

**SB**

**78**

# LEGAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF LEGAL AND RESEARCH SERVICES  
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY  
STATE OF ALASKA

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## MEMORANDUM

March 30, 2007

**SUBJECT:** Penalty for Window Tinting -- CSSB 78(JUD)  
(Work Order No. 25-LS0526\C)

**TO:** Senator Hollis French

**FROM:** Gerald P. Luckhaupt  
Legislative Counsel 

You have requested that the penalty for installing illegal window tinting as proscribed in this bill be the same as the penalty for driving a vehicle with illegal window tinting. Driving a vehicle with improper window tinting is proscribed by 13 AAC 04.223, a regulation. Violation of a regulation adopted by the department under AS 28 is an infraction punishable by a fine of not more than \$300. AS 28.90.010(c). CSSB 78(JUD) makes installation of improper window tinting an infraction. An infraction under AS 28 is punishable by a fine of not more than \$300.

GPL:ljw  
07-179.ljw

25-LS0526\C  
Luckhaupt  
3/30/07

**CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 78(JUD)**  
**IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA**  
**TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION**

**BY THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE**

**Offered:**  
**Referred:**

**Sponsor(s): SENATOR FRENCH**

**A BILL**

**FOR AN ACT ENTITLED**

1 **"An Act relating to the installation of window tinting in automobiles."**

2 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

3 **\* Section 1.** AS 28.35 is amended by adding new sections to article 3 to read:

4 **Sec. 28.35.271. Installation of window tinting.** (a) A person commits the  
5 crime of improper installation of window tinting if the person in this state installs  
6 window tinting on a motor vehicle

7 (1) on portions of vehicle windows not permitted by the department; or

8 (2) that does not allow the level of light transmittance required by the  
9 department by regulation.

10 (b) In this section, "light transmittance" means the ratio, expressed as a  
11 percentage, of the amount of total light that is allowed to pass through a window,  
12 including glazing, to the amount of total light falling on the window.

13 (c) Improper installation of window tinting is an infraction.



**of Fairbanks, Inc.  
2550 South Cushman Street  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701**

**Phone (907) 456-8400**

**Fax (907) 456-8406**

March 21, 2007

Dear Senator French,

Thank you again for the call this morning. I am eager to help in any way I can.

We would like to see a law allowing 35% window film on the front doors of all vehicles, and 20% film on the rear windows of passenger cars. The 20% limit on the rear windows (back doors, quarter glasses, and rear glass) would be somewhat lighter than what owners of SUVs already have to their benefit right from the factory. These limits are exactly what the states of Montana and Idaho operate under.

I spoke with one of our Auto Trim Design colleagues in Helena, Montana about their laws and the penalties imposed to both the owner of the vehicle and the shop that did the work. Their law provides for a moving violation to the owner of the vehicle with a \$500 fine, and a \$500 fine for the business that installs the illegal film. I think these guidelines would be appropriate, especially making film that is in excess of state law a moving violation.

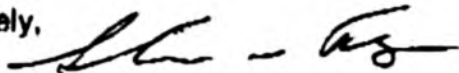
Alaska's current law has it set as an equipment violation; the only penalty to the owner of the vehicle is that you have to remove the film. A change to a moving violation that would have a real impact on the vehicle owner would certainly encourage compliance. It would be an easy sell to be able to say, "This tint is legal, anything darker could result in a big fine for you and us." This would discourage those who are intent on having their windows be too dark, especially if we can offer them a legal alternative.

Window tint is a product that enhances the safety, comfort, and appearance of a vehicle. Those benefits can be realized without blacking out the glass, an obvious concern for law enforcement. The limits I stated above will achieve that goal, and are effectively doing so in other states. These limits are what we have imposed on our ourselves at Auto Trim Design of Fairbanks for over 10 years.

I have spoken extensively with Rob Hill, the owner of Auto Start Alaska in Anchorage about this issue. His company probably does the most volume of window film in the Anchorage area, and he is in complete agreement with these limits.

Thanks again for the time you are spending on this issue; I know we can all come to an equitable agreement that benefits all Alaskans.

