

SECOND REGULAR SESSION
[PERFECTED]
SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

**SENATE BILLS NOS. 721, 757,
818 & 930**

91ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Reported from the Committee on Transportation, January 31, 2002, with recommendation that the Senate Committee Substitute do pass.

Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bills Nos. 721, 757, 818 and 930, adopted March 12, 2002.

Taken up for Perfection March 12, 2002. Bill declared Perfected and Ordered Printed, as amended.

TERRY L. SPIELER, Secretary.

2747S.05P

AN ACT

To repeal sections 300.075, 300.080, 300.100, 300.105, 300.110, 300.125, 300.160, 300.215, 300.300, 300.348, 300.350, 300.585, 300.595, 302.130, 302.321, 304.001, 304.022, 304.027, 304.190, 304.220, 304.351, 575.010 and 575.150, RSMo, relating to the regulation of traffic offenses, and to enact in lieu thereof twenty-seven new sections relating to the same subject, with penalty provisions.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Sections 300.075, 300.080, 300.100, 300.105, 300.110, 300.125, 300.160, 300.215, 300.300, 300.348, 300.350, 300.585, 300.595, 302.130, 302.321, 304.001, 304.022, 304.027, 304.190, 304.220, 304.351, 575.010 and 575.150, RSMo, are repealed and twenty-seven new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 300.075, 300.080, 300.100, 300.105, 300.110, 300.160, 300.215, 300.300, 300.348, 300.350, 300.585, 302.130, 302.321, 304.001, 304.022, 304.027, 304.028, 304.190, 304.220, 304.351, 307.205, 307.207, 307.209, 307.211, 575.010, 575.145 and 575.150, to read as follows:

300.075. 1. It shall be the duty of the officers of the police department or such officers as are assigned by the chief of police to enforce all [street] traffic laws of the city and all of the state vehicle laws applicable to [street] traffic in the city.

EXPLANATION--Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in this bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

2. Officers of the police department or such officers as are assigned by the chief of police are hereby authorized to direct all traffic by voice, hand, or signal in conformance with traffic laws; provided that, in the event of a fire or other emergency or to expedite traffic or to safeguard pedestrians, officers of the police department may direct traffic as conditions may require notwithstanding the provisions of the traffic laws.

3. Officers of the fire department, when at the scene of [a fire] **an incident**, may direct or assist the police in directing traffic thereat or in the immediate vicinity.

300.080. No person shall [willfully] **knowingly** fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction of a police officer or fire department official.

300.100. 1. The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call or when in the pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law or when responding to but not upon returning from a fire alarm, may exercise the privileges set forth in this section, but subject to the conditions herein stated.

2. The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle may:

- (1) Park or stand, irrespective of the provisions of this ordinance;
- (2) Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation;
- (3) Exceed the maximum speed limits so long as he does not endanger life or property;
- (4) Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions.

3. The exemptions herein granted to an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only when the driver of any said vehicle while in motion sounds audible signal by [bell,] siren[,] or [exhaust whistle as may be reasonably necessary, and when the vehicle is equipped with] **while having** at least one lighted lamp [displaying] **exhibiting** a red light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of five hundred feet to the front of such vehicle **or a flashing blue light authorized by section 307.175, RSMo.**

4. The foregoing provisions shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons, nor shall such provisions protect the driver from the consequences of his reckless disregard for the safety of others.

300.105. 1. Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle making use of audible and visual signals meeting the requirements of the laws of this state, or of a police vehicle properly and lawfully making use of an audible signal only[:

(1)] the driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right-of-way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the right-hand edge or curb of the roadway clear of any intersection and shall stop and remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer[:

(2) Upon the approach of an authorized emergency vehicle, as above stated, the motorman of every streetcar shall immediately stop such car clear of any intersection and keep it in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer].

2. This section shall not operate to relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway.

300.110. The driver of a vehicle involved in an accident **within the city** resulting in injury to or death of any person or total property damage to an apparent extent of five hundred dollars or more to one person shall [immediately by the quickest means of communication] give, **or cause to be given**, notice of such accident to the police department [if such accident occurs within the city] **as soon as reasonably possible**.

300.160. Whenever special pedestrian control signals exhibiting the words "Walk" or "Don't Walk", **or appropriate symbols** are in place such signals shall indicate as follows:

(1) "Walk", pedestrians facing such signal may proceed across the roadway in the direction of the signal and shall be given the right-of-way by the drivers of all vehicles;

(2) "Wait" or "Don't Walk", no pedestrian shall start to cross the roadway in the direction of such signal, but any pedestrian who has partially completed his crossing on the walk signal shall proceed to a sidewalk or safety zone while the wait signal is showing.

300.215. The driver of a vehicle intending to turn at an intersection shall do so as follows:

(1) Right turns: Both the approach for a right turn and a right turn shall be made as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway, **except where multiple turn lanes have been established**.

