

FIRST REGULAR SESSION
SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
**SENATE BILLS NOS. 381,
384, 432 & 9**
92ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Reported from the Committee on Transportation, March 20, 2003, with recommendation that the Senate Committee Substitute do pass.

1000S.09C

TERRY L. SPIELER, Secretary.

AN ACT

To repeal sections 210.104, 210.107, 300.330, 300.410, 302.302, 302.510, 302.530, 302.700, 304.010, 304.015, 307.020, 307.100, 307.177, 307.178, 307.400, and 577.041, RSMo, relating to transportation safety measures, and to enact in lieu thereof twenty-two new sections relating to the same subject, with penalty provisions and an effective date for certain sections.

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

Section A. Sections 210.104, 210.107, 300.330, 300.410, 302.302, 302.510, 302.530, 302.700, 304.010, 304.015, 307.020, 307.100, 307.177, 307.178, 307.400, and 577.041, RSMo, are repealed and twenty-two new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 300.330, 300.410, 302.302, 302.510, 302.530, 302.700, 304.010, 304.015, 304.029, 304.675, 304.677, 306.127, 306.128, 306.129, 307.020, 307.100, 307.177, 307.178, 307.179, 307.400, 537.038, and 577.041, to read as follows:

300.330. The driver of a **motor** vehicle shall not drive within any sidewalk area except as a permanent or temporary driveway. **A bicycle lane shall not be obstructed by a parked or standing motor vehicle or other stationary object. A motor vehicle may be driven in a bicycle lane only for the purpose of a lawful maneuver to cross the lane or provide for safe travel. Where a bicycle lane is present, a driver making a lawful maneuver must first merge into the bicycle lane after yielding to any traffic that may be present.**

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

300.410. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of sections 300.155 to 300.410, every driver of a vehicle shall exercise the highest degree of care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian [upon any roadway and shall give warning by sounding the horn when necessary], **any person propelling a human powered vehicle, or any person operating a motorcycle**, and shall exercise proper precaution upon observing any child or any confused or incapacitated person upon a roadway.

302.302. 1. The director of revenue shall put into effect a point system for the suspension and revocation of licenses. **Except as set forth in subdivision (14) of this section**, points shall be assessed only after a conviction or forfeiture of collateral. The initial point value is as follows:

(1) Any moving violation of a state law or county or municipal or federal traffic ordinance or regulation not listed in this section, other than a violation of vehicle equipment provisions or a court-ordered supervision as provided in section 302.303	2 points
(except any violation of municipal stop sign ordinance where no accident is involved	1 point)
(2) Speeding	
In violation of a state law	3 points
In violation of a county or municipal ordinance	2 points
(3) Leaving the scene of an accident in violation of section 577.060, RSMo	12 points
In violation of any county or municipal ordinance	6 points
(4) Careless and imprudent driving in violation of subsection 4 of section 304.016, RSMo	4 points
In violation of a county or municipal ordinance	2 points
(5) Operating without a valid license in violation of subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection 1 of section 302.020:	
(a) For the first conviction	2 points
(b) For the second conviction	4 points
(c) For the third conviction	6 points
(6) Operating with a suspended or revoked license prior to restoration of operating privileges	12 points
(7) Obtaining a license by misrepresentation	12 points

(8) For the first conviction of driving while in an intoxicated condition or under the influence of controlled substances or drugs 8 points

(9) For the second or subsequent conviction of any of the following offenses however combined: driving while in an intoxicated condition, driving under the influence of controlled substances or drugs or driving with a blood alcohol content of eight-hundredths of one percent or more by weight 12 points

(10) For the first conviction for driving with blood alcohol content eight-hundredths of one percent or more by weight
In violation of state law 8 points
In violation of a county or municipal ordinance or federal law or regulation 8 points

(11) Any felony involving the use of a motor vehicle 12 points

(12) Knowingly permitting unlicensed operator to operate a motor vehicle 4 points

(13) For a conviction for failure to maintain financial responsibility pursuant to county or municipal ordinance or pursuant to section 303.025, RSMo 4 points

(14) Determination by a court in a civil proceeding to which the operator is a party that he or she has intentionally, recklessly, or negligently collided with a pedestrian, bicyclist, or motorcyclist thereby causing personal injury to the pedestrian, bicyclist, or motorcyclist if one of the following is also true:

(a) The operator has six or more points on his or her driver's license;

(b) The operator has a prior conviction for an intoxication-related offense, as defined in section 577.023, RSMo; or

(c) The operator has previously caused an

injury to a bicyclist, pedestrian, or motorcyclist

requiring hospitalization 12 points

2. The director shall, as provided in subdivision (5) of subsection 1 of this section, assess an operator points for a conviction pursuant to subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection 1 of section 302.020, when the director issues such operator a license or permit pursuant to the provisions of sections 302.010 to 302.340.

3. An additional two points shall be assessed when personal injury or property damage results from any violation listed in subsection 1 of this section and if found to be warranted and certified by the reporting court.

4. When any of the acts listed in subdivision (2), (3), (4) or (8) of subsection 1 of this section constitutes both a violation of a state law and a violation of a county or municipal ordinance, points may be assessed for either violation but not for both. Notwithstanding that an offense arising out of the same occurrence could be construed to be a violation of subdivisions (8), (9) and (10) of subsection 1 of this section, no person shall be tried or convicted for more than one offense pursuant to subdivisions (8), (9) and (10) of subsection 1 of this section for offenses arising out of the same occurrence.

5. The director of revenue shall put into effect a system for staying the assessment of points against an operator. The system shall provide that the satisfactory completion of a driver-improvement program or, in the case of violations committed while operating a motorcycle, a motorcycle-rider training course approved by the director of the department of public safety, by an operator, when so ordered and verified by any court having jurisdiction over any law of this state or county or municipal ordinance, regulating motor vehicles, other than a violation committed in a commercial motor vehicle as defined in section 302.700, shall be accepted by the director in lieu of the assessment of points for a violation pursuant to subdivision (1), (2) or (4) of subsection 1 of this section or pursuant to subsection 3 of this section. For the purposes of this subsection, the driver-improvement program shall meet or exceed the standards of the National Safety Council's eight-hour "Defensive Driving Course" or, in the case of a violation which occurred during the operation of a motorcycle, the program shall meet the standards established by the director of the department of public safety pursuant to sections 302.133 to 302.138. The completion of a driver-improvement program or a motorcycle-rider training course shall not be accepted in lieu of points more than one time in any thirty-six-month period and shall be completed within sixty days of the date of conviction in order to be accepted in lieu of the assessment of points. Every court having jurisdiction pursuant to the provisions of this subsection shall, within fifteen days after completion of the driver-improvement program or motorcycle-rider training course by an operator, forward a record of the completion to the director, all other provisions of the law to the contrary notwithstanding. The director shall establish procedures for record keeping and the administration of this subsection.