Sincerely,



Andrew Felt  
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andrewf@autotrimdesignalaska.com



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# Fax

<b>To:</b> Senator French	<b>From:</b> Andrew Felt
<b>Fax:</b> 907-465-6595	<b>Email:</b>
<b>Phone:</b>	<b>Pages:</b> 3
<b>Re:</b> SB 78	<b>Date:</b> March 21, 2007

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Senator French,

Here is our statement regarding what we would like to see for window tint laws.

Thanks for all you are doing to help.

Andrew Felt

# Alaska State Legislature



Senator Hollis French

## **SB 78 - Motor Vehicle Window Tinting**

### **Sponsor Statement**

Illegally tinted windows cause a number of safety concerns in Alaska's local communities. The dark tints create a danger for peace officers who approach vehicles, as they can completely block any view of the driver and passengers. In addition, these tints deny pedestrians, bikers and motorcyclists the opportunity to confirm they have been seen by a driver when meeting in an intersection or sharing a roadway.

Currently it is illegal for a vehicle to be on Alaska's roadways if the window tinting allows less than thirty percent of the light to transmit through the glass. However, it is not illegal for higher levels of tinting to be installed by auto detailing shops and similar businesses.

SB 78 would close this loophole by making it a misdemeanor to install illegal window tinting. The bill would also help enforcement efforts by allowing police to "go to the source" by bringing charges against installers.

Please join me in supporting this legislation.

# **WINDOW TINT**

**ALASKA / FEDERAL LAW**

# ALASKA LAW

- Front windshield 5" strip of tint
- Front driver and passengers side windows must allow 70% Visible Light Transmission (VLT).
- All other rear windows must allow 40% VLT, (some exemptions).
- Special use vehicles must comply with 49 C.F.R. §71.205 (Federal Law)

# **FEDERAL LAW**

- The Federal DOT specifies a minimum of 70% VLT for window tinting on the windshield and the windows to the immediate left and right of the driver.
- The Federal DOT does not specify any VLT requirements for any other windows

# **OTHER JURISDICTIONS**

- At least 13 other States have similar, or more restrictive laws.
- 90% of Canadian provinces have a similar or more restrictive laws.
- 5 States allow 50% VLT (front sides)
- 31 States range from 20%-40% VLT (front sides)
- General rule, the hotter the climate, the greater window tint allowed.

# For Consideration

- **Driving with tinted windows at night is the same as driving with sunglasses on.**
- **Sunglasses are regulated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as medical devices.**
- **Per the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Cosmetic sunglasses must let through at least 40% of the visible light (not recommended for wear at night).**
- **Most people choose General Purpose sunglasses in the 15 to 25% VLT range.**
- **Some want Alaska's Tinted window law to allow tints that only allow 30% of VLT.**

# Common filter colors

- light gray, which transmits **35 to 43%** of visible light.
- dark gray, which transmits **14 to 25%** of visible light
- light brown or tan, which transmits **27 to 29%** of visible light
- dark brown, which transmits **18 to 27%** of visible light
- yellow, which transmits **68 to 71%** of visible light
- amber, a high-definition filter that inhibits blue light
- neutral gray or brown, for indoor or computer use, **transmitting 60% of visible light**

**Do tinted windows really  
cause problems?**

## **Police Officer Shot To Death After Car Chase**

**(March 24, 2007)**--A Dallas police officer was shot and killed Friday after a car chase in which the suspect's car ended up nose to nose with the squad car, a police spokesman said.

Senior Corporal Mark Timothy Nix, 33, was declared dead at Parkland Memorial Hospital. He had been on **the force** nearly seven years and was a veteran of the first Gulf War. The car chase ended in a West Dallas neighborhood when the suspect lost control of his car.

The police car and the suspect's car ended up front bumper to front bumper.

A police spokesman says the suspect opened fire, shooting from inside his car.

The chase began around 5 p.m. after officers spotted the man, initially **believed to be a suspect in a killing** committed earlier this week, driving down the street, the spokesman said.

**Police spokesman Vernon Hale said the car's dark, tinted windows initially prevented officers from knowing how many people were inside.**

**Texaco Life allows 65% tint / 35% VLT - Front D/P**

***“The red and gray Chevrolet Caprice with customized rims, driven by Mr. Ruiz, had nearly blacked-out tinted windows, and the officers could see neither the race of the driver – the suspects in the Wednesday morning slaying were black – nor how many people were in the car”.***

With his other hand, he yanked out his expandable baton, known as an asp, and began hammering on the window trying to break it.

