fee authorized by chapter 46.12 RCW has been collected on the same application; or
- (b) The Washington state patrol or department of licensing has determined that the fee is not due.

(3) **Who is authorized to perform a vehicle inspection?** Vehicle inspections may be performed by:

- (a) The Washington state patrol;

(b) Other entities or individuals designated by the director if the vehicle is located in another state or country and the requirement for inspection by the Washington state patrol will cause undue hardship.

(4) How long is a vehicle certificate of inspection valid? The vehicle certificate of inspection is valid for the following periods of time after the inspection date:

(a) Sixty days for vehicles:

(i) Reported destroyed;

(ii) Homemade, assembled, rebuilt, street rods, kit vehicles and glider kits;

(iii) If the identification number needs verification, has been removed, defaced, altered, destroyed, illegible or missing;

(iv) With no Washington record or no manufacture certificate/statement of origin (MCO/MSO) except those described in WAC 308-56A-210;

(v) Referred for inspection for any reason not listed.

(b) Three hundred sixty-five days for a licensed vehicle dealer.

WAC 308-56A-160. Model year-How determined.

(1) How is a model year assigned to a vehicle? The model year for a vehicle is the model year assigned by the manufacturer. If an original manufacturer has not assigned a model year, or your vehicle is rebuilt, homemade, a street rod, or assembled vehicle, the following criteria will be used to establish the model year:

(a) When possible, the model year will be determined from the vehicle identification number (VIN). When the VIN does not identify the production date, corresponding production records of the original manufacturer must be used.

(b) The model year for a homemade vehicle will be the year of inspection for the purpose of making an application for certificate of ownership.

(c) The model year for assembled vehicles will be determined at the time of inspection based on the date of manufacture of the vehicle that the newly assembled vehicle most closely resembles.

(2) Are there standards for assigning model years that manufacturers must follow?

Manufacturers must adopt standards for assigning model years based on the date of manufacture as outlined in 46 C.F.R. Manufacturers must designate the model year on the manufacturer's certificate of origin (MCO), manufacturer's statement of origin (MSO) or similar documents.

(3) **How are model years assigned to vehicles that are incomplete?** Manufacturers of chassis or incomplete vehicles sold to manufacturers who issue separate MCOs/MSOs need not assign model year to the chassis or incomplete vehicle. The final stage manufacturer of these vehicles must assign the model year as provided in subsection (2) of this section. In the event a model year is assigned by both the incomplete vehicle manufacturer and the completing manufacturer, the completing manufacturer assigned model year will be used on the certificates of ownership and registration.

(4) For purposes of this section the following terms will have the meanings indicated:

(a) 'Manufacture' means to produce or assemble vehicles or vehicle equipment in the customs territory of the United States or to import.

(b) 'Manufacturer' means:

(i) A person engaged in the business of manufacturing vehicle or vehicle equipment, including predecessor or successor of the person to the extent provided under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Transportation in 49 C.F.R.; and

(ii) If more than one person is the manufacturer of a vehicle, the person specified under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Transportation in 49 C.F.R.

(c) 'Incomplete vehicle' means an assemblage consisting of, as a minimum:

(i) Frame and chassis structure;

(ii) Power train;

(iii) Steering system;

(iv) Suspension system; and

(v) Braking system.

To the extent that those systems are to be part of the completed vehicle that requires further manufacturing operation; other than the additions of readily attachable components, such as mirrors or tire and rim assemblies, or minor finishing operations such as painting, to become a completed vehicle.

(d) 'Model' means a name that a manufacturer applies to a family of vehicles of the same type, make, line, series, and body type.

(e) 'Assembled and homemade vehicles' have the meaning provided in WAC 308-56A-455.

WAC 308-56A-530. Vehicles brands and comments.

(1) What is a brand? For the purposes of this section a brand is a notation on the certificate of ownership or vehicle registration certificate that records a special circumstance or condition involving a vehicle.

(2) What brands are assigned to vehicles by the department? Brands used by the department include, but are not limited to:

...

d) Rebuilt as required in RCW 46.12.540, when a vehicle reported destroyed under RCW 46.12.600 or 46.80.090 and WAC 308-56A-460 meets the definition of salvage vehicle in RCW 46.04.514;

(e) Street rod as formerly defined in repealed section RCW 46.04.571;

...

4) Will a brand be applied to destroyed vehicles that have been sold on an out-of-state wrecker or insurance bill of sale, then repaired, and inspected? Yes. Vehicles not reported to DOL as destroyed and then sold using an insurance or wrecker bill of sale in lieu of a certificate of ownership/title, then brought into Washington from another jurisdiction that is not subject to reporting under RCW 46.12.600 repaired, and inspected will be branded. The brand will appear as 'repaired-wrecker/insurance bill of sale.'

The jurisdiction code will be identified as 'WA.'

(5) Why is a brand used? A brand is used in the circumstances above for consumer protection. The brand is used to inform any subsequent owners of the current or former condition or use of the vehicle.

(6) Will the department remove a brand? Brands stay on vehicle records indefinitely. The department will only remove a brand if the brand was applied to a Washington certificate of ownership in error; or

(a) If a former rental brand was applied prior to the effective date of this rule, it will remain on the certificate of ownership and/or vehicle registration unless applied in error.

(b) If a nonstandard brand was applied prior to the effective date of this rule, it will remain on the certificate of ownership and/or vehicle registration unless applied in error.

(7) Where are brands located on the documents? Brands are located in the brands section of the certificate of ownership and vehicle registration. Brands will display beginning with Washington issued brands, followed by unique brands, then standard brands. If applicable, 'WA REBUILT' will show as a banner across the certificate of ownership.

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WAC 308-56A-455. Assembled and homemade vehicles.

(1) What constitutes an assembled vehicle? An assembled vehicle is a vehicle that has been constructed using a cab, body, or frame from two or more vehicles and has the same appearance as a vehicle that was manufactured under a specific year, make, and model by a manufacturer but the original vehicle identification number (VIN) no longer accurately describes the vehicle. Assembled vehicles do not include glider kits, custom vehicles, street rods, salvage, or kit vehicles.

(2) How is the model year determined for an assembled vehicle? The Washington state patrol will determine the model year of an assembled vehicle upon inspection of the vehicle.

(3) What constitutes a homemade vehicle? A homemade vehicle is one that has been constructed from any combination of new, used, or homemade parts that does not resemble a vehicle that was manufactured under a specific year, make, and model by a manufacturer. This includes:

(a) A vehicle that has been structurally modified so that it does not have the same appearance as a similar vehicle from the same manufacturer;

(b) A vehicle that has been constructed entirely from homemade parts and materials not obtained from other vehicles; or

(c) A vehicle that has been constructed by using major component parts from one or more manufactured vehicles and cannot be identified as a specific make and model.

All homemade vehicles of a type requiring registration must be certified by the owner to meet all applicable federal motor vehicle safety standards in effect at the time construction is completed.

(4) How is the model year determined for a homemade vehicle? The Washington state patrol will determine the model year of a homemade vehicle upon inspection of the vehicle.

(5) What documents must I submit with my application for a certificate of title for an assembled or homemade vehicle? You must submit the following documents with your application for certificate of title:

(a) The certificate of title or bills of sale for each vehicle or major component part used in the assembly or construction of the vehicle. The bills of sale must be notarized unless purchased from an auto dealer or business licensed to sell auto parts. The bill(s) of sale must include:

(i) The names and addresses of the seller and purchaser;

(ii) A description of the part being sold, including the make, model and identification or serial number;

(iii) The date of sale;

- (iv) The purchase price of the part; and
- (v) The stock number if from a Washington licensed wrecker;
- (b) A Washington state patrol inspection or inspection from other personnel authorized by the director verifying the vehicle identification number, make, model, and year;
- (c) A completed declaration of value form; and
- (d) A completed homemade/assembled vehicle use declaration form.