(2) Left turns on two-way roadways: At any intersection where traffic is permitted to move in both directions on each roadway entering the intersection, an approach for a left turn shall be made in that portion of the right half of the roadway nearest the center line thereof and by passing to the right of such center line where it enters the intersection and after entering the intersection the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection to the right of the center line of the roadway being entered. Whenever practicable the left turn shall be made in that portion of the intersection to the left of the center of the intersection.

(3) Left turns on other than two-road roadways: At any intersection where traffic is restricted to one direction on one or more of the roadways, the driver of a vehicle intending to turn left at any such intersection shall approach the intersection in the extreme left-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in the direction of travel of such vehicle and after entering the intersection the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection, as nearly as practicable, in the left-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in such direction upon the roadway being entered, **except where multiple turn lanes have been established**.

(4) Designated two-way left turn lanes: Where a special lane for making left turns by drivers proceeding in opposite directions have been indicated by official traffic control devices:

(a) A left turn shall not be made from any other lane;

(b) A vehicle shall not be driven in the lane except when preparing for or making a left turn from or into the roadway or when preparing for or making a u-turn when otherwise permitted by law;

(c) A vehicle shall not be driven in the lane for a distance more than five hundred feet.

300.300. The driver of any vehicle other than one on official business shall not follow any [fire apparatus] **emergency vehicle** traveling in response to [a fire alarm] **an emergency call** closer than five hundred feet or drive into or park such vehicle within the block where fire apparatus has stopped in answer to a fire alarm.

300.348. 1. No person shall operate an all-terrain vehicle, as defined in section 300.010, upon the streets and highways of this city, except as follows:

(1) All-terrain vehicles owned and operated by a governmental entity for official use;

(2) All-terrain vehicles operated for agricultural purposes or industrial on-premises purposes between the official sunrise and sunset on the day of operation;

(3) All-terrain vehicles whose operators carry a special permit issued by this city pursuant to section 304.013, RSMo.

2. No person shall operate an off-road vehicle, as defined in section 304.001, RSMo, within any stream or river in this city, except that off-road vehicles may be operated within waterways which flow within the boundaries of land which an off-road vehicle operator owns, or for agricultural purposes within the boundaries of land which an off-road vehicle operator owns or has permission to be upon, or for the purpose of fording such stream or river of this state at such road crossings as are customary or part of the highway system. All law enforcement officials or peace officers of this state and its political subdivisions shall enforce the provisions of this subsection within the geographic area of their jurisdiction.

3. A person operating an all-terrain vehicle on a street or highway pursuant to an exception covered in this section shall have a valid [operator's or chauffeur's] license **issued by a state authorizing such person to operate a motor vehicle**, but shall not be required to have passed an examination for the operation of a motorcycle, and the vehicle shall be operated at speeds of less than thirty miles per hour. When operated on a street or highway, an all-terrain vehicle shall have a bicycle safety flag, which extends not less than seven feet above the ground, attached to the rear of the vehicle. The bicycle safety flag shall be triangular in shape with an area of not less than thirty square inches and shall be day-glow in color.

4. No person shall operate an all-terrain vehicle:

(1) In any careless way so as to endanger the person or property of another;

(2) While under the influence of alcohol or any controlled substance; or

(3) Without a securely fastened safety helmet on the head of an individual who operates an all-terrain vehicle or who is being towed or otherwise propelled by an all-terrain vehicle, unless the individual is at least eighteen years of age.

5. No operator of an all-terrain vehicle shall carry a passenger, except for agricultural purposes.

6. A violation of this section shall be a class C misdemeanor.

300.350. No person riding upon any bicycle, motorized bicycle, coaster, roller skates, sled or toy vehicle shall attach the same or himself to any vehicle upon a roadway. **Neither shall the driver of a vehicle knowingly pull a rider behind a vehicle.**

300.585. Whenever any motor vehicle without driver is found parked or stopped in violation of any of the restrictions imposed by ordinance of the city or by state law, the officer finding such vehicle shall take its registration number and may take any other information displayed on the vehicle which may identify its user, and shall conspicuously affix to such vehicle a uniform traffic ticket **or other citation** for the driver to answer to the charge against him within [five] **seven** days during the hours and at a place specified in the traffic ticket.

302.130. 1. Any person at least fifteen years of age who, except for age or lack of instruction in operating a motor vehicle, would otherwise be qualified to obtain a license pursuant to sections 302.010 to 302.340 may apply for and the director shall issue a temporary instruction permit entitling the applicant, while having such permit in the applicant's immediate possession, to drive a motor vehicle of the appropriate class upon the highways for a period of twelve months, but any such person, except when operating a motorcycle or motortricycle, must be accompanied by a licensed operator for the type of motor vehicle being operated who is actually occupying a seat beside the driver for the purpose of giving instruction in driving the motor vehicle, who is at least twenty-one years of age, and in the case of any driver under sixteen years of age, the licensed operator occupying the seat beside the driver shall be a grandparent, parent, guardian, a driver training instructor holding a valid driver education endorsement on a teaching certificate issued by the department of elementary and secondary education or a qualified instructor of a private drivers' education program who has a valid driver's license. Beginning January 1, 2001, an applicant for a temporary instruction permit shall successfully complete a vision test and a test of the applicant's ability to understand highway signs which regulate, warn or direct traffic and practical knowledge of the traffic laws of this state, pursuant to section 302.173. In addition, beginning January 1, 2001, no permit shall be granted pursuant to this subsection unless a parent or legal guardian gives written permission by signing the application and in so signing, state they, or their designee as set forth in subsection 2 of this section, will provide a minimum of twenty hours of behind-the-wheel driving