The Caprice's window barely budged, held together by the heavy tint. He managed no more than a small hole when a shot came from inside the car. Police later found his baton and sidearm laying beside the car.

Mr. Ruiz fired at least one round from an assault rifle, which may have at some point jammed. The bullet pierced Senior Cpl. Nix's neck near his clavicle. He dropped to the ground. He did not fire his weapon.

## Examples of other problems

- Chicago - Police officers unable to see clearly through a tinted window mistakenly shot a passenger they thought had a gun (cell phone). *Mayor vowed to ban all tinted windows.*
- Numerous examples of criminals who were not identified because witnesses could not see the driver through tinted windows.
- Collisions with motor vehicles and pedestrians blamed on **poor visibility** due to tinted windows.

- **The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has noted that tinted windows can hamper police in determining whether a vehicle's occupants are wearing seat belts or have their children properly protected in car seats.**
- **Heavy tints may also prevent other motorists from viewing the road ahead by looking through the cabins of cars in front of them - something many drivers do, especially when roads are congested.**
- **Tinted windows can impair a driver's vision, particularly at night, making it difficult to see pedestrians and bicyclists, for example.**

# **TINT EXAMPLES**

**Taken from the Tint industry and photographs  
of actual vehicles in Alaska**

## Nissan Maxima

70% VLT  
(Light / Legal)

30% VLT  
(medium)

5% VLT  
(Heavy /Limo)

Note: pictures taken on a sunny day (see windows), far from any other light source





**Ford Explorer - Front DR/PS 75% VLT Rear doors/windows 20% VLT (stock).**



**Dodge Durango - Front DR/PS 80% VLT Rear doors/windows  
20% VLT (stock).**



**Toyota Avalon - Front DR/PS 70% VLT (stock), Rear doors 35%  
VLT, Rear Window 20% VLT (aftermarket).**

## **Reasons not to change current law**

- Our current standard assures that Alaskan vehicles are in compliance with the tinted window laws in most States and Canadian provinces.
- Increased visibility for the driver.
- Increased safety for pedestrians.
- Increased safety for Law Enforcement officers.

# **Reasons to support SB78**

- **Protects the public from unethical installers who would tint a vehicle, knowing that the installation is illegal.**
- **Will reduce the number of citations issued to motorists.**
- **Will increase safety on our highways.**

**You can always wear sunglasses on a sunny day, but can't take off window tint at night.**

THANK YOU  
ANY QUESTIONS?

**13 AAC ~~04.2234~~ Tinted vehicle windows**

(a) A person may not drive a motor vehicle on a highway, public road, street, or parking lot with mirrored tinting material on any window of the vehicle. Except as provided in this section, a person may not drive a motor vehicle on a highway, public road, street or parking lot with aftermarket tinting material or aftermarket striping material on any window of the vehicle.

(b) Aftermarket tinting of vehicle windows is allowed as follows:

(1) the front windshield may have a strip of tinting material applied to the top edge, known in the industry as an "eyebrow," which does not extend downward more than five inches from the top of the glass;

(2) the driver and front passenger side windows may have tinting material that permits at least 70 percent light transmittance;

(3) the rear door windows, quarter glasses, and back glasses may have tinting material that permits at least 40 percent light transmittance;

(4) limousines and passenger buses used to transport persons for hire, motor homes, and vehicles identified by the vehicle manufacturer as multipurpose may have tinting material that complies with Standard No. 205, Glazing Materials, in 49 C.F.R. 571.205 (1992).

(c) The windows of a vehicle may have tinting material that permits less light transmittance than that specified in (b) of this section if

(1) a driver or a passenger who frequently travels in the vehicle is required for medical reasons to be shielded from the direct rays of the sun;

(2) the medical reasons are certified annually by a physician licensed to practice in this state; and

(3) the certification is carried in the vehicle.

(d) Tinting materials must be green, gray, bronze, or neutral smoke in color, or a sun reflective auto film.

(e) Light transmittance must be measured by using a light transmittance measuring device with an allowance for manufacturing variances of plus or minus three percent. The accuracy of the device must be certified by the manufacturer.

(f) In this section, "light transmittance" means the ratio, expressed as a percentage, of the amount of total light that is allowed to pass through a window, including glazing, to the amount of total light falling on the window.