You may be required to apply for ownership in doubt as described in WAC 308-56A-210 if you do not have all the required documentation.

(6) What is required to remove, destroy, or conceal a vehicle identification number plate on a vehicle or major component part to be used on my assembled or homemade vehicle? The vehicle or major component part containing the VIN plate must be presented to the Washington state patrol with the VIN plate intact. The WSP will remove the VIN plate and mark the vehicle or major component part so it can be identified when the assembled or homemade vehicle is ready for inspection.

WAC 308-66-225. Remanufactured vehicles in whole or in part.

What is the nature of remanufacturing? (1) If the remanufacturing process of the vehicle will involve the removal, destruction, or concealment of any identification number, the parts shall be inspected by an authorized member of the Washington state patrol prior to the removal, destruction, or concealment of the number.

(2) At no time shall a vehicle that falls within the purview of WAC 308-56A-455 (assembled or homemade) or 308-56A-460 (total loss rebuilt) be considered remanufactured by a manufacturer.

WAC 308-96A-073. Antique vehicle--Horseless carriage license plate.

(1) What is a horseless carriage license plate? A horseless carriage license plate is a single license plate issued to a qualified motor vehicle owned by a collector as defined in RCW 46.04.125. It must be displayed on the rear of the vehicle for which it was issued.

(2) What vehicles qualify for a horseless carriage license plate? Any motor vehicle which is:

- (a) At least forty years old; and
- (b) Capable of being operated upon the highway; and
- (c) Currently registered in Washington; and
- (d) Operated primarily as a collector vehicle under RCW 46.18.220.

(3) May I transfer my horseless carriage license plate to another antique vehicle? No. Horseless carriage license plates are not transferable to any other motor vehicle.

(4) What additional fees are required to obtain a horseless carriage license plate? In addition to all other license fees required by law, the applicant must pay a fee of thirty-five dollars for a horseless carriage license plate.

WAC 308-96A-021. Replacement plates--Requirements.

(1) How do I obtain replacement plate(s) for my current Washington plate(s)? You obtain replacement plate(s) by applying to a Washington vehicle licensing office in person or by mail.

(2) When do I need to replace my plate(s)?

You need to replace your plate(s) if:

(a) Your plate(s) are lost, destroyed, or mutilated. For an additional fee, you may replace them with the same number and letter combination as long as the plate meets a current approved license plate configuration and background; or

(b) Your plate(s) are stolen. You may not request the same number and letter combination (see the note at the end of this section); or

(c) The primary use of your vehicle has changed requiring new plate(s) designated for the new use of the vehicle. Example: A passenger car used to transport commodities, merchandise, produce, freight or animals for commercial purposes may be licensed as a commercial use truck; or

(d) You took ownership of a vehicle, unless you met one of the exemptions in RCW 46.16A.200, or the vehicle is registered as a title purpose only or has one of the following nonstandard plates on it at the time of transfer:

(i) Horseless carriage plates;

(ii) Collector vehicle plates; or

(iii) Restored plates.

(3) Who can apply for replacement plate(s)?

One of the registered owners or the owner's authorized representative may apply for replacement plate(s).

(4) What documentation do I need to apply for replacement plate(s)?

(a) If your plate(s) are lost, stolen (see note at end of this section), destroyed, or mutilated, you need to submit an affidavit of loss or letter of request describing the vehicle by Washington license plate or vehicle identification number. The affidavit of loss or letter of request must be

signed by at least one of the registered owners. The registered owner's signature must be either notarized by a notary public or certified by an authorized employee of a Washington vehicle licensing office. A replacement plate fee will be charged. For an additional fee, the same number and letter combination may be requested as long as the plate meets a current approved license plate configuration and background.

(b) If the primary use of your vehicle has changed requiring new plate(s) designated for the new use of the vehicle, the department will replace the plate(s) without the affidavit of loss or letter of request. A new plate fee will be charged.

(5) What if the department issued incorrect plate(s) for my vehicle?

When incorrect plate(s) have been issued due to departmental error, the department will replace the plate(s) without the affidavit of loss or letter of request. No replacement plate fee will be charged in this case.

(6) If I replace special license plate(s) on a currently registered vehicle, will I receive the same license plate number and letter combination? Yes, for an additional fee, if you are replacing license plates on a currently registered vehicle, your license plates will be replaced with the same number and letter combination as shown on the vehicle computer record as long as the plate meets a current approved license plate configuration and background.

Note: If the license plate has been reported as stolen or if the department record indicates the vehicle has been stolen, the same number and letter combination will not be issued.

WAC 308-96A-065. Personalized license plates.

(1) What is a personalized license plate? Personalized license plates are plates reflecting the registered owner's chosen format or designation and are limited to those described in RCW 46.04.385 and 46.18.275.

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(4) What special plates cannot be personalized?

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(b) Horseless carriage;

(c) Restored;

(d) Collector vehicle;

...

WAC 308-96A-074. Collector vehicle and restored license plates.

(1) What is a collector vehicle license plate? For the purposes of this section, a collector vehicle license plate is a special license plate indicating "Collector Vehicle." The smaller size collector vehicle license plate is available for motorcycles and travel trailers. Collector vehicle owners must conform to the rules under RCW 46.18.220.

(2) What fees are required to obtain a collector vehicle license plate? In addition to all other license fees required by law, the applicant must pay an additional fee of thirty-five dollars.

(3) What is a "restored license plate"? A restored license plate is a Washington state issued license plate designated for general use in the year of the vehicle's manufacture. The restored license plate may not be a specialized license plate. The restored license plate may be used instead of a collector vehicle license plate or horseless carriage license plate. The license plate must be restored to such a condition that it may be identified with the year of the vehicle's manufacture. Reproductions of the original are not acceptable for use as a restored license plate.

(4) How is a restored license plate to be displayed? The owner must display a single plate on the rear of the vehicle. If the vehicle owner has two identical license plates, the second license plate may be displayed on the front of the vehicle.

(5) If I sell my vehicle may I keep my restored license plate? Yes. The restored plate(s) may be reassigned to another qualifying vehicle.

(6) May I replace my restored license plate with another restored license plate? Yes, however, your vehicle record must be updated with the department to reflect the new plate number before it may be displayed on the vehicle.

(7) What fees are required to have a restored license plate assigned to my vehicle? In addition to all other title and license fees required by law, you must pay an additional fee of thirty-five dollars.

(8) Will I be able to apply for a refund of fees if I decide to change my restored use plate to a regular issue plate? No. There is no provision in the law to issue a refund.

(9) May I apply the fees I paid for my restored plate towards the purchase of regular issued plates? No. Full fees must be paid for the new plates.

WAC 308-59-510. Vehicle fee-Transportation benefit district-Exemptions.

The following vehicles are exempt from transportation benefit district vehicle fees imposed under chapter 82.80 RCW:

(1) Vehicles with tax code 95 (vehicles taxed as personal property, such as mobile homes);

(2) Vehicles with the following use classes:

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(j) H/C (horseless carriage)

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From Revised Code of Washington:

RCWA 46.04.199. Horseless carriage license plate

“Horseless carriage license plate” is a special license plate that may be assigned to a vehicle that is at least forty years old.