instruction. The twenty hours of behind-the-wheel driving instruction that is completed pursuant to this subsection may include any time that the holder of an instruction permit has spent operating a motor vehicle in a driver training program taught by a driver training instructor holding a valid driver education endorsement on a teaching certificate issued by the department of elementary and secondary education or by a qualified instructor of a private drivers' education program. If the applicant for a permit is enrolled in a federal residential job training program, the instructor, as defined in subsection 5 of this section, is authorized to sign the application stating that the applicant will receive the behind-the-wheel driving instruction required by this section.

2. In the event the parent, grandparent or guardian of the person under sixteen years of age has a physical disability which prohibits or disqualifies said parent, grandparent or guardian from being a qualified licensed operator pursuant to this section, said parent, grandparent or guardian may designate a maximum of two individuals authorized to accompany the applicant for the purpose of giving instruction in driving the motor vehicle. An authorized designee must be a licensed operator for the type of motor vehicle being operated and have attained twenty-one years of age. At least one of the designees must occupy the seat beside the applicant while giving instruction in driving the motor vehicle. The name of the authorized designees must be provided to the department of revenue by the parent, grandparent or guardian at the time of application for the temporary instruction permit. The name of each authorized designee shall be printed on the temporary instruction permit, however, the director may delay the time at which permits are printed bearing such names until the inventories of blank permits and related forms existing on August 28, 1998, are exhausted.

3. The director, upon proper application on a form prescribed by the director, in his or her discretion, may issue a restricted instruction permit effective for a school year or more restricted period to an applicant who is enrolled in a high school driver training program taught by a driver training instructor holding a valid driver education endorsement on a teaching certificate issued by the state department of elementary and secondary education even though the applicant has not reached the age of sixteen years but has passed the age of fifteen years. Such instruction permit shall entitle the applicant, when the applicant has such permit in his or her immediate possession, to operate a motor vehicle on the highways, but only when a driver training instructor holding a valid driver education endorsement on a teaching certificate issued by the state department of elementary and secondary education is occupying a seat beside the driver.

4. The director, in his or her discretion, may issue a temporary driver's permit to an applicant who is otherwise qualified for a license permitting the applicant to operate a motor vehicle while the director is completing the director's investigation and determination of all facts relative to such applicant's rights to receive a license. Such permit must be in the applicant's

immediate possession while operating a motor vehicle, and it shall be invalid when the applicant's license has been issued or for good cause has been refused.

5. In the event that the applicant for a temporary instruction permit described in subsection 1 of this section is a participant in a federal residential job training program, the permittee may operate a motor vehicle accompanied by a driver training instructor who holds a valid driver education endorsement issued by the department of elementary and secondary education and a valid driver's license.

6. A person at least fifteen years of age may operate a motor vehicle as part of a driver training program taught by a driver training instructor holding a valid driver education endorsement on a teaching certificate issued by the department of elementary and secondary education or a qualified instructor of a private drivers' education program.

7. Beginning January 1, 2003, the director shall issue with every temporary instruction permit issued pursuant to subsection 1 of this section a sticker or sign bearing the words "PERMIT DRIVER". The design and size of such sticker or sign shall be determined by the director by regulation. Every applicant issued a temporary instruction permit and sticker on or after January 1, 2003, may display or affix the sticker or sign on the rear window of the motor vehicle. Such sticker or sign may be displayed on the rear window of the motor vehicle whenever the holder of the instruction permit operates a motor vehicle during his or her temporary permit licensure period.

8. The director may adopt rules and regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

302.321. 1. A person commits the crime of driving while revoked if he operates a motor vehicle on a highway when his license or driving privilege has been canceled, suspended or revoked [under the laws of this state] and acts with criminal negligence with respect to knowledge of the fact that his driving privilege has been canceled, suspended or revoked.

2. Any person convicted of driving while revoked is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. Any person with no prior alcohol-related enforcement contacts as defined in section 302.525, convicted a fourth or subsequent time of driving while revoked and any person with a prior alcohol-related enforcement contact as defined in section 302.525, convicted a third or subsequent time of driving while revoked is guilty of a class D felony. No court shall suspend the imposition of sentence as to such a person nor sentence such person to pay a fine in lieu of a term of imprisonment, nor shall such person be eligible for parole or probation until he has served a minimum of forty-eight consecutive hours of imprisonment, unless as a condition of such parole or probation, such person performs at least ten days involving at least forty hours of community service under the supervision of the court in those jurisdictions which have a recognized program for community service. Driving while revoked is a class D felony on the second or subsequent conviction

pursuant to section 577.010, RSMo, or a fourth or subsequent conviction for any other offense.