(g) All vehicles must comply with this section by July 1, 1994.

(h) A tinted rear window on a motor vehicle is exempt from regulations relating to the tinting or

luminous transmittance materials used in motor vehicle windows, if the vehicle's owner has proof that the rear window tinting was installed before July 1, 1994, and the vehicle is equipped with driver-side and passenger-side rearview mirrors.

**History:** Eff. 10/2/92 Register 123; am 4/2/94, Register 129; am 2/8/98, Register 145

**Authority:** AS 28.05.011

### **13 AAC 04.225. Windshields and wipers**

- (a) No person may drive a motor vehicle which is not equipped with a windshield, nor may a person drive a motor vehicle equipped with a defective windshield or windows which obstructs, obscures or impairs the driver's view. This section does not require a windshield as equipment upon a motor-driven cycle, bicycle, or off-highway vehicle.
- (b) No person may drive a motor vehicle with a sign, poster or other nontransparent material on the front windshield or window of the vehicle which obstructs, obscures, or impairs the driver's view; nor may a person drive a motor vehicle when there is an accumulation of snow, ice or frost on the windshield or windows which obstructs, obscures or impairs the driver's view.
- (c) The windshield on a motor vehicle must be equipped with devices for cleaning rain, snow and other moisture from both sides of the windshield; the device must be constructed to be controlled or operated by the driver of the vehicle, and must be maintained in good working order.
- (d) A motor vehicle required to have a windshield, except vehicles which do not have enclosed passenger compartments, must be equipped with a defrosting device to remove snow, ice, frost, or internal moisture from the windshield; this defrosting device must be maintained in good working order.
- (e) Repealed 6/28/79.
- (f) No person may sell or drive a motor vehicle or truck camper manufactured or assembled after July 1, 1968, unless it is equipped with safety glazing material constructed, treated or combined with other materials to reduce substantially, in comparison with ordinary sheet glass or plate glass, the likelihood of injury to persons by glass which is cracked or broken.
- (g) A person who drives on a highway a motor vehicle which is not equipped with a windshield in a position to deflect objects which would hit his face must wear an eye-protective device as prescribed for motorcycle operators in sec. 350 of this chapter.

**History:** In effect before 7/28/59; am 12/15/61, Register 3; am 8/10/66, Register 22; am 12/31/69, Register 31; am 6/28/79, Register 70

**Authority:** AS 28.05.011

### **13 AAC 04.227. Steering assembly, wheel alignment and body condition**

- (a) No vehicle may be driven upon a highway or a vehicular way or area with loose or defective wheels or steering assembly which constitutes a hazard.

# LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH REPORT

MARCH 12, 2007



REPORT NUMBER 07.150

## PUNISHMENT FOR ILLEGAL AUTOMOBILE WINDOW TINTING IN OTHER STATES

PREPARED FOR SENATOR HOLLIS FRENCH

BY CHUCK BURNHAM, LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

You asked about other states' laws regarding automobile window tinting. Specifically, you wanted to know what punishments other states impose on individuals or businesses that illegally install window tinting.<sup>1</sup>

Our review of the applicable laws of ten western states found that the punishment for illegal installation of window tinting ranged from a fixed fine of \$57 in Idaho to a maximum fine of \$1,000 and up to one year in jail in California and Nevada.<sup>2</sup> It is important to note, however, that eight of the states whose laws we reviewed allow courts the discretion to set penalties at any level below the maximum amounts prescribed in statute. The following table shows statutory citations, crime classifications, and the associated penalties for illegal installation of window tinting for the ten states we reviewed.

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<sup>1</sup> The term "window tinting" is used in this report to describe transparent material that is applied to automobile windows to reduce or filter the amount of light coming through the windows. This material is variously described in other states' laws as "sunscreen" or "sun-shade."

<sup>2</sup> We reviewed the laws of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. We include copies of the applicable laws of these states as Attachment A.