302.510. 1. Except as provided in subsection 3 of this section, a law enforcement officer who arrests any person for a violation of any state statute related to driving while intoxicated or for a violation of a county or municipal ordinance prohibiting driving while intoxicated or a county or municipal alcohol-related traffic offense, and in which the alcohol concentration in the person's blood, breath, or urine was eight-hundredths of one percent or more by weight or two-hundredths of one percent or more by weight for anyone less than twenty-one years of age, shall forward to the department a [verified] **certified** report of all information relevant to the enforcement action, including information which adequately identifies the arrested person, a statement of the officer's grounds for belief that the person violated any state statute related to driving while intoxicated or was less than twenty-one years of age and was driving with two-hundredths of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in the person's blood, or a county or municipal ordinance prohibiting driving while intoxicated or a county or municipal alcohol-related traffic offense, a report of the results of any chemical tests which were conducted, and a copy of the citation and complaint filed with the court.

2. The report required by this section shall be **certified under penalties of perjury for making a false statement to a public official and** made on forms supplied by the department or in a manner specified by regulations of the department.

3. A county or municipal ordinance prohibiting driving while intoxicated or a county or municipal alcohol-related traffic offense may not be the basis for suspension or revocation of a driver's license pursuant to sections 302.500 to 302.540, unless the arresting law enforcement officer, other than an elected peace officer or official, has been [certified] **licensed** by the director of the department of public safety pursuant to the provisions of [sections 590.100 to 590.180] **chapter 590**, RSMo.

302.530. 1. Any person who has received a notice of suspension or revocation may make a request within fifteen days of receipt of the notice for a review of the department's determination at a hearing. If the person's driver's license has not been previously surrendered, it [shall] **may** be surrendered at the time the request for a hearing is made.

2. At the time the request for a hearing is made, if it appears from the record that the person is the holder of a valid driver's license issued by this state, and that the driver's license has been surrendered as required, the department shall issue a temporary permit which shall be valid until the scheduled date for the hearing. The department may later issue an additional temporary permit or permits in order to stay the effective date of the suspension or revocation until the final order is issued following the hearing, as required by section 302.520.

3. The hearing may be held by telephone, or if requested by the person, such person's attorney or representative, in the county where the arrest was made. The hearing shall be conducted by examiners who are licensed to practice law in the state of Missouri and who are employed by the department on a part-time or full-time basis as the department may determine.

4. The sole issue at the hearing shall be whether by a preponderance of the evidence the person was driving a vehicle pursuant to the circumstances set out in section 302.505. The burden of proof shall be on the state to adduce such evidence. If the department finds the affirmative of this issue, the suspension or revocation order shall be sustained. If the department finds the negative of the issue, the suspension or revocation order shall be rescinded.

5. The procedure at such hearing shall be conducted in accordance with chapter 536, RSMo, [not otherwise in conflict] **except when chapter 536, RSMo, conflicts** with sections 302.500 to 302.540. **A report certified pursuant to subsection 2 of section 302.510, shall be admissible as prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein and any provision of chapter 536, RSMo, to the contrary shall not apply.**

6. The department shall promptly notify[, by certified letter,] the person of its decision including the reasons for that decision. Such notification shall include a notice advising the person that the department's decision shall be final within fifteen days from the date [of certification of the letter] **such notice was mailed** unless the person challenges the department's decision within that time period by filing an appeal in the circuit court in the county where the arrest occurred.

7. Unless the person, within fifteen days after being notified [by certified letter] of the department's decision, files an appeal for judicial review pursuant to section 302.535, the decision of the department shall be final.

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

302.700. 1. Sections 302.700 to 302.780 may be cited as the "Uniform Commercial Driver's License Act".

2. When used in sections 302.700 to 302.780, the following words and phrases mean:

(1) "Alcohol", any substance containing any form of alcohol, including, but not limited to, ethanol, methanol, propanol and isopropanol;

(2) "Alcohol concentration", the number of grams of alcohol per one hundred milliliters of blood or the number of grams of alcohol per two hundred ten liters of breath or the number of grams of alcohol per sixty-seven milliliters of urine;

(3) "Commercial driver's instruction permit", a permit issued pursuant to section 302.720;

(4) "Commercial driver's license", a license issued by this state to an individual which authorizes the individual to operate a commercial motor vehicle;

(5) "Commercial driver's license information system", the information system established pursuant to the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 (Title XII of Pub. Law 99-570) to serve as a clearinghouse for locating information related to the licensing and identification of commercial motor vehicle drivers;

(6) "Commercial motor vehicle", a motor vehicle designed or used to transport passengers

or property:

(a) If the vehicle has a gross combination weight rating of twenty-six thousand one or more pounds inclusive of a towed unit which has a gross vehicle weight rating of ten thousand one pounds or more;

(b) If the vehicle has a gross vehicle weight rating of twenty-six thousand one or more pounds or such lesser rating as determined by federal regulation;

(c) If the vehicle is designed to transport more than fifteen passengers, including the driver; or

(d) If the vehicle is transporting hazardous materials and is required to be placarded under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (46 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.);

(7) "Controlled substance", any substance so classified under section 102(6) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(6)), and includes all substances listed in schedules I through V of 21 CFR part 1308, as they may be revised from time to time;

(8) "Conviction", an unvacated adjudication of guilt, or a determination that a person has violated or failed to comply with the law in a court of original jurisdiction or an authorized administrative proceeding, an unvacated forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to secure the person's appearance in court, the payment of a fine or court cost, or violation of a condition of release without bail, regardless of whether the penalty is rebated, suspended or prorated;

(9) "Director", the director of revenue or his authorized representative;