RCWA 46.18.255. Horseless carriage license plates

(1) A registered owner may apply to the department, county auditor or other agent, or subagent appointed by the director for a horseless carriage license plate for a motor vehicle that is at least forty years old. The motor vehicle must be operated primarily as a collector vehicle and be in good running order. The applicant for the horseless carriage license plate shall:

(a) Purchase a registration for the motor vehicle as required under chapters 46.16A and 46.17 RCW; and

(b) Pay the special license plate fee established under *RCW 46.17.220(1)(i), in addition to any other fees or taxes required by law.

(2) Horseless carriage license plates:

(a) Are valid for the life of the motor vehicle;

(b) Are not required to be renewed;

(c) Are not transferable to any other motor vehicle; and

(d) Must be displayed on the rear of the motor vehicle.

RCWA 46.16A.200. License plates

(1) Design. All license plates may be obtained by the director from the metal working plant of a state correctional facility or from any source in accordance with existing state of Washington purchasing procedures. License plates:

(a) May vary in background, color, and design;

(b) Must be legible and clearly identifiable as a Washington state license plate;

(c) Must designate the name of the state of Washington without abbreviation;

(d) Must be treated with fully reflectorized materials designed to increase visibility and legibility at night;

(e) Must be of a size and color and show the registration period as determined by the director; and

(f) Before July 1, 2010, may display a symbol or artwork approved by the former special license plate review board and the legislature. Beginning July 1, 2010, special license plate series approved by the department and enacted into law by the legislature may display a symbol or artwork approved by the department.

(2) Exceptions to reflectorized materials. License plates issued before January 1, 1968, are not required to be treated with reflectorized materials.

(3) Dealer license plates. License plates issued to a dealer must contain an indication that the license plates have been issued to a vehicle dealer.

(4)(a) Furnished. The director shall furnish to all persons making satisfactory application for a vehicle registration:

(i) Two identical license plates each containing the license plate number; or

(ii) **One license plate if the vehicle is a trailer, semitrailer, camper, moped, collector vehicle, horseless carriage, or motorcycle.**

(b) The director may adopt types of license plates to be used as long as the license plates are legible.

(5)(a) Display. License plates must be:

(i) Attached conspicuously at the front and rear of each vehicle if two license plates have been issued;

(ii) Attached to the rear of the vehicle if one license plate has been issued;

(iii) Kept clean and be able to be plainly seen and read at all times; and

(iv) Attached in a horizontal position at a distance of not more than four feet from the ground.

(b) The Washington state patrol may grant exceptions to this subsection if the body construction of the vehicle makes compliance with this section impossible.

(6) Change of license classification. A person who has altered a vehicle that makes the current license plate or plates invalid for the vehicle's use shall:

(a) Surrender the current license plate or plates to the department, county auditor or other agent, or subagent appointed by the director;

(b) Apply for a new license plate or plates; and

(c) Pay a change of classification fee required under RCW 46.17.310.

(7) Unlawful acts. It is unlawful to:

- (a) Display a license plate or plates on the front or rear of any vehicle that were not issued by the director for the vehicle;
- (b) Display a license plate or plates on any vehicle that have been changed, altered, or disfigured, or have become illegible;
- (c) Use holders, frames, or other materials that change, alter, or make a license plate or plates illegible. License plate frames may be used on license plates only if the frames do not obscure license tabs or identifying letters or numbers on the plates and the license plates can be plainly seen and read at all times;
- (d) Operate a vehicle unless a valid license plate or plates are attached as required under this section;
- (e) Transfer a license plate or plates issued under this chapter between two or more vehicles without first making application to transfer the license plates. A violation of this subsection (7)(e) is a traffic infraction subject to a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars. Any law enforcement agency that determines that a license plate or plates have been transferred between two or more vehicles shall confiscate the license plate or plates and return them to the department for nullification along with full details of the reasons for confiscation. Each vehicle identified in the transfer will be issued a new license plate or plates upon application by the owner or owners and the payment of full fees and taxes; or
- (f) Fail, neglect, or refuse to endorse the registration certificate, except as authorized under this section.

(8) Transfer. (a) Standard issue license plates must be replaced when ownership of the vehicle changes, pursuant to subsection (9)(a)(i) of this section, but the registered owner may retain the license plates and transfer them to a replacement vehicle of the same use. In addition to all other taxes and fees due upon change in ownership, a registered owner wishing to keep standard issue license plates shall pay the license plate transfer fee required under RCW 46.17.200(1)(c) when applying for license plate transfer.

- (b) Special license plates and personalized license plates may be treated in the same manner as described in (a) of this subsection unless otherwise limited by law.
- (c) License plates issued to the state or any county, city, town, school district, or other political subdivision entitled to exemption as provided by law may be treated in the same manner as described in (a) of this subsection.
- (d) License plate replacement is not required when a change in vehicle ownership is the result of one or more of the following circumstances:

- (i) When adding a lienholder to the certificate of title or removing a lienholder from the certificate of title;
- (ii) When a vehicle is transferred from one spouse or registered domestic partner to another;
- (iii) When removing a deceased spouse or registered domestic partner from the certificate of title;
- (iv) When a vehicle is transferred by gift or inheritance to one or more members of the registered owner's immediate family;
- (v) When a vehicle is transferred into or out of a trust in which the registered owner or one or more immediate family members of the registered owner is the beneficiary;
- (vi) When a leaseholder buys out the leased vehicle; or
- (vii) When a person changes his or her name.

(9) Replacement. (a) Except as provided in subsection (8)(a) of this section, an owner or the owner's authorized representative must apply for a replacement license plate or plates: (i) When taking ownership of the vehicle; (ii) if the current license plate or plates assigned to the vehicle have been lost, defaced, or destroyed; or (iii) if one or both plates have become so illegible or are in such a condition as to be difficult to distinguish. An owner or the owner's authorized representative may apply for a replacement license plate or plates at any time the owner chooses. The department shall offer to owners the option of retaining the current license plate number when obtaining replacement license plates for the fee required in RCW 46.17.200(1)(b).

(b) The application for a replacement license plate or plates must:

- (i) Be on a form furnished or approved by the director; and
- (ii) Be accompanied by the fee required under RCW 46.17.200(1)(a).

(c) When a vehicle is sold to a vehicle dealer for resale, the application for a replacement plate or plates need not be made until the vehicle is sold by the vehicle dealer.

(d) The department shall not require the payment of any fee to replace a license plate or plates for vehicles owned, rented, or leased by foreign countries or international bodies to which the United States government is a signatory by treaty.

(10) Replacement--Exceptions. The following license plates are not required to be replaced as required in subsection (9) of this section:

(a) **Horseless carriage license plates issued under RCW 46.18.255 before January 1, 1987;**

(b) Medal of Honor license plates issued under RCW 46.18.230;

(c) License plates for commercial motor vehicles with a gross weight greater than twenty-six thousand pounds.

(11) Rules. The department may adopt rules to implement this section.

(12) Tabs or emblems. The director may issue tabs or emblems to be attached to license plates or elsewhere on the vehicle to signify initial registration and renewals. Renewals become effective when tabs or emblems have been issued and properly displayed.

RCWA 46.04.125. Collector

“Collector” means the owner of one or more vehicles described in RCW 46.18.220(1) who collects, purchases, acquires, trades, or disposes of the vehicle or parts of it, for his or her personal use, in order to preserve, restore, and maintain the vehicle for hobby or historical purposes.

RCWA 46.04.126. Collector vehicle

“Collector vehicle” means any motor vehicle or travel trailer that is at least thirty years old.