<b>Selected States' Laws Regarding Illegal Installation of Window Tinting</b>			
<b>State</b>	<b>Statutes</b>	<b>Crime Classification</b>	<b>Maximum Penalty</b>
<b>Arizona</b>	A.R.S. § 28-959.01 (Prohibition) A.R.S. § 28-121 (Classification) A.R.S. § 13-802 (Penalty)	Class 2 Misdemeanor	\$750 fine
<b>California</b>	Cal. Veh. Code § 26708.5 (Prohibition) Cal. Veh. Code § 42002 (Penalty)	Misdemeanor	\$1,000 fine and/or six months in jail
<b>Colorado</b>	C.R.S. § 42-4-227	Misdemeanor	\$500 (minimum) to \$5,000 fine
<b>Idaho</b>	Idaho Code § 49-944 (Prohibition) Idaho Infraction Rule 9 (Penalty)	Infraction	\$57.00 fine set by Court Rule
<b>Montana</b>	Mont. Code § 61-9-429 (Prohibition) Mont. Code § 46-18-212 (Penalty)	Misdemeanor	\$500 fine and/or six months in jail
<b>Nevada</b>	Nev. Rev. Stat. § 484.6195 (Prohibition) Nev. Rev. Stat. § 484.999 (Classification) Nev. Rev. Stat. § 193.150 (Penalty)	Misdemeanor	\$1,000 fine and/or six months in jail
<b>New Mexico</b>	N.M. Stat. § 66-30846.1	Petty Misdemeanor	\$75 fine
<b>Oregon</b>	O.R.S. § 815.221 (Prohibition) O.R.S. § 815.222 (Penalty) O.R.S. § 153.138 (Fine Schedule) O.R.S. § 153.800 (Violations Clerk)	"Illegal Window Tinting"	Fine amount set by the Violations Bureau of the presiding Court
<b>Utah</b>	Utah Code § 41-6a-1635 (Prohibition) Utah Code § 41-6a-202 (Classification) Utah Code § 76-3-301 (Penalty)	Class C Misdemeanor	\$750 fine
<b>Washington</b>	RCW § 46.37.430 (Prohibition) RCW § 46.37.435 (Classification) RCW § 9A.20.021 (Penalty)	Misdemeanor	\$1,000 fine and/or ninety days in jail
<p><b>Notes:</b> All but two of the states we reviewed allow courts the discretion to set actual penalties at any level below the statutory maximum. Two states--Idaho and Oregon--have fixed fines. Idaho sets its fine in Court Rule while Oregon allows fines to be set by the "Violations Bureau" of each local jurisdiction.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Lexis database of states' laws.</p>			

I hope you find this information to be useful. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have questions or need additional information.

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MARCH 12, 2007



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# Fax

To: Senator French

From: Andrew Felt

Fax: 907-465-6595

Email:

Phone:

Pages: 4

Re: SB 78

Date:

Urgent     For Review     Please Comment     Please Reply     Please Recycle

A perspective and information about window tint from those who earn their living from it.



of Fairbanks, Inc.  
2550 South Cushman Street  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Phone (907) 456-8400

Fax (907) 456-8406

3-15-2007

Dear Senator French,

Thank you for hearing our testimony before the Judiciary Committee regarding SB 78. We appreciate the chance to present our concerns regarding the bill, and would like to provide you with a bit more information that we hope you find helpful.

First of all, the statement by the representative from the Anchorage Police Department that Alaska is in compliance with the Federal standards of vehicle window light transmission is a half-truth. The Federal standards mean nothing when the vehicles are registered and operated in their respective states. In 1992, Alaska basically adopted the Federal standard of what is required for light transmission through windows when the vehicle is built. For passenger cars, that limit is 70% visible light transmission (VLT) on the front doors, and 40% VLT on the rear sides and back window. All other vehicles, SUVs, minivans, pickup trucks, and full size vans only have a limit on the front doors, 70% VLT like cars. The rear windows in those vehicles can be, and most often is dark glass. This darkness is part of the glass, not a tinting film, it can not be removed from the glass. The line between passenger cars and SUVs has become very fuzzy in the last decade. For instance, a Subaru Outback wagon is a car, but a Subaru Forester wagon is an SUV. By our current Alaska law, you could tint the back windows on the Forester as black as you wanted, but any tint, even the lightest shade would be out of compliance on the Outback. Makes a ton of sense, right?