(10) "Disqualification", a withdrawal of the privilege to drive a commercial motor vehicle;

(11) "Drive", to drive, operate or be in physical control of a commercial motor vehicle;

(12) "Driver", any person who drives, operates, or is in physical control of a commercial motor vehicle, or who is required to hold a commercial driver's license;

(13) "Driving under the influence of alcohol", the commission of any one or more of the following acts in a commercial motor vehicle:

(a) Driving a commercial motor vehicle with the alcohol concentration of four one-hundredths of a percent or more as prescribed by the secretary or such other alcohol concentration as may be later determined by the secretary by regulation;

(b) Driving while intoxicated in violation of any federal or state law, or in violation of a county or municipal ordinance;

(c) Driving with excessive blood alcohol content in violation of any federal or state law, or in violation of a county or municipal ordinance;

(d) Refusing to submit to a chemical test in violation of section 577.041, RSMo, section 302.750, any federal or state law, or a county or municipal ordinance; or

(e) Having any state, county or municipal alcohol-related enforcement contact, as defined in subsection 3 of section 302.525;

(14) "Driving under the influence of a controlled substance", the commission of any one

or more of the following acts in a commercial motor vehicle:

(a) Driving a commercial motor vehicle while under the influence of any substance so classified under section 102(6) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(6)), including any substance listed in schedules I through V of 21 CFR part 1308, as they may be revised from time to time;

(b) Driving a commercial motor vehicle while in a drugged condition in violation of any federal or state law or in violation of a county or municipal ordinance; or

(c) Refusing to submit to a chemical test in violation of section 577.041, RSMo, section 302.750, any federal or state law, or a county or municipal ordinance;

(15) "Employer", any person, including the United States, a state, or a political subdivision of a state, who owns or leases a commercial motor vehicle or assigns a driver to operate such a vehicle;

(16) "Farm vehicle", a commercial motor vehicle controlled and operated by a farmer used exclusively for the transportation of agricultural products, farm machinery, farm supplies, or a combination of these, within one hundred fifty miles of the farm, other than one which requires placarding for hazardous materials as defined in this section, or used in the operation of a common or contract motor carrier, except that a farm vehicle shall not be a commercial motor vehicle when the total combined gross weight rating does not exceed twenty-six thousand one pounds when transporting fertilizers as defined in subdivision (19) of this subsection;

(17) "Felony", any offense under state or federal law that is punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year;

(18) **"Gross combination weight rating" or "GCWR", the value specified by the manufacturer as the loaded weight of a combination (articulated) vehicle. In the absence of a value specified by the manufacturer, GCWR will be determined by adding the GVWR of the power unit and the total weight of the towed unit and any load thereon;**

(19) "Gross vehicle weight rating" or "GVWR", the value specified by the manufacturer [or manufacturers] as the [maximum] loaded weight of a single [or a combination] vehicle[, or registered gross weight, whichever is greater. The GVWR of a combination vehicle, commonly referred to as the "gross combination weight rating" or "GCWR", is the GVWR of the power unit plus the GVWR of the towed unit or units];

[(19)] (20) "Hazardous materials", hazardous materials as specified in section 103 of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.). Fertilizers, including but not limited to ammonium nitrate, phosphate, nitrogen, anhydrous ammonia, lime, potash, motor fuel or special fuel shall not be considered hazardous materials when transported by a farm vehicle provided all other provisions of this definition are followed;

[(20)] (21) "Motor vehicle", any self-propelled vehicle not operated exclusively upon

tracks;

[(21)] (22) "Out of service", a temporary prohibition against the operation of a commercial motor vehicle by a particular driver, or the operation of a particular commercial motor vehicle, or the operation of a particular motor carrier;

[(22)] (23) "Out-of-service order", a declaration by the Federal Highway Administration, or any authorized enforcement officer of a federal, state, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Canadian, Mexican or any local jurisdiction, that a driver, or a commercial motor vehicle, or a motor carrier operation, is out of service;

[(23)] (24) "Secretary", the Secretary of Transportation of the United States;

[(24)] (25) "Serious traffic violation", driving a commercial motor vehicle in such a manner that the driver receives a conviction for:

(a) Excessive speeding, as defined by the secretary by regulation;

(b) Careless, reckless or imprudent driving which includes, but shall not be limited to, any violation of section 304.016, RSMo, any violation of section 304.010, RSMo, or any other violation of state law, or any county or municipal ordinance while driving a commercial motor vehicle in a willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property, or improper or erratic traffic lane changes, or following the vehicle ahead too closely, but shall not include careless and imprudent driving by excessive speed;

(c) A violation of any state law or county or municipal ordinance regulating the operation of motor vehicles arising out of an accident or collision which resulted in death to any person, other than a parking violation; or

(d) Any other violation of a state law or county or municipal ordinance regulating the operation of motor vehicles, other than a parking violation, as prescribed by the secretary by regulation;

[(25)] (26) "State", a state, territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Mexico, and any province of Canada;

[(26)] (27) "United States", the fifty states and the District of Columbia.

304.010. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:

(1) "Expressway", a divided highway of at least ten miles in length with four or more lanes which is not part of the federal interstate system of highways which has crossovers or accesses from streets, roads or other highways at the same grade level as such divided highway;

(2) "Freeway", a limited access divided highway of at least ten miles in length with four or more lanes which is not part of the federal interstate system of highways which does not have any crossovers or accesses from streets, roads or other highways at the same grade level as such divided highway within such ten miles of divided highway;

(3) "Rural interstate", that part of the federal interstate highway system that is not located in an urban area;

(4) "Urbanized area", an area of fifty thousand population at a density at or greater than one thousand persons per square mile.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the uniform maximum speed limits are and no vehicle shall be operated in excess of the speed limits established pursuant to this section:

(1) Upon the rural interstates and freeways of this state, seventy miles per hour;

(2) Upon the rural expressways of this state, sixty-five miles per hour;

(3) Upon the interstate highways, freeways or expressways within the urbanized areas of this state, sixty miles per hour;

(4) All other roads and highways in this state not located in an urbanized area and not provided for in subdivisions (1) to (3) of this subsection, sixty miles per hour;

(5) All other roads provided for in subdivision (4) of this subsection shall not include any state two-lane road which is identified by letter. Such lettered roads shall not exceed fifty-five miles per hour unless set at a higher speed as established by the department of transportation, except that no speed limit shall be set higher than sixty miles per hour;

(6) For the purposes of enforcing the speed limit laws of this state, it is a rebuttable presumption that the posted speed limit is the legal speed limit.