RCWA 46.04.1261. Collector vehicle license plate

“Collector vehicle license plate” means a special license plate that may be assigned to a vehicle that is more than thirty years old.

RCWA 46.18.220. Collector vehicle license plates

(1) A registered owner may apply to the department, county auditor or other agent, or subagent appointed by the director for a collector vehicle license plate for a motor vehicle or travel trailer that is at least thirty years old. The motor vehicle must be operated primarily as a collector vehicle and be in good running order. The applicant for the collector vehicle license plate shall:

(a) Purchase a registration for the motor vehicle or travel trailer as required under chapters 46.16A and 46.17 RCW; and

(b) Pay the special license plate fee established under *RCW 46.17.220(1)(f), in addition to any other fees or taxes required by law.

(2) A person applying for a collector vehicle license plate may:

(a) Receive a collector vehicle license plate assigned by the department; or

(b) Provide an actual Washington state issued license plate designated for general use in the year of the vehicle's manufacture.

(3) Collector vehicle license plates:

(a) Are valid for the life of the motor vehicle or travel trailer;

(b) Are not required to be renewed; and

(c) Must be displayed on the rear of the motor vehicle or travel trailer.

(4) A collector vehicle registered under this section may only be used for participation in club activities, exhibitions, tours, parades, and occasional pleasure driving.

(5) Collector vehicle license plates under subsection (2)(b) of this section may be transferred from one vehicle to another vehicle described in subsection (1) of this section upon application to the department, county auditor or other agent, or subagent appointed by the director.

(6) Any person who knowingly provides a false or facsimile license plate under subsection (2)(b) of this section is subject to a traffic infraction and fine in an amount equal to the monetary penalty for a violation of RCW 46.16A.200(7)(b). Additionally, the person must pay for the cost of a collector vehicle license plate as listed in RCW 46.17.220(1)(f), unless already paid.

RCWA 46.04.251. Kit vehicle

“Kit vehicle” means a passenger car or light truck assembled from a manufactured kit, and is either (1) a complete kit consisting of a prefabricated body and chassis used to construct a new vehicle, or (2) a kit consisting of a prefabricated body to be mounted on an existing vehicle chassis and drivetrain, commonly referred to as a donor vehicle.

RCWA 46.37.519. Kit vehicles

(1) For the purposes of this section:

(a) “Kit vehicle” means a passenger car or light truck assembled from a manufactured kit, and is either (i) a kit consisting of a prefabricated body and chassis used to construct a complete vehicle, or (ii) a kit consisting of a prefabricated body to be mounted on an existing vehicle chassis and drivetrain, commonly referred to as a donor vehicle. “Kit vehicle” does not include a vehicle that has been assembled by a manufacturer.

(b) “Major component part” includes at least each of the following vehicle parts: (i) Engines and short blocks; (ii) frame; (iii) transmission or transfer case; (iv) cab; (v) door; (vi) front or rear differential; (vii) front or rear clip; (viii) quarter panel; (ix) truck bed or box; (x) seat; (xi) hood; (xii) bumper; (xiii) fender; and (xiv) airbag.

(2) A kit vehicle must, prior to inspection, contain the following components:

- (a) Brakes on all wheels. The service brakes, upon application, must be capable of stopping the vehicle within a twelve-foot lane and (i) developing an average tire to road retardation force of not less than 52.8 percent of the gross vehicle weight, (ii) decelerating the vehicle at a rate of not less than seventeen feet per second, or (iii) stopping the vehicle within a distance of twenty-five feet from a speed of twenty miles per hour. Tests must be made on a level, dry, concrete or asphalt surface free from loose material;
- (b) Brake hoses that comply with 49 C.F.R. Sec. 571.106;
- (c) Brake fluids that comply with 49 C.F.R. Sec. 571.119;
- (d) A parking brake that must operate on at least two wheels on the same axle, and when applied, must be capable of holding the vehicle on any grade on which the vehicle is operated. The parking brake must be separately actuated so that failure of any part of the service brake actuation system will not diminish the vehicle's parking brake holding capability;
- (e) Lighting equipment that complies with 49 C.F.R. Sec. 571.108;
- (f) Pneumatic tires that comply with 49 C.F.R. Sec. 571.109;
- (g) Glazing material that complies with 49 C.F.R. Sec. 571.205. The driver must be provided with a windshield and side windows or opening that allows an outward horizontal vision capability, ninety degrees each side of a vertical plane passing through the fore and aft centerline of the vehicle. This range of vision must not be interrupted by window framing not exceeding four inches in width at each side location;
- (h) Seat belt assemblies that comply with 49 C.F.R. Sec. 571.209;
- (i) Defroster and defogging devices capable of defogging and defrosting the windshield area, except vehicles or exact replicas of vehicles manufactured prior to January 1938 are exempt from this requirement;
- (j) Door latches that firmly and automatically secure the door when pushed closed and that allow each door to be opened both from the inside and outside, if the vehicle is enclosed with side doors leading directly into a compartment that contains one or more seating accommodations;
- (k) A floor plan that is capable of supporting the weight of the number of occupants that the vehicle is designed to carry;
- (l) If an enclosed kit vehicle powered by an internal combustion engine, a passenger compartment that must be constructed to prevent the entry of exhaust fumes into the passenger compartment;

(m) Fenders that must be installed on all wheels and cover the entire tread width that comes in contact with the road surface. Coverage of the tire tread circumference must be from at least fifteen degrees in front and to at least seventy-five degrees to the rear of the vertical centerline at each wheel measured from the center of the wheel rotation. The tire must not come in contact with the body, fender, chassis, or suspension of the vehicle. Kit vehicles that are more than forty years old and are owned and operated primarily as collector's vehicles are exempt from this fender requirement if the vehicle is used and driven during fair weather on well-maintained, hard-surfaced roads;

(n) A speedometer that is calibrated to indicate miles per hour, and may also indicate kilometers per hour;

(o) Mirrors as outlined in RCW 46.37.400. Mirror mountings must provide for mirror adjustment by tilting both horizontally and vertically;

(p) An accelerator control system that, in accordance with 49 C.F.R. Sec. 571.124, contains a double spring that returns engine throttle to an idle position when the driver removes the actuating force from the accelerator control. The geometry of the throttle linkage must be designed so that the throttle will not lock in an open position. A vehicle equipped with cruise control is exempt when the cruise control is actuated;

(q) A fuel system that, in accordance with 49 C.F.R. Secs. 571.301 and 571.302, is securely fastened to the vehicle so as not to interfere with the vehicle's operation. The components, such as tank, tubing, hoses, and pump, must be of leak proof design and be securely attached with fasteners designed for that purpose. All fuel system vent lines must extend outside of the passenger compartment and be positioned as not to be in contact with the high temperature surfaces or moving components. If the vehicle is fueled using alternative measures, it must be installed in accordance with any applicable standards set by the United States department of transportation;

(r) A steering wheel as outlined in RCW 46.37.375 and WAC 204-10-034;

(s) A suspension as outlined in WAC 204-10-036;

(t) An exhaust system as outlined in WAC 204-10-038; and

(u) A horn that is capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than two hundred feet. The horn or another warning device must not emit an unreasonably loud or harsh sound or whistle. A bell or siren must not be used as a warning device. The device used to actuate the horn must be easily accessible to the driver when operating the vehicle.