What is window tint? Window tint is a polyester film of varying degrees of darkness. The industry standards are 50%, 35%, 20%, and 5%. The lower the percentage the darker the tint becomes. To give you a frame of reference, the back windows on your average SUV, like a Chevy Tahoe or Ford Explorer are about 20%VLT. The benefits of window tint applied to a vehicle's windows are many. First of all, in the event of a collision, the tint will keep the broken shards of glass from flying around inside the vehicle. Second is elimination of both UVA and UVB rays from entering the passenger cabin. These are both important to me when my 5 year old daughter is in the car. The tint also reduces heat gain, allowing your air conditioning to work less, saving fuel, and it reduces glare all year. A very nice feature this time of year, where we have lots of light and plenty of glare from snow. This is also a nice feature at night to reduce eye fatigue when that 4x4 pickup is behind you, with their headlights shining right in your back window. The most popular shades of tint we use are the 35% and 20% films. We will not install any tint darker than 35% on the front doors of any vehicle, or go darker than 20% on the rear windows any car. We always explain to every customer what Alaska law is regarding this matter, and have them sign a form acknowledging we have done so. If you saw a car we had tinted the windows of going down the road, you would have no trouble at all seeing the driver of the vehicle. Most of our customers do not want their

10/20/97 11:33 9874338406 AUTO TRIM DESIGN OPE PAGE 03/04

windows to be too dark. They want window tint products for the above mentioned benefits, not to be invisible inside their vehicles. I will venture to say that this is probably why we rarely have anyone we have done work for cited by law enforcement for having tinted windows. Thousands of Alaskan citizens are enjoying the benefits of this product right now; this bill will deny them future use of it.

The majority of the states in the U.S. allow 35% VLT on the front doors of a vehicle, and many of those allow the back windows to be somewhat darker. Because of a wide variety of manufacturers and glass colors, most states allow some leeway around those numbers. Only Rhode Island and Pennsylvania are as restrictive as Alaska. The fact most states allow a darker degree of tinting than the very few that don't is not an accident. It came about by all the parties with an interest in the law coming together and forming an agreeable compromise, a process that we would like to see happen in Alaska.

Senate Bill 78 would eliminate the ability for legitimate businesses to install any tint on a passenger car, or from the front doors on SUVs, pickups, etc. The limits set in Alaska are simply too high to even be able to install the lightest tint. We are not opposed to the spirit of this bill. We agree that tint that is too dark on the front doors of a vehicle is indeed potentially hazardous to both the driver and to those around him/her. However, not all tint is too dark. We would like to see the 1992 law revisited and have some more reasonable limits set. We welcome the inclusion of consequences for those who would install tint beyond those limits.

Senator French, your statement at the beginning of the minutes from the hearing in the Transportation Committee states that this bill would cause window tint businesses to help enforce the tint laws. This would be true if we had a reasonable set of rules to help enforce. As such, SB 78 puts us out of the tint business, leaving no legitimate businesses to help enforce the law. There will always be those with no regard for vehicle regulations who will refuse to comply with our state laws. This is true for areas other than window tint. Painfully loud stereo systems, loud exhausts, trucks lifted too high, or running studded tires all year, are just a few examples. Those who want their windows to be very dark will get it done somehow. A guy being paid cash, working out of his garage will be next to impossible to enforce this law upon. You can buy kits off the Internet, buy tint at any auto parts store, even use tint designed for houses or commercial buildings. We just don't believe that SB 78 will solve the problem it sets out to address.

Therefore, let's work together to solve that problem. Giving Alaskans a reasonable set of rules to work within will help keep tint that is too dark off the streets. As the law stands now, the lightest tint is no more illegal than the darkest. Our offer still stands to come to Juneau to demonstrate to the committee members, law enforcement, and anyone else who may be interested what this product is all about. We feel that there is quite a bit of misunderstanding about this product, and a brief demonstration of the product would clear up a lot of the confusion.

Attached is a chart of the 50 state window tint laws, quite a few of the states have recently revisited their regulations in this matter, revising unnecessarily restrictive laws to the benefit of their citizens and business community. Please feel free to contact me at any time if I may be of more help to you.