3. On any state road or highway where the speed limit is not set pursuant to a local ordinance, the highways and transportation commission may set a speed limit higher or lower than the uniform maximum speed limit provided in subsection 2 of this section, if a higher or lower speed limit is recommended by the department of transportation. The department of public safety, where it believes for safety reasons, or to expedite the flow of traffic a higher or lower speed limit is warranted, may request the department of transportation to raise or lower such speed limit, except that no speed limit shall be set higher than seventy miles per hour.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 304.120 or any other provision of law to the contrary, cities, towns and villages may regulate the speed of vehicles on state roads and highways within such cities', towns' or villages' corporate limits by ordinance with the approval of the state highways and transportation commission. Any reduction of speed in cities, towns or villages shall be designed to expedite the flow of traffic on such state roads and highways to the extent consistent with public safety. The commission may declare any ordinance void if it finds that such ordinance is:

(1) Not primarily designed to expedite traffic flow; and

(2) Primarily designed to produce revenue for the city, town or village which enacted such ordinance.

If an ordinance is declared void, the city, town or village shall have any future proposed ordinance approved by the highways and transportation commission before such ordinance may take effect.

5. The county commission of any county of the second, third or fourth classification may

set the speed limit or the weight limit or both the speed limit and the weight limit on roads or bridges on any county, township or road district road in the county and, with the approval of the state highways and transportation commission, on any state road or highway not within the limits of any incorporated city, town or village, lower than the uniform maximum speed limit as provided in subsection 2 of this section where the condition of the road or the nature of the area requires a lower speed. **The maximum speed limit set by the county commission of any county of the second, third, or fourth classification for any road under the commission's jurisdiction shall not exceed fifty-five miles per hour if such road is properly marked by signs indicating such speed limit. If the county commission does not mark the roads with signs indicating the speed limit, the speed limit shall be forty-five miles per hour.** The commission shall send copies of any order establishing a speed limit or weight limit on roads and bridges on a county, township or road district road in the county to the chief engineer of the state department of transportation, the superintendent of the state highway patrol and to any township or road district maintaining roads in the county. After the roads have been properly marked by signs indicating the speed limits and weight limits set by the county commission, the speed limits and weight limits shall be of the same effect as the speed limits provided for in subsection 1 of this section and shall be enforced by the state highway patrol and the county sheriff as if such speed limits and weight limits were established by state law.

6. All road signs indicating speed limits or weight limits shall be uniform in size, shape, lettering and coloring and shall conform to standards established by the department of transportation.

7. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to alter any speed limit set below fifty-five miles per hour by any ordinance of any county, city, town or village of the state adopted before March 13, 1996.

8. The speed limits established pursuant to this section shall not apply to the operation of any emergency vehicle as defined in section 304.022.

9. A violation of the provisions of this section shall not be construed to relieve the parties in any civil action on any claim or counterclaim from the burden of proving negligence or contributory negligence as the proximate cause of any accident or as the defense to a negligence action.

10. Any person violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a class C misdemeanor, unless such person was exceeding the posted speed limit by twenty miles per hour or more then it is a class B misdemeanor.

304.015. 1. All vehicles not in motion shall be placed with their right side as near the right-hand side of the highway as practicable, except on streets of municipalities where vehicles are obliged to move in one direction only or parking of motor vehicles is regulated by ordinance.

2. Upon all public roads or highways of sufficient width a vehicle shall be driven upon the right half of the roadway, except as follows:

(1) When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction pursuant to the rules governing such movement;

(2) When placing a vehicle in position for and when such vehicle is lawfully making a left turn in compliance with the provisions of sections 304.014 to 304.026 or traffic regulations thereunder or of municipalities;

(3) When the right half of a roadway is closed to traffic while under construction or repair;

(4) Upon a roadway designated by local ordinance as a one-way street and marked or signed for one-way traffic.

3. It is unlawful to drive any vehicle upon any highway or road which has been divided into two or more roadways by means of a physical barrier or by means of a dividing section or delineated by curbs, lines or other markings on the roadway, except to the right of such barrier or dividing section, or to make any left turn or semicircular or U-turn on any such divided highway, except at an intersection or interchange or at any signed location designated by the state highways and transportation commission or the department of transportation. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to emergency vehicles, law enforcement vehicles or to vehicles owned by the commission or the department.

4. The authorities in charge of any highway or the state highway patrol may erect signs temporarily designating lanes to be used by traffic moving in a particular direction, regardless of the center line of the highway, and all members of the Missouri highway patrol and other peace officers may direct traffic in conformance with such signs. When authorized signs have been erected designating off-center traffic lanes, no person shall disobey the instructions given by such signs.

5. Whenever any roadway has been divided into three or more clearly marked lanes for traffic, the following rules in addition to all others consistent herewith shall apply:

(1) A vehicle shall be driven as nearly as practicable entirely within a single lane and shall not be moved from such lane until the driver has first ascertained that such movement can be made with safety;

(2) Upon a roadway which is divided into three lanes a vehicle shall not be driven in the center lane, except when overtaking and passing another vehicle where the roadway ahead is clearly visible and such center lane is clear of traffic within a safe distance, or in preparation for a left turn or where such center lane is at the time allocated exclusively to traffic moving in the direction the vehicle is proceeding and is sign-posted to give notice of such allocation;

(3) Upon all highways any vehicle proceeding at less than the normal speed of traffic thereon shall be driven in the right-hand lane for traffic or as close as practicable to the

right-hand edge or curb, except as otherwise provided in sections 304.014 to 304.026;

(4) Official signs may be erected by the highways and transportation commission or the highway patrol may place temporary signs directing slow-moving traffic to use a designated lane or allocating specified lanes to traffic moving in the same direction and drivers of vehicles shall obey the directions of every such sign;

(5) Drivers of vehicles proceeding in opposite directions shall pass each other to the right, and except when a roadway has been divided into traffic lanes, each driver shall give to the other at least one-half of the main traveled portion of the roadway whenever possible.