(3) A kit vehicle may also be equipped with hoods and bumpers. If this equipment is present, it must meet the following requirements:

(a) Hood latches must be equipped with a primary and secondary latching system to hold the hood in a closed position if the hood is a front opening hood; and

(b) Bumpers must be 4.5 inches in vertical height, centered on the vehicle's centerline, and extend no less than the width of the respective wheel track distances. Bumpers must be horizontal load veering and attach to the frame to effectively transfer energy when impacted. The bumper must be installed in accordance with the bumper heights outlined in WAC 204-10-022.

RCWA 46.12.560. Inspection by state patrol or other authorized inspector

(1)(a) Before accepting an application for a certificate of title, the department, county auditor or other agent, or subagent appointed by the director shall require an applicant to provide a certificate of vehicle inspection completed by the Washington state patrol or other authorized inspector if the vehicle:

(i) Was declared a total loss or salvage vehicle under the laws of this state;

(ii) Has been rebuilt after the certificate of title was returned to the department under RCW 46.12.600 and the vehicle was not kept by the registered owner at the time of the vehicle's destruction or declaration as a total loss; or

(iii) Is presented with documents from another state showing that the vehicle was a total loss or salvage vehicle and has not been reissued a valid registration certificate from that state after the declaration of total loss or salvage.

(b) A vehicle presented for inspection must have all damaged major component parts replaced or repaired to meet all requirements in law and rule before the Washington state patrol will inspect the vehicle. The inspection must verify that the vehicle identification number is genuine and agrees with the number shown on the certificate of title and registration certificate.

(c) A Washington state patrol vehicle identification number specialist must ensure that all major component parts used for the reconstruction of a salvage or rebuilt vehicle were obtained legally, and must securely attach a marking at the driver's door latch pillar indicating the vehicle was previously destroyed or declared a total loss. It is a class C felony for a person to remove the marking indicating that the vehicle was previously destroyed or declared a total loss.

(2) A person presenting a vehicle for inspection under subsection (1) of this section must provide original invoices for new and used parts from:

(a) A vendor that is registered with the department of revenue or a comparable agency in the jurisdiction where the major component parts were purchased for the collection of retail sales or use taxes. The invoices must include:

(i) The name and address of the business;

(ii) A description of the part or parts sold;

(iii) The date of sale; and

(iv) The amount of sale to include all taxes paid unless exempted by the department of revenue or a comparable agency in the jurisdiction where the major component parts were purchased;

(b) A vehicle wrecker licensed under chapter 46.80 RCW or a comparable business in the jurisdiction outside Washington state where the major component part was purchased; and

(c) Private individuals. The private individual must have the certificate of title to the vehicle where the parts were taken from unless the parts were obtained from a parts car owned by a collector. Bills of sale for parts must be notarized and include:

(i) The names and addresses of the sellers and purchasers;

(ii) A description of the vehicle and the part or parts being sold, including the make, model, year, and identification or serial number;

(iii) The date of sale; and

(iv) The purchase price of the vehicle part or parts.

(3) A person presenting a vehicle for inspection under this section who is unable to provide an acceptable release of interest or proof of ownership for a vehicle or major component part as described in this section shall apply for an ownership in doubt application described in RCW 46.12.680.

(4)(a) Before accepting an application for a certificate of title, the department, county auditor or other agent, or subagent appointed by the director shall require an applicant to provide a certificate of vehicle inspection completed by the Washington state patrol or other authorized inspector when the application is for a vehicle being titled for the first time as:

(i) Assembled;

(ii) Glider kit;

(iii) Homemade;

(iv) Kit vehicle;

(v) Street rod vehicle;

(vi) Custom vehicle; or

(vii) Subject to ownership in doubt under RCW 46.12.680.

(b) The inspection must verify that the vehicle identification number is genuine and agrees with the number shown on the certificate of title and registration certificate.

(5)(a) Before accepting an application for a certificate of title, the department, county auditor or other agent, or subagent appointed by the director shall require an applicant to provide a certificate of vehicle inspection completed by the Washington state patrol when the application is for a vehicle with a vehicle identification number that has been:

- (i) Altered;
- (ii) Defaced;
- (iii) Obliterated;
- (iv) Omitted;
- (v) Removed; or
- (vi) Otherwise absent.

(b) The application must include payment of the fee required in RCW 46.17.135.

(c) The Washington state patrol shall assign a new vehicle identification number to the vehicle and place or stamp the new number in a conspicuous position on the vehicle.

(d) The department shall use the new vehicle identification number assigned by the Washington state patrol as the official vehicle identification number assigned to the vehicle.

(6) The department may adopt rules as necessary to implement this section.

RCWA 46.12.695. Kit vehicles

(1) A person who applies for an original certificate of title for a kit vehicle shall provide:

- (a) The manufacturer's certificate of origin or an equivalent document if the kit vehicle is a new manufactured vehicle kit or body kit;
- (b) The certificate of title or a certified copy or equivalent document for the frame;
- (c) Proof of ownership for all major parts used in the construction of the vehicle. Major parts include the frame, engine, axles, transmission, and any other parts that carry vehicle identification numbers;
- (d) Bills of sale or invoices for all major components used in the construction of the vehicle. The bills of sale must be notarized unless the vendor is registered with the department of revenue for the collection of retail sales or use tax and must include:
 - (i) The names and addresses of the seller and purchaser;

(ii) A description of the vehicle or part being sold, including the make, model, and identification or serial number or the yard number if from a wrecking yard;

(iii) The date of sale; and

(iv) The purchase price of the vehicle or part;

(e) A certificate of vehicle inspection completed by the Washington state patrol or other authorized inspector verifying the vehicle identification number, and year and make when applicable. A Washington state patrol vehicle identification number inspector must ensure that all parts are documented by certificates of title, notarized bills of sale, or business receipts, such as those obtained from a wrecking yard purchase;

(f) A completed declaration of value form to determine the value for excise tax purposes if the purchase cost and year is unknown or incomplete;

(g) Payment of use tax on the frame and all component parts used, unless proof of payment of the sales or use tax is submitted; and

(h) An odometer disclosure statement on all originals and transfers of certificates of title for kit vehicles under ten years old, unless otherwise exempt by law.

(2) If the frame from a donor vehicle is used and the remainder of the donor vehicle is to be sold or destroyed, the certificate of title is required as an ownership document to the buyer. The department may make a certified copy of the certificate of title for documentation of the frame for this transaction.

(3) When accepting an application for an original certificate of title for a kit vehicle, the department, county auditor or other agent, or subagent appointed by the director shall:

(a) Use the vehicle identification number provided on the manufacturer's certificate of origin. If the vehicle identification number is not available, the Washington state patrol shall assign a vehicle identification number at the time of inspection;

(b) Use the actual model year provided on the manufacturer's certificate of origin as the model year. This is not the model year of the vehicle being replicated;

(c) Record the make as "KITV";

(d) Record in the series and body designation a discrete vehicle model; and

(e) Assign a use class identifying the actual use of the vehicle, such as a passenger car or truck.

(4) A kit vehicle may be registered under RCW 46.18.220 as a street rod vehicle if the vehicle is manufactured to have the same appearance as a similar vehicle manufactured before 1949. Kit

vehicles must comply with chapter 204-10 WAC unless the kit vehicle is registered under RCW 46.18.220.

(5) A kit vehicle is exempt from the welding requirements under WAC 204-10-022(8) if, upon application for a certificate of title, the owner furnishes documentation from the manufacturer of the vehicle frame that informs the owner that the welding on the frame was not completed by a certified welder and that the structural strength of the frame has not been certified by an engineer as meeting the applicable federal motor vehicle safety standards set under 49 C.F.R. Sec. 571.201, 571.214, 571.216, and 571.220 through 571.224, and the applicable SAE standards.