Sincerely,

Andrew Felt  
Cell: 907-388-2577

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# STATE WINDOW TINTING RULES & LAWS

1/22/07 Updates			% OF VISIBLE LIGHT TRANSMISSION						% OF REFLECTIVITY		RESTRICTED COLORS		L&R MIRR	CERTIF. REQ.	STCKR/LOC	MEDICAL
ST	LAW	TYPE	WIND SHIELD	F SIDE	B SIDE	B SIDE	REAR	REAR	F SIDE	B SIDE	ALL GLASS	(SEE LEGEND)				
ENACTED				(GV)	(MPV)	(GV)	(MPV)	(SEE LEGEND)				(SEE LEGEND)				
AL	96	NET	6"	32	32	ANY	32	ANY	20	20	N/S	NO	YES	SPEC / ALL	YES	
AK	94	NET	5"	70	40	ANY	40	ANY	NMMA	NMMA	R, A, Y	NO	NO	NO	YES	
AZ	94	NET	AS1	33	ANY	ANY	ANY	ANY	35	35	R, A	YES	NO	NO	YES	
AR	93	NET	5"	25	25	10	10	10	NR	NR	N/S	NO	NO	SPEC / DRIVER	YES	
CA	89	NET	4"	70	ANY	ANY	ANY	ANY	MNIR	MNIR	R, A, B	YES	NO	NO	YES*	
CO	95	NET	4"	NO	ANY	ANY	ANY	ANY	NMMA	NMMA	R, A	NO	NO	NO	NO	
CO	95	NET	4"	27	27	27	27	27	NMMA	NMMA	R, A	YES	NO	RECOMMEND	NO	
CT	94	NET	AS1	35	35	ANY	ANY	ANY	21	27	N/S	YES	YES	SPEC/ALL	NO	
DE	82	NET	AS1	70	ANY	ANY	ANY	ANY	NR	NR	N/S	YES	NO	SPEC / DRIVER	YES	
FL	91	NET	AS1	28	15	8	15	6	25	35	ALL	YES	NO	SPEC / DOOR	YES	
GA	2005	NET	6"	32	32	ANY	32	ANY	20	20	R, A	NO	NO	NO	YES	
HI	89	NET	4"	35	35	ANY	35	ANY	NR	NR	N/S	YES	NO	NO	NO	
IA	83	NET	AS1	70	ANY	ANY	ANY	ANY	NE	NE	N/S	NO	NO	NO	YES	
ID	82	FILM	AS1	35	20	ANY	35	ANY	35	35	N/S	YES	NO	NO	YES	
IL	90	NET	6"	NO	ANY	ANY	ANY	ANY	MBNR	MBNR	N/S	YES	NO	NO	YES	
IN	2003	VAGUE	AS1	30	30	VAGUE	30	VAGUE	25	25	N/S	NO	YES	NO	YES	
KS	87	NET	AS1	35	35	35	35	35	MBNR	MBNR	R, A, Y	YES	NO	RECOMMEND	NO	
KY	94	FILM	AS1	35	18	8	18	8	25	25	N/S	NO	YES	SPEC/DOOR	NO	
LA	93	NET	AS1	40	25	ANY	12	ANY	20	20	N/S	NO	YES	SPEC / DRIVER	YES	
MA	85	NET	6"	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	N/S	YES	NO	RECOMMEND	YES	
ME	1993	FILM	4"	50	50	ANY	50	ANY	MBNR	MBNR	N/S	YES	YES	NO	YES	
MD	95	NET	5"	35	35	ANY	35	ANY	NONE	NONE	R, A, Y	YES	YES	SPEC/ALL	YES	
MI	2000	NET	4"	4"	ANY	ANY	ANY	ANY	35	35	N/S	NO	NO	NO	YES	
MN	85	VAGUE	NO	50	50	50	50	50	20	20	N/S	NO	NO	SPEC/DRIVER	YES	
MO	2002	NET	AS1	35	ANY	ANY	ANY	ANY	35	35	N/S	YES	NO	NO	YES	
MS	2006	NET	AS1	28	28	ANY	28	ANY	20	20	N/S	NO	YES	SPEC / ALL	YES	
MT	91	FILM	AS1	35	20	ANY	20	ANY	35	35	N/S	NO	NO	RECOMMEND	YES	
NC	2001	NET	AS1	35	35	ANY	35	ANY	20	20	R, A, Y	YES	NO	NO	YES	
ND	2003	NET	70	50	ANY	ANY	ANY	ANY	NR	NR	N/S	YES	NO	NO	NO	
NE	2008	NET	AS1 OR 5"	35	20	35	20	35	35	35	***R, A, Y	VAGUE	NO	NO	YES	
NH	90	NET	6"	NO	35	ANY	35	ANY	NR	NR	N/S	YES	NO	RECOMMEND	NO	