6. All vehicles in motion upon a highway having two or more lanes of traffic proceeding in the same direction shall be driven in the right-hand lane except when overtaking and passing another vehicle or when preparing to make a proper left turn or when otherwise directed by traffic markings, signs or signals.

7. All trucks registered for a gross weight of more than forty-eight thousand pounds, shall not be driven in the far left-hand lane upon all interstate highways, freeways, or expressways within the urbanized areas of this state having three or more lanes of traffic proceeding in the same direction. This restriction shall not apply when:

(1) It is reasonably necessary for the operation of the truck to respond to emergency conditions;

(2) It is necessary for the operator of the truck to avoid actual or potential traffic moving onto the right lane from an acceleration or merging lane;

(3) It is necessary for the operator of the truck to follow traffic control devices that direct use of a lane other than the right lane; or

(4) The right half of a roadway is closed to traffic while under construction or repair.

[7.] 8. Violation of this section shall be deemed an infraction unless such violation causes an immediate threat of an accident, in which case such violation shall be deemed a class C misdemeanor, or unless an accident results from such violation, in which case such violation shall be deemed a class A misdemeanor.

9. As used in subsection 7 of this section, the word "truck" means any vehicle, machine, tractor, trailer, or semitrailer, or any combination thereof, propelled or drawn by mechanical power and designed for or used in the transportation of property upon the highways. The term "truck" also includes a commercial motor vehicle as defined in section 301.010, RSMo.

304.029. 1. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, a low-speed vehicle may be operated upon a highway in the state if it meets the requirements of this section. Every person operating a low-speed vehicle shall be granted all the rights

and shall be subject to all the duties applicable to the driver of any other motor vehicle except as to the special regulations in this section and except as to those provisions which by their nature can have no application.

2. The operator of a low-speed vehicle shall observe all traffic laws and local ordinances regarding the rules of the road. A low-speed vehicle shall not be operated on a street or a highway with a posted speed limit greater than thirty-five miles per hour. The provisions of this subsection shall not prohibit a low-speed vehicle from crossing a street or highway with a posted speed limit greater than thirty-five miles per hour.

3. No persons shall operate a low-speed vehicle:

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

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

4. A low-speed vehicle shall be exempt from the requirements of sections 307.350 to 307.402, RSMo, for purposes of titling and registration. Low-speed vehicles shall comply with the standards in 49 C.F.R. 571.500.

5. Every operator of a low-speed vehicle shall maintain financial responsibility on such low-speed vehicle as required by chapter 303, RSMo, if the low-speed vehicle is to be operated upon the highways of this state.

6. Each person operating a low-speed vehicle on a highway in this state shall possess a valid driver's license issued pursuant to chapter 302, RSMo.

7. For purposes of this section a "low-speed vehicle" means a four-wheeled motor vehicle, other than a truck, whose top speed is greater than twenty miles per hour but less than twenty-five miles per hour and is manufactured in compliance with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration standards for low-speed vehicles in 49 C.F.R. 571.500.

8. Nothing in this section shall prevent county or municipal governments from adopting more stringent local ordinances governing low-speed vehicle operation if the governing body of the county or municipality determines that such ordinances are necessary in the interest of public safety. The department of transportation may prohibit the operation of low-speed vehicles on any highway under its jurisdiction if it determines that the prohibition is necessary in the interest of public safety.

304.675. 1. The maximum speed limit within a school zone shall not exceed twenty miles per hour. Such speed limit shall be in force only during those times thirty minutes before, during, and thirty minutes after the periods of time when students are arriving at a regularly scheduled school session and leaving a regularly scheduled school session. As used in this section, the term "school zone" means school

property on which a school building is located and the area adjacent to the school property that is designated by signs showing the posted limit.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 304.010, 304.120, and 304.130, and any other provision of law to the contrary, the governing body of a county or municipality may establish a speed limit within a school zone lower than twenty miles per hour if it finds, in conjunction with the school board, that a lower limit is needed to promote public safety, and the governing body of a county or municipality may extend the hours which the school zone speed limit is in force, if it finds, in conjunction with the school board, that extended hours for the school zone speed limit are needed to promote public safety.

304.677. Notwithstanding any other provisions of the law to the contrary, every driver of a motor vehicle shall exercise due care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian, any person propelling a human powered vehicle, or any person operating a motorcycle, and shall give an audible signal when necessary, and shall exercise proper precaution upon observing any child or any obviously confused, incapacitated, or intoxicated person.

306.127. 1. Beginning January 1, 2005, every person born after January 1, 1984, or as required pursuant to section 306.128, who operates a vessel on the Mississippi River, Missouri River, or the lakes of this state shall possess, on the vessel, a boating safety identification card issued by the Missouri state water patrol or its agent which shows that he or she has:

(1) Successfully completed a boating safety course approved by the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators and certified by the Missouri state water patrol. The boating safety course may include a course sponsored by the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary or the United States Power Squadron. The Missouri state water patrol may appoint agents to administer a boater education course or course equivalency examination and issue boater identification cards under guidelines established by the water patrol. The Missouri state water patrol shall maintain a list of approved courses; or

(2) Successfully passed an equivalency examination prepared by the Missouri state water patrol and administered by the Missouri state water patrol or its agent. The equivalency examination shall have a degree of difficulty equal to, or greater than, that of the examinations given at the conclusion of an approved boating safety course; or

(3) A valid master's, mate's, or operator's license issued by the United States Coast Guard.

2. The Missouri state water patrol or its agent shall issue a permanent boating

safety identification card to each person who complies with the requirements of this section which is valid for life unless invalidated pursuant to law.

3. The Missouri state water patrol may charge a fee for such card or any replacement card that does not substantially exceed the costs of administering this section. The Missouri state water patrol or its designated agent shall collect such fees. These funds shall be forwarded to general revenue.

4. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any person who:

(1) Is licensed by the United States Coast Guard to serve as master of a vessel;

(2) Operates a vessel only on a private lake or pond that is not classified as waters of the state;

(3) Operates a vessel on a river other than the Mississippi or Missouri;

(4) Until January 1, 2006, is a nonresident who is visiting the state for sixty days or less;

(5) Is participating in an event or regatta approved by the water patrol;

(6) Is a nonresident who has proof of a valid boating certificate or license issued by another state if the boating course is approved by the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators (NASBLA);

(7) Is exempted by rule of the water patrol;

(8) Is currently serving in any branch of the United States armed forces, reserves, or Missouri national guard, or any spouse of a person currently in such service; or

(9) Has previously successfully completed a boating safety education course approved by the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators (NASBLA).