(6) The department may not deny a certificate of title to an applicant who completes the requisite application, complies with this section, and pays the requisite titling fees and taxes.

Washington Equipment Exemptions

From Washington Revised Code:

RCWA 46.37.518. Street rod, custom, and kit vehicles--Optional and required equipment

Notwithstanding the requirements of this chapter, hoods and bumpers are optional equipment on street rod vehicles, custom vehicles, and kit vehicles. Street rod vehicles, custom vehicles, and kit vehicles must comply with fender requirements under RCW 46.37.500(2) and the windshield requirement of RCW 46.37.410(1).

RCWA 46.37.500. Fenders or splash aprons

(1) Except as authorized under subsection (2) of this section, no person may operate any motor vehicle, trailer, cargo extension, or semitrailer that is not equipped with fenders, covers, flaps, or splash aprons adequate for minimizing the spray or splash of water or mud from the roadway to the rear of the vehicle. All such devices shall be as wide as the tires behind which they are mounted and extend downward at least to the center of the axle.

(2) A motor vehicle that is not less than forty years old or a street rod vehicle that is owned and operated primarily as a collector's item need not be equipped with fenders when the vehicle is used and driven during fair weather on well-maintained, hard-surfaced roads.

RCWA 46.37.050. Tail lamps

(1) After January 1, 1964, every motor vehicle, trailer, cargo extension, semitrailer, and pole trailer, and any other vehicle which is being drawn at the end of a combination of vehicles, shall be equipped with at least two tail lamps mounted on the rear, which, when lighted as required in RCW 46.37.020, shall emit a red light plainly visible from a distance of one thousand feet to the rear, except that passenger **cars manufactured or assembled prior to January 1, 1939**, shall have at least one tail lamp. On a combination of vehicles only the tail lamps on the rearmost vehicle need actually be seen from the distance specified. On vehicles equipped with more than one tail lamp, the lamps shall be mounted on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable.

(2) Every tail lamp upon every vehicle shall be located at a height of not more than seventy-two inches nor less than fifteen inches.

(3) Either a tail lamp or a separate lamp shall be so constructed and placed as to illuminate with a white light the rear registration plate and render it clearly legible from a distance of fifty feet to the rear. Any tail lamp or tail lamps, together with any separate lamp or lamps for illuminating the rear registration plate, shall be so wired as to be lighted whenever the head lamps or auxiliary driving lamps are lighted.

RCWA 46.37.060. Reflectors

(1) Every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, and pole trailer shall carry on the rear, either as a part of the tail lamps or separately, two or more red reflectors meeting the requirements of this section: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That vehicles of the types mentioned in RCW 46.37.090 shall be equipped with reflectors meeting the requirements of RCW 46.37.110 and 46.37.120.

(2) Every such reflector shall be mounted on the vehicle at a height not less than fifteen inches nor more than seventy-two inches measured as set forth in RCW 46.37.030(2), and shall be of such size and characteristics and so mounted as to be visible at night from all distances within six hundred feet to one hundred feet from such vehicle when directly in front of lawful upper beams of head lamps, except that reflectors on vehicles **manufactured or assembled prior to January 1, 1970**, shall be visible at night from all distances within three hundred and fifty feet to one hundred feet when directly in front of lawful upper beams of head lamps.

RCWA 46.37.070. Stop lamps and electric turn signals required

(1) After January 1, 1964, every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, and pole trailer shall be equipped with two or more stop lamps meeting the requirements of RCW 46.37.200, except that passenger cars manufactured or assembled prior to January 1, 1964, shall be equipped with at least one such stop lamp. On a combination of vehicles, only the stop lamps on the rearmost vehicle need actually be seen from the distance specified in RCW 46.37.200(1).

(2) After January 1, 1960, every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer and pole trailer shall be equipped with electric turn signal lamps meeting the requirements of RCW 46.37.200(2), except that passenger cars, trailers, semitrailers, pole trailers, and trucks less than eighty inches in width, **manufactured or assembled prior to January 1, 1953**, need not be equipped with electric turn signal lamps.

(3) Every passenger car **manufactured or assembled after September 1, 1985**; and every passenger truck, passenger van, or passenger sports [sport] utility vehicle **manufactured or assembled after September 1, 1993**, must be equipped with a rear center high-mounted stop lamp meeting the requirements of RCW 46.37.200(3).

RCWA 46.37.200. Stop lamps and electric turn signals displayed

(1) Any vehicle may be equipped and when required under this chapter shall be equipped with a stop lamp or lamps on the rear of the vehicle which shall display a red or amber light, or any shade of color between red and amber, visible from a distance of not less than one hundred feet and on any vehicle **manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1964**, three hundred feet to the rear in normal sunlight, and which shall be actuated upon application of a service brake, and which may but need not be incorporated with one or more other rear lamps. However, for commercial motor vehicles defined in RCW 46.32.005, stop lamps must be red.

(2) Any vehicle may be equipped and when required under RCW 46.37.070(2) shall be equipped with electric turn signals which shall indicate an intention to turn by flashing lights showing to the front and rear of a vehicle or on a combination of vehicles on the side of the vehicle or

combination toward which the turn is to be made. The lamps showing to the front shall be mounted on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable and, when signaling, shall emit amber light: PROVIDED, That on any vehicle **manufactured prior to January 1, 1969**, the lamps showing to the front may emit white or amber light, or any shade of light between white and amber. The lamp showing to the rear shall be mounted on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, and, when signaling, shall emit a red or amber light, or any shade of color between red and amber. Turn signal lamps shall be visible from a distance of not less than five hundred feet to the front and rear in normal sunlight. Turn signal lamps may, but need not be, incorporated in other lamps on the vehicle.

(3) Any vehicle may be equipped and when required under this chapter shall be equipped with a center high-mounted stop lamp mounted on the center line of the rear of the vehicle. These stop lamps shall display a red light visible from a distance of not less than three hundred feet to the rear in normal sunlight, and shall be actuated upon application of a service brake, and may not be incorporated with any other rear lamps.

RCWA 46.37.340. Braking equipment required

Every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, and pole trailer, and any combination of such vehicle operating upon a highway within this state shall be equipped with brakes in compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

...

(f) Vehicles manufactured prior to January 1, 1930, may have brakes operating on only two wheels;

RCWA 46.37.510. Seat belts and shoulder harnesses

(1) No person may sell any automobile manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1964, nor may any owner cause such vehicle to be registered thereafter under the provisions of chapter 46.12 RCW unless such motor car or automobile is equipped with automobile seat belts installed for use on the front seats thereof which are of a type and installed in a manner conforming to rules adopted by the state patrol. Where registration is for transfer from an out-of-state license, the applicant shall be informed of this section by the issuing agent and has thirty days to comply. The state patrol shall adopt and enforce standards as to what constitutes adequate and safe seat belts and for the fastening and installation of them. Such standards shall not be below those specified as minimum requirements by the Society of Automotive Engineers on June 13, 1963.

(2) Every passenger car **manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1965**, shall be equipped with at least two lap-type safety belt assemblies for use in the front seating positions.

(3) Every passenger car **manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1968**, shall be equipped with a lap-type safety belt assembly for each permanent passenger seating position. This requirement shall not apply to police vehicles.

(4) Every passenger car **manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1968**, shall be equipped with at least two shoulder harness-type safety belt assemblies for use in the front seating positions.