304.001. As used in this chapter and chapter 307, RSMo, the following terms shall mean:

(1) "Abandoned property", any unattended motor vehicle, trailer, all-terrain vehicle, outboard motor or vessel removed or subject to removal from public or private property as provided in sections 304.155 and 304.157, whether or not operational **or any motor vehicle involved in an accident whereby a law enforcement official requests such vehicle to be removed from the scene because the operator or owner is unable to arrange for the abandoned property's timely removal;**

(2) "Commercial vehicle enforcement officers", employees of the Missouri state highway patrol who are not members of the patrol but who are appointed by the superintendent of the highway patrol to enforce the laws, rules, and regulations pertaining to commercial vehicles, trailers, special mobile equipment and drivers of such vehicles;

(3) "Commercial vehicle inspectors", employees of the Missouri state highway patrol who are not members of the patrol but who are appointed by the superintendent of the highway patrol to supervise or operate permanent or portable weigh stations in the enforcement of commercial vehicle laws;

(4) "Commission", the state highways and transportation commission;

(5) "Department", the state transportation department;

(6) "Freeway", a divided state highway with four or more lanes, with no access to the throughways except the established interchanges and with no at-grade crossings;

(7) "Interstate highway", a state highway included in the national system of interstate highways located within the boundaries of Missouri, as officially designated or as may be hereafter designated by the state highways and transportation commission with the approval of the Secretary of Transportation, pursuant to Title 23, U.S.C., as amended;

(8) "Members of the patrol", the superintendent, lieutenant colonel, majors, captains, director of radio, lieutenants, sergeants, corporals and patrolmen of the Missouri state highway patrol;

(9) "Off-road vehicle", any vehicle designed for or capable of cross-country travel on or immediately over land, water, ice, snow, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain without benefit of a road or trail:

(a) Including, without limitation, the following:

a. Jeeps;

b. All-terrain vehicles;

c. Dune buggies;

d. Multiwheel drive or low-pressure tire vehicles;

e. Vehicle using an endless belt, or tread or treads, or a combination of tread and low-pressure tires;

f. Motorcycles, trail bikes, minibikes and related vehicles;
g. Any other means of transportation deriving power from any source other than muscle or wind; and

(b) Excluding the following:

a. Registered motorboats;
b. Aircraft;
c. Any military, fire or law enforcement vehicle;
d. Farm-type tractors and other self-propelled equipment for harvesting and transporting farm or forest products;
e. Any vehicle being used for farm purposes, earth moving, or construction while being used for such purposes on the work site;
f. Self-propelled lawnmowers, or lawn or garden tractors, or golf carts, while being used exclusively for their designed purpose; and

g. Any vehicle being used for the purpose of transporting a handicapped person;

(10) "Person", any natural person, corporation, or other legal entity;
(11) "Right-of-way", the entire width of land between the boundary lines of a state highway, including any roadway;

(12) "Roadway", that portion of a state highway ordinarily used for vehicular travel, exclusive of the berm or shoulder;

(13) "State highway", a highway constructed or maintained by the state highways and transportation commission with the aid of state funds or United States government funds, or any highway included by authority of law in the state highway system, including all right-of-way;

(14) "Towing company", any person or entity which tows, removes or stores abandoned property;

(15) "Urbanized area", an area with a population of fifty thousand or more designated by the Bureau of the Census, within boundaries to be fixed by the state highways and transportation commission and local officials in cooperation with each other and approved by the Secretary of Transportation. The boundary of an urbanized area shall, at a minimum, encompass the entire urbanized area as designed by the Bureau of the Census.

304.022. 1. Upon the immediate approach of an emergency vehicle giving audible signal by siren or while having at least one lighted lamp exhibiting red light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of five hundred feet to the front of such vehicle or a flashing blue light authorized by section 307.175, RSMo, the driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right-of-way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as far as possible to the right of, the traveled portion of the highway and thereupon stop and remain in such position until such emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police or traffic officer.

2. Upon approaching a stationary emergency vehicle displaying lighted red or red and blue lights, the driver of every motor vehicle shall:

(1) Proceed with caution and yield the right-of-way, if possible with due regard to safety and traffic conditions, by making a lane change into a lane not adjacent to that of the stationary vehicle, if on a roadway having at least four lanes with not less than two lanes proceeding in the same direction as the approaching vehicle; or

(2) Proceed with due caution and reduce the speed of the vehicle, maintaining a safe speed for road conditions, if changing lanes would be unsafe or impossible.

3. The motorman of every streetcar shall immediately stop such car clear of any intersection and keep it in such position until the emergency vehicle has passed, except as otherwise directed by a police or traffic officer.