5. The Missouri state water patrol shall inform other states of the requirements of this section.

6. Any person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a class C misdemeanor and for a second or subsequent offense is guilty of a class B misdemeanor. No individual shall be detained or stopped strictly for the purpose of checking for said boating safety identification card.

306.128. Beginning January 1, 2005, any person convicted of an offense pursuant to section 306.110, 306.111, 306.112, 306.127, 306.132, or 306.141 shall:

(1) Enroll in and successfully complete, at his or her own expense, a boating safety education course that meets minimum standards established by the water patrol by rule;

(2) File with the court proof of successful completion of such course and submit a certified copy to the water patrol; and

(3) Not operate a vessel until such filing.

306.129. 1. The Missouri state water patrol is authorized to promulgate such rules as are necessary to effectuate the provisions of sections 306.127 and 306.128.

2. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, RSMo, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536, RSMo, and, if applicable, section 536.028, RSMo. This section and chapter 536, RSMo, are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536, RSMo, to review, to delay the effective date or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2003, shall be invalid and void.

307.020. As used in sections 307.020 to 307.120, [unless the context requires another or different construction] **the following terms mean:**

(1) "Approved" [means], approved by the director of revenue and when applied to lamps and other illuminating devices means that such lamps and devices must be in good working order;

(2) "Auxiliary lamp" [means], an additional lighting device on a motor vehicle used primarily to supplement the headlamps in providing general illumination ahead of a vehicle;

(3) "Headlamp" [means], a major lighting device capable of providing general illumination ahead of a vehicle;

(4) "Mounting height" [means], the distance from the center of the lamp to the surface on which the vehicle stands;

(5) "Multiple-beam headlamps" [means], headlamps or similar devices arranged so as to permit the driver of the vehicle to use one of two or more distributions of light on the road;

(6) "Reflector" [means], an approved device designed and used to give an indication by reflected light;

(7) "Single-beam headlamps" [means], headlamps or similar devices arranged so as to permit the driver of the vehicle to use but one distribution of light on the road;

(8) "Vehicle" [means], every device in, upon or by which a person or property is or may be transported upon a highway, excepting devices moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks;

(9) "When lighted lamps are required" [means], at any time from a half-hour after sunset to a half-hour before sunrise, **at anytime when rain, snow, fog, or other atmospheric conditions require the use of windshield wipers**, and at any other time when there is not sufficient light to render clearly discernible persons and vehicles on the highway at a distance of five hundred feet ahead.

307.100. 1. Any lighted lamp or illuminating device upon a motor vehicle other than headlamps, spotlamps, front direction signals or auxiliary lamps which projects a beam of light

of an intensity greater than three hundred candlepower shall be so directed that no part of the beam will strike the level of the roadway on which the vehicle stands at a distance of more than seventy-five feet from the vehicle. Alternately flashing warning signals may be used on school buses when used for school purposes and on motor vehicles when used to transport United States mail from post offices to boxes of addressees thereof and on emergency vehicles as defined in section 304.022, RSMo, and on buses owned or operated by churches, mosques, synagogues, temples or other houses of worship, but are prohibited on other motor vehicles, motorcycles and motor-drawn vehicles except as a means for indicating a right or left turn.

2. Any motor vehicle used for the collection of garbage, refuse, or rubbish shall use alternately flashing warning signals while stopped upon a street and actually engaged in the collection of garbage, refuse, or rubbish.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 307.120, violation of this section is an infraction.

307.177. 1. It is unlawful for any person to operate any bus, truck, truck-tractor and trailer combination, or other commercial motor vehicle and trailer upon any highway of this state, whether intrastate transportation or interstate transportation, [transporting materials defined and classified as hazardous by the United States Department of Transportation pursuant to Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations,] **unless such transportation is conducted in accordance with the hazardous material regulations established by the United States Department of Transportation pursuant to Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations,** as such regulations have been and may periodically be amended[, unless such vehicle is equipped with the equipment required by and be operated in accordance with safety and hazardous materials regulations for such vehicles as adopted by the United States Department of Transportation].

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 of this section to the contrary, Part 391, Subpart E, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, relating to the physical requirements of drivers shall not be applicable to drivers in intrastate commerce, provided such drivers were licensed by this state as chauffeurs to operate commercial motor vehicles on May 13, 1988.

3. Failure to comply with the requirements of this section may result in the commercial motor vehicle and trailer and driver of such vehicle and trailer being placed out of service. Criteria used for placing drivers and vehicles out of service are the North American Uniform Out-of-Service Criteria adopted by the Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance and the United States Department of Transportation, as such criteria have been and may periodically be amended.

4. Violation of this section shall be deemed a class A misdemeanor.

307.178. 1. As used in this section, the term "passenger car" means every motor vehicle designed for carrying ten persons or less and used for the transportation of persons; except that,

the term "passenger car" shall not include motorcycles, motorized bicycles, motor tricycles and trucks with a licensed gross weight of twelve thousand pounds or more.

2. Each driver, except persons employed by the United States Postal Service while performing duties for that federal agency which require the operator to service postal boxes from their vehicles, or which require frequent entry into and exit from their vehicles, and front seat passenger of a passenger car manufactured after January 1, 1968, operated on a street or highway in this state, and persons less than eighteen years of age operating or riding in a truck, as defined in section 301.010, RSMo, on a street or highway of this state shall wear a properly adjusted and fastened safety belt that meets federal National Highway, Transportation and Safety Act requirements[; except that, a child less than four years of age shall be protected as required] **or as provided** in section [210.104, RSMo] **307.179**. No person shall be stopped, inspected, or detained solely to determine compliance with this subsection. The provisions of this section shall not be applicable to persons who have a medical reason for failing to have a seat belt fastened about their body, nor shall the provisions of this section be applicable to persons while operating or riding a motor vehicle being used in agricultural work-related activities. Noncompliance with this subsection shall not constitute probable cause for violation of any other provision of law.