(5) The state patrol shall excuse specified types of motor vehicles or seating positions within any motor vehicle from the requirements imposed by subsections (1), (2), and (3) of this section when compliance would be impractical.

(6) No person may distribute, have for sale, offer for sale, or sell any safety belt or shoulder harness for use in motor vehicles unless it meets current minimum standards and specifications conforming to rules adopted by the state patrol or the United States department of transportation.

RCWA 46.37.430. Safety glazing--Sunscreening or coloring

...

(5) No film sunscreening or coloring material that reduces light transmittance to any degree may be applied to the surface of the safety glazing material in a motor vehicle unless it meets the following standards for such material:

(a) The maximum level of net film sunscreening to be applied to any window, except the windshield, shall have a total reflectance of thirty-five percent or less, and a light transmission of twenty-four percent or more, where the vehicle is equipped with outside rearview mirrors on both the right and left. Installation of more than a single sheet of film sunscreening material to any window is prohibited.

(b) Hearses, **collector vehicles**, limousines and passenger buses used to transport persons for compensation, ambulances, rescue squad vehicles, any other emergency medical vehicle licensed under RCW 18.73.130 that is used to transport patients, and any vehicle identified by the manufacturer as a truck, motor home, or multipurpose passenger vehicle as defined in 49 C.F.R. Sec. 571.3, may have net film sunscreening applied on any window to the rear of the driver that has less than twenty-four percent light transmittance, if the light reflectance is thirty-five percent or less and the vehicle is equipped with outside rearview mirrors on both the right and left.

...

RCWA 46.12.665. Odometer disclosure statement required—Exemptions

(1) The department, county auditor or other agent, or subagent appointed by the director shall require a written odometer disclosure statement with every application for a certificate of title

for a motor vehicle. The odometer disclosure statement must be on either the certificate of title or on a separate form approved by the department. A secure odometer disclosure statement is required if the certificate of title was issued after April 30, 1990. Odometer disclosure statements must include, at a minimum, the following:

- (a) The miles shown on the odometer at the time of transfer of ownership, but not to include tenths of miles;
- (b) The date of transfer of ownership;
- (c) The transferor's printed name, current address, and signature;
- (d) The transferee's printed name, current address, and signature;
- (e) The identity of the motor vehicle, including its make, model, year, body type, and vehicle identification number;
- (f) Information that the odometer statement is required by the federal truth in mileage act of 1986 and that failure to complete the odometer statement or providing false information may result in fines or imprisonment, or both; and
- (g) One of the following statements:
 - (i) The mileage shown is actual to the best of transferor's knowledge;
 - (ii) The odometer reading exceeds the mechanical limits of the odometer to the best of the transferor's knowledge; or
 - (iii) The odometer reading is not the actual mileage.

If the odometer reading is under one hundred thousand miles, the only options that can be certified are "actual to the best of the transferor's knowledge" or "not the actual mileage." If the odometer reading is one hundred thousand miles or more, the options "actual to the best of the transferor's knowledge" or "not the actual mileage" cannot be used unless the odometer has six digit capability.

(2) The transferee and the transferor shall each sign the odometer disclosure statement. Only one registered owner is required to complete the odometer disclosure statement for the transferee, and only one owner is required to complete the odometer disclosure statement for the transferor. When applicable, both the business name and a company representative's name must be shown on the odometer disclosure statement when the registered owner is a business or the transferee represents a company, or both.

(3) The transferee shall return a signed copy of the odometer disclosure statement to the transferor at the time of transfer of ownership.

(4) The following vehicles are not subject to odometer disclosure requirements at the time of ownership transfer:

...

(c) A motor vehicle that is ten years old or older

...

RCWA 46.37.100. Color of clearance lamps, side marker lamps, backup lamps, and reflectors

(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.

(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.

(3) All lighting devices and reflectors mounted on the rear of any vehicle shall display or reflect a red color, except the stop lamp or other signal device, which may be red, amber, or yellow, and except that on **any vehicle forty or more years old**, or on any motorcycle regardless of age, **the taillight may also contain a blue or purple insert of not more than one inch in diameter**, and except that the light illuminating the license plate shall be white and the light emitted by a backup lamp shall be white or amber. However, for commercial motor vehicles defined in RCW 46.32.005, stop lamps must be red and other signal devices must be red or amber.

RCWA 46.37.215. Hazard warning lamps

(1) Any vehicle may be equipped with lamps for the purpose of warning other operators of other vehicles of the presence of a vehicular traffic hazard requiring the exercise of unusual care in approaching, overtaking, or passing.

(2) After June 1, 1978, every motor home, bus, truck, truck tractor, trailer, semitrailer, or pole trailer eighty inches or more in overall width or thirty feet or more in overall length shall be equipped with lamps meeting the requirements of this section.

(3) Vehicular hazard warning signal lamps used to display such warning to the front shall be mounted at the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, and shall display simultaneously flashing amber light: PROVIDED, That on **any vehicle manufactured prior to January 1, 1969**, the lamps showing to the front may display simultaneously flashing white or amber lights, or any shade of color between white and amber. The lamps used to display such warning to the rear shall be mounted at the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, and shall show simultaneously flashing amber or red lights, or any shade of color between amber and red. These warning lights shall be visible from a distance of not less than five hundred feet in normal sunlight.

RCWA 46.37.240. Single-beam road-lighting equipment

Head lamp systems which provide only a single distribution of light shall be permitted on all farm tractors regardless of date of manufacture, and on all other motor **vehicles manufactured and sold prior to one year after March 18, 1955**, in lieu of multiple-beam road-lighting equipment herein specified if the single distribution of light complies with the following requirements and limitations:

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

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

RCWA 46.37.390. Mufflers required--Smoke and air contaminant standards--Definitions--Penalty, exception

(1) Every motor vehicle shall at all times be equipped with a muffler in good working order and in constant operation to prevent excessive or unusual noise, and no person shall use a muffler cut-out, bypass, or similar device upon a motor vehicle on a highway.

(2)(a) No motor vehicle **first sold and registered as a new motor vehicle on or after January 1, 1971**, shall discharge into the atmosphere at elevations of less than three thousand feet any air contaminant for a period of more than ten seconds which is:

(i) As dark as or darker than the shade designated as No. 1 on the Ringelmann chart, as published by the United States bureau of mines; or

(ii) Of such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke described in subsection (a)(i) above.

(b) No motor vehicle **first sold and registered prior to January 1, 1971**, shall discharge into the atmosphere at elevations of less than three thousand feet any air contaminant for a period of more than ten seconds which is:

(i) As dark as or darker than the shade designated as No. 2 on the Ringelmann chart, as published by the United States bureau of mines; or

(ii) Of such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke described in subsection (b)(i) above.

(c) For the purposes of this subsection the following definitions shall apply:

(i) "Opacity" means the degree to which an emission reduces the transmission of light and obscures the view of an object in the background;

(ii) "Ringelmann chart" means the Ringelmann smoke chart with instructions for use as published by the United States bureau of mines in May 1967 and as thereafter amended, information circular 7718.

(3) No person shall modify the exhaust system of a motor vehicle in a manner which will amplify or increase the noise emitted by the engine of such vehicle above that emitted by the muffler originally installed on the vehicle, and it shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle not equipped as required by this subsection, or which has been amplified as prohibited by this subsection. A court may dismiss an infraction notice for a violation of this subsection if there is reasonable grounds to believe that the vehicle was not operated in violation of this subsection.

This subsection (3) does not apply to **vehicles twenty-five or more years old** or to passenger vehicles being operated off the highways in an organized racing or competitive event conducted by a recognized sanctioning body.