[3.] **4.** An "emergency vehicle" is a vehicle of any of the following types:

(1) A vehicle operated by the state highway patrol, the state water patrol or a state park ranger, those vehicles operated by enforcement personnel by the division of motor carrier and railroad safety of the department of economic development, police or fire department, sheriff, constable or deputy sheriff, federal law enforcement officer authorized to carry firearms and to make arrests for violations of the laws of the United States, traffic officer or coroner or by a privately owned emergency vehicle company;

(2) A vehicle operated as an ambulance or operated commercially for the purpose of transporting emergency medical supplies or organs;

(3) Any vehicle qualifying as an emergency vehicle pursuant to section 307.175, RSMo;

(4) Any wrecker, or tow truck or a vehicle owned and operated by a public utility or public service corporation while performing emergency service;

(5) Any vehicle transporting equipment designed to extricate human beings from the wreckage of a motor vehicle;

(6) Any vehicle designated to perform emergency functions for a civil defense or emergency management agency established pursuant to the provisions of chapter 44, RSMo;

(7) Any vehicle operated by an authorized employee of the department of corrections, who as part of the employee's official duties, is responding to a riot, disturbance, hostage incident, escape or other critical situation where there is the threat of serious physical injury or death, responding to mutual aid call from another criminal justice agency, or in accompanying an ambulance which is transporting an offender to a medical facility;

(8) Any vehicle designated to perform hazardous substance emergency functions established pursuant to the provisions of sections 260.500 to 260.550, RSMo.

[4.] **5.** (1) The driver of any vehicle referred to in subsection [3] 4 of this section shall not sound the siren thereon or have the front red lights or blue lights on except when such vehicle is responding to an emergency call or when in pursuit of an actual or suspected law

violator, or when responding to, but not upon returning from, a fire;

(2) The driver of an emergency vehicle may:

(a) Park or stand irrespective of the provisions of sections 304.014 to 304.026;

(b) Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation;

(c) Exceed the prima facie speed limit so long as the driver does not endanger life or property;

(d) Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions;

(3) The exemptions herein granted to an emergency vehicle shall apply only when the driver of any such vehicle while in motion sounds audible signal by bell, siren, or exhaust whistle as may be reasonably necessary, and when the vehicle is equipped with at least one lighted lamp displaying a red light or blue light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of five hundred feet to the front of such vehicle.

[5.] 6. No person shall purchase an emergency light as described in this section without furnishing the seller of such light an affidavit stating that the light will be used exclusively for emergency vehicle purposes.

[6.] 7. Violation of this section shall be deemed a class C misdemeanor.

304.027. 1. There is hereby created in the state treasury for use by the board of curators of the University of Missouri a fund to be known as the "Spinal Cord Injury Fund". All judgments collected pursuant to this section, appropriations of the general assembly, federal grants, private donations and any other moneys designated for the spinal cord injury fund established pursuant to sections 302.133 to 302.138, RSMo, shall be deposited in the fund. Moneys deposited in the fund shall, upon appropriation by the general assembly to the board of curators, be received and expended by the board for the purpose of funding research projects that promote an advancement of knowledge in the area of spinal cord injury. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 33.080, RSMo, to the contrary, any unexpended balance in the spinal cord injury fund at the end of any biennium shall not be transferred to the general revenue fund.

2. [Any person who is convicted of an intoxication-related offense, as defined by section 577.023, RSMo, shall have a judgment entered against the defendant in favor of the spinal cord injury fund, in the amount of twenty- five dollars.

3.] In all criminal cases including violations of any county ordinance or any violation of criminal or traffic laws of this state, including an infraction, there shall be assessed as costs a surcharge in the amount of two dollars. No such surcharge shall be collected in any proceeding involving a violation of an ordinance or state law when the proceeding or defendant has been dismissed by the court or when costs are

to be paid by the state, county or municipality. Such surcharge shall be collected and disbursed by the clerk of the court as provided by sections 488.010 to 488.020. The [judgments] **surcharge** collected pursuant to this section shall be paid into the state treasury to the credit of the spinal cord injury fund created in this section. [Any court clerk receiving funds pursuant to judgments entered pursuant to this section shall collect and disburse such amounts as provided in sections 488.010 to 488.020, RSMo.]

304.028. 1. There is hereby created in the state treasury for use by the Missouri Head Injury Advisory Council a fund to be known as the "Head Injury Fund". All judgments collected pursuant to this section, federal grants, private donations and any other moneys designated for the head injury fund shall be deposited in the fund. Moneys deposited in the fund shall, upon appropriation by the general assembly to the office of administration, be received and expended by the council for the purpose of transition and integration of medical, social and educational services or activities for purposes of outreach and short-term supports to enable individuals with traumatic head injury and their families to live in the community, including counseling and mentoring the families. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 33.080, RSMo, to the contrary, any unexpended balance in the head injury fund at the end of any biennium shall not be transferred to the general revenue fund.

2. In all criminal cases including violations of any county ordinance or any violation of criminal or traffic laws of this state, including an infraction, there shall be assessed as costs a surcharge in the amount of two dollars. No such surcharge shall be collected in any proceeding involving a violation of an ordinance or state law when the proceeding or defendant has been dismissed by the court or when costs are to be paid by the state, county or municipality.