3. Each driver of a motor vehicle transporting a child four years of age or more[, but less than sixteen years of age,] shall secure the child in a properly adjusted and fastened [safety belt] **restraint pursuant to section 307.179**.

4. In any action to recover damages arising out of the ownership, common maintenance or operation of a motor vehicle, failure to wear a safety belt in violation of this section shall not be considered evidence of comparative negligence. Failure to wear a safety belt in violation of this section may be admitted to mitigate damages, but only under the following circumstances:

(1) Parties seeking to introduce evidence of the failure to wear a safety belt in violation of this section must first introduce expert evidence proving that a failure to wear a safety belt contributed to the injuries claimed by plaintiff;

(2) If the evidence supports such a finding, the trier of fact may find that the plaintiff's failure to wear a safety belt in violation of this section contributed to the plaintiff's claimed injuries, and may reduce the amount of the plaintiff's recovery by an amount not to exceed one percent of the damages awarded after any reductions for comparative negligence.

5. Each driver who violates the provisions of subsection 2 or [3] **7** of this section is guilty of an infraction for which a fine not to exceed ten dollars may be imposed. All other provisions of law and court rules to the contrary notwithstanding, no court costs shall be imposed on any person due to a violation of this section. In no case shall points be assessed against any person, pursuant to section 302.302, RSMo, for a violation of this section.

6. The department of public safety shall initiate and develop a program of public

information to develop understanding of, and ensure compliance with, the provisions of this section. The department of public safety shall evaluate the effectiveness of this section and shall include a report of its findings in the annual evaluation report on its highway safety plan that it submits to NHTSA and FHWA pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 402.

7. If there are more persons than there are seat belts in the enclosed area of a motor vehicle, then the [driver and] passengers [are not in violation of this section] **who are unable to wear seat belts, shall sit in the area behind the front seat of the motor vehicle unless the motor vehicle is designed only for a front-seated area. This subsection shall not apply to passengers who are accompanying a driver of a motor vehicle who is licensed pursuant to section 302.178, RSMo.**

307.179. 1. As used in this section, the following terms shall mean:

(1) "Child booster seat", a seating system which meets the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards set forth in 49 C.F.R. 571.213, as amended, that is designed to elevate a child to properly sit in a federally approved safety belt system;

(2) "Child passenger restraint system", a seating system which meets the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards set forth in 49 C.F.R. 571.213, as amended, and which is either permanently affixed to a motor vehicle or is affixed to such vehicle by a safety belt or a universal attachment system;

(3) "Driver", a person who is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle.

2. Every person transporting a child under the age of sixteen years shall be responsible, when transporting such child in a motor vehicle operated by that person on the streets or highways of this state, for providing for the protection of such child as follows:

(1) Children less than four years of age, regardless of weight, or children weighing less than forty pounds, regardless of age, shall be secured in a child passenger restraint system appropriate for that child;

(2) Children four through five years of age or weighing at least forty pounds but less than sixty pounds shall be secured in a child passenger restraint system or booster seat appropriate for that child;

(3) Children at least six years of age, or at least sixty pounds, shall be secured by a vehicle safety belt, child passenger restraint system, or booster seat.

3. Any person who violates this section is guilty of an infraction and, upon conviction, may be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars and court costs. In no case shall points be assessed against any person, pursuant to section 302.302, RSMo, for violation of this section. If a person receives a citation for violating this section, the charges shall be dismissed or withdrawn if the person prior to or at his or her hearing provides evidence of acquisition of a child passenger

restraint system or child booster seat which is satisfactory to the court or the party responsible for prosecuting the person's citation.

4. Every car rental agency doing business in the state of Missouri shall inform its customers of the requirements of this section and shall provide for rental of an appropriate child passenger safety restraint system.

5. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any public carrier for hire or to school buses as defined in section 301.010, RSMo, unless such school bus has been equipped with safety belts or is required to be equipped with safety belts pursuant to federal motor vehicle safety standards.

6. The department of public safety shall initiate and develop a program of public information to develop understanding of, and ensure compliance with the provisions of this section. The department of public safety may promulgate rules and regulations for the enforcement of this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, RSMo, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536, RSMo, and, if applicable, section 536.028, RSMo. This section and chapter 536, RSMo, are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536, RSMo, to review, to delay the effective date or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2003, shall be invalid and void.

307.400. 1. It is unlawful for any person to operate any commercial motor vehicle [licensed for more than twelve thousand pounds] as defined in Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 390.5, either singly or in combination with a trailer, as both vehicles are defined [in section 301.010, RSMo,] in Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 390.5, unless such vehicles are equipped and operated as required by Parts 390 through 397, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, as such regulations have been and may periodically be amended, whether intrastate transportation or interstate transportation. Members of the Missouri state highway patrol are authorized to enter the cargo area of a commercial motor vehicle or trailer to inspect the contents when reasonable grounds exist to cause belief that the vehicle is transporting hazardous materials as defined by Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The director of the department of public safety is hereby authorized to further regulate the safety of commercial motor vehicles and trailers as he deems necessary to govern and control their operation on the public highways of this state by promulgating and publishing rules and regulations consistent with this chapter. Any such rules shall, in addition to any other provisions deemed necessary by the director, require:

(1) Every commercial motor vehicle and trailer and all parts thereof to be maintained in

a safe condition at all times;

(2) Accidents arising from or in connection with the operation of commercial motor vehicles and trailers to be reported to the department of public safety in such detail and in such manner as the director may require.

Except for the provisions of subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection, the provisions of this section shall not apply to any commercial motor vehicle operated in intrastate commerce and licensed for a gross weight of sixty thousand pounds or less when used exclusively for the transportation of solid waste or forty-two thousand pounds or less when the license plate has been designated for farm use by the letter "F" as authorized by the Revised Statutes of Missouri, unless such vehicle is transporting hazardous materials as defined in Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 of this section to the contrary, Part 391, Subpart E, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, relating to the physical requirements of drivers shall not be applicable to drivers in intrastate commerce, provided such drivers were licensed by this state as chauffeurs to operate commercial motor vehicles on May 13, 1988. Persons who are otherwise qualified and licensed to operate a commercial motor vehicle in this state may operate such vehicle intrastate at the age of eighteen years or older, except that any person transporting hazardous material must be at least twenty-one years of age.