Collectible Vehicle Certification for Emission Test Exemption

Use this form to certify that your vehicle meets the definition of a collectible vehicle and is exempt from emission test requirements. A collectible vehicle is defined as being unique or is of rare design, has limited production, and is an object of curiosity.

Registered owner

PRINT or TYPE Name			
Address			
City		State	Zip Code
(Area code) Telephone number		Email address	
Vehicle identification number (VIN), if applicable	Model year	Make	Model

Certification

If you answer "no" to any of the following questions, your vehicle does not qualify as collectible and must meet emission test requirements.

1. Is this vehicle used primarily for car club activities, exhibitions, parades, functions of public interest, a private collection, or used infrequently for other purposes? Yes No
2. Do you have collectible vehicle or classic automobile insurance coverage that restricts the vehicle mileage, use, or both? Yes No
3. Do you have another vehicle for personal use? Yes No

I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington that the foregoing is true and correct.

Date and place (city or county) signed	<div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em; margin-bottom: 5px;">X</div> Registered owner signature
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The Department of Ecology may contact you for additional documented proof of collectible or classic vehicle insurance, use of the collectible vehicle, or information regarding your other personal use vehicle.

If your vehicle no longer meets the definition of a collectible vehicle you must obtain an emission test and notify the Department of Licensing.

Specialty License Plate Application

This form must be completed by the registered owner. To submit your application:

Special background plates *(complete steps 1 and 2)*

- Take this form to any vehicle licensing office and pay the required fees; OR
- Mail this form to any vehicle licensing office with the required fees in a check or money order, payable to the Department of Licensing (see dol.wa.gov or contact any vehicle licensing office for the correct plate fee).

Personalized license plates *(complete all 3 steps)* – for personalized plate fees, see dol.wa.gov

- Take this form to the King County Auditor’s office and pay the required fees; OR
- Mail this form and required fees in a check or money order, payable to the Department of Licensing to:
Special Plate Unit, Department of Licensing, PO Box 9909, Olympia, WA 98507-8500

HAM operator license plates *(complete all 3 steps)*

- Mail this form and required fees in a check or money order, payable to the Department of Licensing to:
Special Plate Unit, Department of Licensing, PO Box 9909, Olympia, WA 98507-8500

Intermittent-use trailer plate *(complete step 1 only)*

An intermittent-use trailer is 2,000 pounds or less and is used only for participation in club activities, exhibitions, tours, parades, and for occasional use.

- Take this form to any vehicle licensing office and pay the required fees; OR
- Mail this form to any vehicle licensing office with the required fees in a check or money order, payable to the Department of Licensing (see dol.wa.gov or contact any vehicle licensing office for the correct plate fee).

Military plates – use form [TD-420-500, Military Special Plate Application](#)

Applications mailed to DOL without the required fees will not be processed.

Step 1 – Applicant/Vehicle information

PRINT or TYPE Name of registered owner <i>(Last, First, Middle)</i>		(Area code) Daytime phone number		
Mailing address <i>(Address or PO Box, City, State, ZIP code)</i>				
Email address		Answer the following Send my renewal notices by email instead of paper. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Current Washington plate number	Tab expiration: Month/Year /	Vehicle identification number (VIN)	Model year	Make
Vehicle plate type <i>(select one)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Car or truck <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle <input type="checkbox"/> Trailer plate, large <input type="checkbox"/> Trailer plate, small <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent-use trailer plate				
Registered owner signature X			Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	

Step 2 – Plate background – Plates with an * are not available as trailer plates

<p>Options <i>(select one)</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Standard mountain background</p> <p>Collegiate</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> CWU (Wildcat)*</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ESC (Tree)*</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> EWU (Eagle)*</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GU (Bulldog)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> SU (Redhawk)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> UW (Block “W”)*</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> WSU (Cougar)*</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> WWU (Viking)*</p> <p>Organizations</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4H</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Helping Kids Speak (Mason)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Keep Kids Safe (Hand prints)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement Memorial</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Washington’s Lighthouses</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> We Love Our Pets</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Farmer/Rancher (FFA)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Fred Hutch</p>	<p>Service Organizations & Associations</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Professional Fire Fighters & Paramedics – include letter of authorization from the WA State Council of Fire Fighters.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer Fire Fighters – include letter of authorization from the fire district(s) where you served.</p> <p>Special Interests</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Aviation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Breast Cancer Awareness</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Music Matters</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Seattle Seahawks</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Seattle Sounders FC</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Share the Road</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ski and Ride Washington</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Square Dancer*</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Stadium*</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> State Flower</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Tennis</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Wrestling</p>	<p>Parks and Environment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Endangered Wildlife (Orca)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> WA National Park Fund (Mountains)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> WA State Parks (Waterfall)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> WA Wildlife Collection (Bear)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> WA Wildlife Collection (Deer)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> WA Wildlife Collection (Elk)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> WA Fish Collection (Steelhead)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Wild on Washington (Bald Eagle)</p> <p>Miscellaneous <i>(cannot personalize)</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Collector Vehicle*</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> HAM* (Amateur radio operator) – include copy of your FCC license</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Horseless Carriage*</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Rideshare*</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Travel Trailer Collector Vehicle Trailer</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent-use Trailer</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Honorary Consular – include copy of your ID</p>
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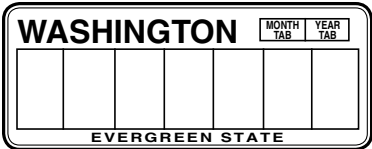
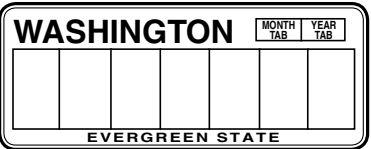
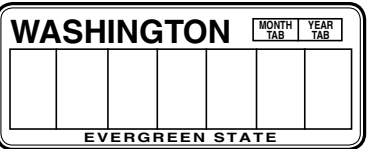
Step 3 – Personalized plate (complete ONLY if requesting a personalized plate)

- Check to see if your plate is available at dol.wa.gov. Certain letter and number combinations are not allowed.
- List plate choice in order of preference.
- Characters:
 - You can use letters, numbers, dashes, or spaces. You cannot use unusual characters: #, %, &, @, etc. Spaces and dashes are considered characters; leave a box empty to indicate a space.
 - Clearly show the letter or number characters “1,” “1,” “O,” or “0” (zero). Because of similarities with “l” or “1” and “O” or “0” (zero), we treat them as the same. If one version already exists, you won’t be able to use the other. For example, ROOT = R00T and SING = S1NG.
 - Enter the meaning of the plate
- **Unacceptable plates** include those which may be: sexual or vulgar in nature; blasphemous; misleading; related to illegal substances; implying ethnic, lifestyle, or gender slurs; or are contrary to our mission to promote highway safety.
- Complaints may result in the cancellation of a personalized plate.
- We will make the plate exactly as indicated on the application.
- Allow at least 8 weeks to receive your plates.

NOTE: Your personalized plate will be cancelled and available for another vehicle owner to use, if:

- You do not renew your personalized plate within 45 days after the renewal date.
- You do not transfer your personalized plate to a new vehicle within 30 days of the sale of your previous vehicle.

Standard-size plates have 1–7 characters; motorcycle and small trailer plates have 1–6 characters.

Plate choices		
<p>1. </p> <p>Meaning:</p> <hr/>	<p>2. </p> <p>Meaning:</p> <hr/>	<p>3. </p> <p>Meaning:</p> <hr/>