3. Such surcharge shall be collected and distributed by the clerk of the court as provided in sections 488.010 to 488.020, RSMo. The surcharge collected pursuant to this section shall be paid to the state treasury to the credit of the head injury fund established in this section.

304.190. 1. No motor vehicle, unladen or with load, operating exclusively within the corporate limits of cities containing seventy-five thousand inhabitants or more or within two miles of the corporate limits of the city or within the commercial zone of the city shall exceed fifteen feet in height.

2. No motor vehicle operating exclusively within any said area shall have a greater weight than twenty-two thousand four hundred pounds on one axle.

3. The "commercial zone" of the city is defined to mean that area within the city together with the territory extending one mile beyond the corporate limits of the city and one mile additional for each fifty thousand population or portion thereof provided, however, the

commercial zone surrounding a city not within a county shall extend eighteen miles beyond the corporate limits of any such city not located within a county and shall also extend throughout any first class charter county which adjoins that city; further, provided, however, the commercial zone of a city with a population of at least four hundred thousand inhabitants but not more than four hundred fifty thousand inhabitants shall extend [twelve] **fifteen** miles beyond the corporate limits of any such city. In no case shall the commercial zone of a city be reduced due to a loss of population. The provisions of this section shall not apply to motor vehicles operating on the interstate highways in the area beyond two miles of a corporate limit of the city unless the United States Department of Transportation increases the allowable weight limits on the interstate highway system within commercial zones. In such case, the mileage limits established in this section shall be automatically increased only in the commercial zones to conform with those authorized by the United States Department of Transportation.

4. Nothing in this section shall prevent a city, county, or municipality, by ordinance, from designating the routes over which such vehicles may be operated.

304.220. 1. Whenever the county highway engineer of any county, or in any county in which there shall be no highway engineer, such other officer as the county commission may designate, shall find that any county road or bridge of such county is in such a condition that use thereof by vehicles of the weights specified in section 304.180, will endanger the road or bridge, or the users thereof, the county highway engineer may [with the approval of the division engineer of the state transportation department whose division includes the area in question] establish maximum weight limits for vehicles using such road or bridge in such amounts as will preserve the road or bridge and provide a reasonable margin of safety to the users thereof. Notice of any such weight limit established shall be given by posting signs at convenient and public places along any such road, and in conspicuous places at each end of any such bridge.

2. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a vehicle of a weight in excess of the maximum limit established pursuant to the provisions of this section on or over any road or bridge upon which such maximum weight limits have been established unless the person shall have the express permission of the officer empowered to establish such limit.

3. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a class C misdemeanor, and shall be liable in a civil action for any damages to the road or bridge.

304.351. 1. The driver of a vehicle approaching an intersection shall yield the right-of-way to a vehicle which has entered the intersection from a different highway, provided, however, there is no form of traffic control at such intersection.

2. When two vehicles enter an intersection from different highways at approximately the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right-of-way to the driver of the vehicle on the right. This subsection shall not apply to vehicles approaching each other from opposite directions when the driver of one of such vehicles is attempting to or is making a left

turn.

3. The driver of a vehicle within an intersection intending to turn to the left shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction which is within the intersection or so close thereto as to constitute an immediate hazard.

4. **(1)** The state highways and transportation commission with reference to state highways and local authorities with reference to other highways under their jurisdiction may designate through highways and erect stop signs or yield signs at specified entrances thereto, or may designate any intersection as a stop intersection or as a yield intersection and erect stop signs or yield signs at one or more entrances to such intersection.

[(1)] (2) Preferential right-of-way at an intersection may be indicated by stop signs or yield signs as authorized in this section:

(a) Except when directed to proceed by a police officer or traffic-control signal, every driver of a vehicle approaching a stop intersection, indicated by a stop sign, shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic in the intersecting roadway before entering the intersection. After having stopped, the driver shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle which has entered the intersection from another highway or which is approaching so closely on the highway as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time when such driver is moving across or within the intersection.

(b) The driver of a vehicle approaching a yield sign shall in obedience to the sign slow down to a speed reasonable to the existing conditions and, if required for safety to stop, shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway. After slowing or stopping the driver shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another highway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time such traffic is moving across or within the intersection.

5. The driver of a vehicle about to enter or cross a highway from an alley, building or any private road or driveway shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching on the highway to be entered.

6. The driver of a vehicle intending to make a left turn into an alley, private road or driveway shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction when the making of such left turn would create a traffic hazard.

7. The state highways and transportation commission or local authorities with respect to roads under their respective jurisdictions, on any section where construction or major maintenance operations are being effected, may fix a speed limit in such areas by posting of appropriate signs, and the operation of a motor vehicle in excess of such speed limit in the area so posted shall be deemed prima facie evidence of careless and imprudent driving and a violation

of section 304.010.

8. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 304.361, violation of this section shall be deemed a class C misdemeanor.

9. In addition to the penalty specified in subsection 8 of this section any person who pleads guilty to or is found guilty of a violation of this section in which the offender is found to have caused physical injury shall be assessed a court cost of two hundred dollars and shall have their driver's license, commercial driver's license, permit, or nonresident operating privilege suspended for a period of thirty days.

10. In addition to the penalty specified in subsection 8 of this section any person who pleads guilty to or is found guilty of a violation of this section in which the offender is found to have caused serious physical injury shall be assessed a court cost of five hundred dollars and shall have their driver's license, commercial driver's license, permit, or nonresident operating privilege suspended for a period of ninety days.

11. In addition to the penalty specified in subsection 8 of this section any person who pleads guilty to or is found guilty of a violation of this section in which the offender is found to have caused a fatality shall be assessed a court cost of one thousand dollars and shall have their driver's license, commercial driver's license, permit, or nonresident operating privilege suspended for a period of six months.

12. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary all court costs collected pursuant to subsections 9, 10, and 11 of this section shall be deposited in the motorcycle safety trust fund established under section 302.137, RSMo.

307.205. 1. For the purposes of this section, "electric personal assistive mobility device" (EPAMD) shall mean a self-balancing, two nontandem wheeled device, designed to transport only one person, with an electric propulsion system with an average power of seven hundred fifty watts (one horsepower), whose maximum speed on a paved level surface, when powered solely by such a propulsion system while ridden by an operator who weighs one hundred seventy pounds, is less than twenty miles per hour.

2. An electric personal assistive mobility device may be operated upon a street, highway, sidewalk, and bicycle path. Every person operating such a device shall be granted all of the rights and be subject to all of the duties applicable to a pedestrian pursuant to chapter 304, RSMo.

3. Persons under sixteen years of age shall not operate an electric personal assistive mobility device, except for an operator with a mobility-related disability.

4. An electric personal assistive mobility device shall be operated only on roadways with a speed limit of forty-five miles per hour or less. This shall not prohibit

the use of such device when crossing roadways with speed limits in excess of forty-five miles per hour.

307.207. Every electric personal assistive mobility device (EPAMD) when in use on a roadway during the period from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise shall be equipped with the following:

(1) A front-facing lamp on the front or carried by the rider which shall emit a white light visible at night under normal atmospheric conditions on a straight, level, unlighted roadway at five hundred feet;

(2) A rear-facing red reflector, at least two square inches in reflective surface area, or a rear-facing red lamp, on the rear which shall be visible at night under normal atmospheric conditions on a straight, level, unlighted roadway when viewed by a vehicle driver under the lower beams of vehicle headlights at six hundred feet.

307.209. Every person operating an electric personal assistive mobility device (EPAMD) at less than the posted speed or slower than the flow of traffic upon a street or highway shall ride as near to the right side of the roadway as safe, exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction, except when making a left turn, when avoiding hazardous conditions, when the lane is too narrow to share with another vehicle, or when on a one-way street.

307.211. Any person seventeen years of age or older who violates any provision of sections 307.205 to 307.211 is guilty of an infraction and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars. Such an infraction does not constitute a crime and conviction shall not give rise to any disability or legal disadvantage based on conviction of a criminal offense. If any person under seventeen years of age violates any provision of section 307.205 to 307.211 in the presence of a peace officer possessing the duty and power of arrest for violation of the general criminal laws of the state or for violation of ordinances of counties or municipalities of the state, said officer may impound the electric personal assistive mobility device (EPAMD) involved for a period not to exceed five days upon issuance of a receipt to the child riding it or to its owner.

575.010. The following definitions shall apply to chapters 575 and 576, RSMo:

(1) "Affidavit" means any written statement which is authorized or required by law to be made under oath, and which is sworn to before a person authorized to administer oaths;

(2) "Government" means any branch or agency of the government of this state or of any political subdivision thereof;

(3) "Highway", means any public road or thoroughfare for vehicles, including state roads, county roads and public streets, avenues, boulevards, parkways or alleys in any municipality;

[(3)] (4) "Judicial proceeding" means any official proceeding in court, or any proceeding authorized by or held under the supervision of a court;

[(4)] (5) "Juror" means a grand or petit juror, including a person who has been drawn or summoned to attend as a prospective juror;

[(5)] (6) "Jury" means a grand or petit jury, including any panel which has been drawn or summoned to attend as prospective jurors;

[(6)] (7) "Official proceeding" means any cause, matter, or proceeding where the laws of this state require that evidence considered therein be under oath or affirmation;

[(7)] (8) "Police animal" means a dog, horse or other animal used in law enforcement or a correctional facility, or by a municipal police department, fire department, search and rescue unit or agency, whether the animal is on duty or not on duty. The term shall include, but not be limited to, accelerant detection dogs, bomb detection dogs, narcotic detection dogs, search and rescue dogs and tracking animals;

[(8)] (9) "Public record" means any document which a public servant is required by law to keep;

[(9)] (10) "Testimony" means any oral statement under oath or affirmation;

[(10)] (11) "Victim" means any natural person against whom any crime is deemed to have been perpetrated or attempted;

[(11)] (12) "Witness" means any natural person:

- (a) Having knowledge of the existence or nonexistence of facts relating to any crime; or
- (b) Whose declaration under oath is received as evidence for any purpose; or
- (c) Who has reported any crime to any peace officer or prosecutor; or
- (d) Who has been served with a subpoena issued under the authority of any court of this

state.