NJ	2003	NET	NO	NO	ANY	ANY	ANY	ANY	NMMA	NMMA	N/S	YES	NO	NO	YES	
NM	97	NET	AS1 OR 5"	20	20	ANY	20	ANY	NONE	NONE	N/S	YES	YES	SPEC / DRIVER	YES	
NV	93	NET	AS1	35	ANY	ANY	ANY	ANY	NONE	NONE	N/S	YES	YES	NO	YES	
NY	91	NET	6"	70	70	ANY	ANY	ANY	NR	NR	N/S	YES	NO	SPEC/ALL	YES	
OH	2004	NET	70	50	ANY	ANY	ANY	ANY	MNIR	MNIR	R, Y	YES	YES	SPEC/ALL	YES	
OK	85	NET	AS1 OR 5"	25	25	ANY	25	ANY	25	25	N/S	YES	YES	NO	YES	
OR	2003	NET	6"	35	35	ANY	35	ANY	13	13	R, G, A, Y, BK	YES	YES	NO	YES	
PA	99	NET	NO	70	70	ANY	70	ANY	NR	NR	N/S	YES	NO	SPEC/REAR	YES	
RI	2000	NET	AS1	70	70	ANY	70	ANY	NONE	NONE	N/S	NO	NO	NO	YES	
SC**	92	NET	AS1	27	27	ANY**	27	ANY	MBNR	MBNR	R, A, Y	YES	YES	SPEC / ALL	YES	
SD	89	NET	AS1	35	20	NR	20	NR	NR	NR	N/S	NO	YES	SPEC / ALL	YES	
TN	90	NET	AS1	35	35	ANY	35	ANY	NR	NR	N/S	NO	NO	SPEC / ALL	YES	
TX	2003	NET	AS1 OR 5"	25	25	ANY	ANY	ANY	25	25	R, B, A	YES	YES	SPEC / DRIVER	YES	
UT	84	NET	AS1	43	ANY	ANY	ANY	ANY	NMMA	NMMA	N/S	YES	NO	NO	NO	
VT	84	NET	AS1	NO	ANY	ANY	ANY	ANY	NR	NR	N/S	YES	NO	NO	NO	
VA	98	NET	AS1	50	35	ANY	35	ANY	20	20	R, A, Y	YES	NO	NONE	YES	
WA	93	FILM	6"	35	35	ANY	35	ANY	35	35	R, Y, G, BK	YES	YES	SPEC / DRIVER	YES	
WI	96	NET	AS1	50	35	35	35	35	MBNR	MBNR	N/S	YES	NO	NO	YES	
WV	91	NET	5"	35	35	ANY	35	ANY	20	20	R, A, Y	YES	YES	SPEC / ALL	YES	
WY	98	NET	AS1 OR 5"	28	28	ANY	28	ANY	20	20	N/S	YES	NO	NO	YES	
Wash... DC	NET	AS1 OR 5"	70	50	35	50	35								YES	

This information is prepared for IWFA members by the Legislative Committee and consultants and represents our understanding of the law, regulations and rules of the states published in it. If you are an IWFA member and you have questions on these interpretations, call the IWFA office. In all cases, refer to your local authority for current laws, rules or regulations. Your current state law is the final authority.

\* Medical Exemption Day Time Only      \*\*Pick-Up Trucks are not considered MPV's      \*\*\*Arise AS1 only

**LEGEND:**

NET = VLT% refers to the combined LT of film and glass  
 Reflectivity: NR = NOT REGULATED, NE = NOT EXCESSIVE (NOT SPECIFIC), MBNR = MUST BE NON-REFLECTIVE (NOT SPECIFIC),  
 MNIR = MUST NOT INCREASE REFLECTIVITY, NMMA = NO METALLIC OR MIRRORED APPEARANCE, NONE = NO REFERENCE  
 TO REFLECTIVITY IN THE CURRENT LAW  
 Colors: R = RED, A = AMBER, Y = YELLOW, B = BLUE, G = Gold, BK = BLACK, NS = NOT SPECIFIED,

INTERNATIONAL WINDOW FILMS ASSOCIATION