575.145. It shall be the duty of the operator or driver of any vehicle or the rider of any animal traveling on the highways of this state to stop on signal of any sheriff or deputy sheriff and to obey any other reasonable signal or direction of such sheriff or deputy sheriff given in directing the movement of traffic on the highways. Any person who willfully fails or refuses to obey such signals or directions or who willfully resists or opposes a sheriff or deputy sheriff in the proper discharge of his or her duties shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished as provided by law for such offenses.

575.150. 1. A person commits the crime of resisting or interfering with arrest, **detention, or stop** if, knowing that a law enforcement officer is making an arrest, or attempting to lawfully detain or stop an individual or vehicle, or the person reasonably should know that a law enforcement officer is making an arrest or attempting to lawfully detain or lawfully stop an individual or vehicle, for the purpose of preventing the officer from effecting the arrest, stop or

detention, the person:

(1) Resists the arrest, stop or detention of such person by using or threatening the use of violence or physical force or by fleeing from such officer; or

(2) Interferes with the arrest, stop or detention of another person by using or threatening the use of violence, physical force or physical interference.

2. This section applies to arrests, stops or detentions with or without warrants and to arrests, stops or detentions for any crime, infraction or ordinance violation.

3. A person is presumed to be fleeing a vehicle stop if that person continues to operate a motor vehicle after that person has seen or should have seen clearly visible emergency lights or has heard or should have heard an audible signal emanating from the law enforcement vehicle pursuing that person.

4. It is no defense to a prosecution pursuant to subsection 1 of this section that the law enforcement officer was acting unlawfully in making the arrest. However, nothing in this section shall be construed to bar civil suits for unlawful arrest.

[4. Resisting, by means other than flight, or interfering with an arrest for a felony, is a class D felony; otherwise, resisting or interfering with arrest is a class A misdemeanor.]

5. Resisting or interfering with an arrest for a felony is a class D felony; otherwise, resisting or interfering with an arrest, detention or stop is a class A misdemeanor.

[300.125. 1. All written reports made by persons involved in accidents or by garages shall be without prejudice to the individual so reporting and shall be for the confidential use of the police department or other governmental agencies having use for the records for accident prevention purposes, except that the police department or other governmental agency may disclose the identity of a person involved in an accident when such identity is not otherwise known or when such person denies his presence at such accident.

2. No written reports forwarded under the provisions of this section shall be used as evidence in any trial, civil or criminal, arising out of an accident except that the police department shall furnish upon demand of any party to such trial, or upon demand of any court, a certificate showing that a specified accident report has or has not been made to the department in compliance with law, and, if such report has been made, the date, time and location of the accident, the names and addresses of the drivers, the owners of the vehicles involved, and the investigating officers.]

[300.595. 1. Members of the police department are authorized to remove a vehicle from a street or highway to the nearest garage or other place of safety, or to a garage designated or maintained by the police department, or otherwise maintained by the city under the circumstances hereinafter enumerated:

(1) When any vehicle is left unattended upon any bridge, viaduct, or causeway, or in any tube or tunnel where such vehicle constitutes an obstruction to traffic;

(2) When a vehicle upon a highway is so disabled as to constitute an obstruction to traffic and the person in charge of the vehicle is by reason of physical injury incapacitated to such an extent as to be unable to provide its custody or removal;

(3) When any vehicle is left unattended upon a street and is so parked illegally as to constitute a definite hazard or obstruction to the normal movement of traffic.

2. Whenever an officer removes a vehicle from a street as authorized in this section and the officer knows or is able to ascertain from the registration records in the vehicle the name and address of the owner thereof, such officer shall immediately give or cause to be given notice in writing to such owner of the fact of such removal and the reasons therefor and of the place to which such vehicle has been removed. In the event any such vehicle is stored in a public garage, a copy of such notice shall be given to the proprietor of such garage.

3. Whenever an officer removes a vehicle from a street under this section and does not know and is not able to ascertain the name of the owner, or for any other reason is unable to give the notice to the owner as hereinbefore provided, and in the event the vehicle is not returned to the owner within a period of three days, then and in that event the officer shall immediately send or cause to be sent a written report of such removal by mail to the state department whose duty it is to register motor vehicles, and shall file a copy of such notice with the proprietor of any public garage in which the vehicle may be stored. Such notice shall include a complete description of the vehicle, the date, time, and place from which removed, the reasons for such removal, and the name of the garage or place where the vehicle is stored.]

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