3. Commercial motor vehicles and drivers of such vehicles may be placed out of service if the vehicles are not equipped and operated according to the requirements of this section. Criteria used for placing vehicles and drivers out of service are the North American Uniform Out-of-Service Criteria adopted by the Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance and the United States Department of Transportation, as such criteria have been and may periodically be amended.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 of this section to the contrary, Part 395, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, relating to the hours of drivers, shall not apply to any vehicle owned or operated by any public utility, rural electric cooperative or other public service organization, or to the driver of such vehicle, while providing restoration of essential utility services during emergencies and operating intrastate. For the purposes of this subsection, the term "essential utility services" means electric, gas, water, telephone and sewer services.

5. Part 395, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, relating to the hours of drivers, shall not apply to drivers transporting agricultural commodities or farm supplies for agricultural purposes in this state if such transportation:

(1) Is limited to an area within a one hundred air mile radius from the source of the commodities or the distribution point for the farm supplies; and

(2) Is conducted during the planting and harvesting season within this state, as defined by the department of public safety by regulation.

6. The provisions of Part 395.8, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, relating to recording of a driver's duty status, shall not apply to drivers engaged in agricultural operations referred to in subsection 5 of this section, if the motor carrier who employs the driver maintains and retains for a period of six months accurate and true records showing:

- (1) The total number of hours the driver is on duty each day; and
- (2) The time at which the driver reports for, and is released from, duty each day.

7. Violation of any provision of this section or any rule promulgated as authorized therein is a class B misdemeanor.

8. No rule or portion of a rule promulgated under the authority of this chapter shall become effective unless it has been promulgated pursuant to the provisions of section 536.024, RSMo.

537.038. Any person operating a motor vehicle who intentionally, recklessly, or negligently collides with a pedestrian, cyclist, or motorcyclist and thereby causes personal injury to the pedestrian or cyclist shall be liable for liquidated compensatory damages of five hundred dollars or actual damages, whichever is greater, plus reasonable attorney's fees and court costs, unless the court determines that the motorist was not at fault. In cases where a motorist has been shown to intentionally, recklessly, or negligently collide with a bicyclist or pedestrian causing injury, and the motorist is shown to have six or more points on their driver's license, or have a prior conviction for an intoxication-related offense, as defined in section 577.023, RSMo, or have caused a prior injury to a bicyclist or pedestrian requiring hospitalization, that person's driver's license shall be revoked for a period of one year and the person shall be liable for liquidated compensatory damages of one thousand dollars or actual damages, whichever is greater, plus reasonable attorney's fees and court costs, unless the court determines that the motorist was not at fault.

577.041. 1. If a person under arrest, or who has been stopped pursuant to subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection 1 of section 577.020, refuses upon the request of the officer to submit to any test allowed pursuant to section 577.020, then none shall be given and evidence of the refusal shall be admissible in a proceeding pursuant to section 565.024 or 565.060, RSMo, or section 577.010 or 577.012. The request of the officer shall include the reasons of the officer for requesting the person to submit to a test and also shall inform the person that evidence of refusal to take the test may be used against such person and that the person's license shall be immediately revoked upon refusal to take the test. If a person when requested to submit to any test allowed pursuant to section 577.020 requests to speak to an attorney, the person shall be granted twenty minutes in which to attempt to contact an attorney. If upon the completion of the twenty-minute period the person continues to refuse to submit to any test, it shall be deemed a refusal. In this event, the officer shall, on behalf of the director of revenue, serve the notice

of license revocation personally upon the person and shall take possession of any license to operate a motor vehicle issued by this state which is held by that person. The officer shall issue a temporary permit, on behalf of the director of revenue, which is valid for fifteen days and shall also give the person a notice of such person's right to file a petition for review to contest the license revocation.

2. The officer shall make a [sworn] **certified** report to the director of revenue **in a format prescribed by the director**, which shall include the following:

(1) That the officer has:

(a) Reasonable grounds to believe that the arrested person was driving a motor vehicle while in an intoxicated or drugged condition; or

(b) Reasonable grounds to believe that the person stopped, being under the age of twenty-one years, was driving a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol content of two-hundredths of one percent or more by weight; or

(c) Reasonable grounds to believe that the person stopped, being under the age of twenty-one years, was committing a violation of the traffic laws of the state, or political subdivision of the state, and such officer has reasonable grounds to believe, after making such stop, that the person had a blood alcohol content of two-hundredths of one percent or greater;

(2) That the person refused to submit to a chemical test;

(3) Whether the officer secured the license to operate a motor vehicle of the person;

(4) Whether the officer issued a fifteen-day temporary permit;

(5) Copies of the notice of revocation, the fifteen-day temporary permit and the notice of the right to file a petition for review, which notices and permit may be combined in one document; and

(6) Any license to operate a motor vehicle which the officer has taken into possession.

3. Upon receipt of the officer's report, the director shall revoke the license of the person refusing to take the test for a period of one year; or if the person is a nonresident, such person's operating permit or privilege shall be revoked for one year; or if the person is a resident without a license or permit to operate a motor vehicle in this state, an order shall be issued denying the person the issuance of a license or permit for a period of one year.

4. If a person's license has been revoked because of the person's refusal to submit to a chemical test, such person may petition for a hearing before a circuit or associate circuit court in the county in which the arrest or stop occurred. The person may request such court to issue an order staying the revocation until such time as the petition for review can be heard. If the court, in its discretion, grants such stay, it shall enter the order upon a form prescribed by the director of revenue and shall send a copy of such order to the director. Such order shall serve as proof of the privilege to operate a motor vehicle in this state and the director shall maintain possession of the person's license to operate a motor vehicle until termination of any revocation pursuant

to this section. Upon the person's request the clerk of the court shall notify the prosecuting attorney of the county and the prosecutor shall appear at the hearing on behalf of the director of revenue. At the hearing the court shall determine only:

(1) Whether or not the person was arrested or stopped;

(2) Whether or not the officer had:

(a) Reasonable grounds to believe that the person was driving a motor vehicle while in an intoxicated or drugged condition; or

(b) Reasonable grounds to believe that the person stopped, being under the age of twenty-one years, was driving a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol content of two-hundredths of one percent or more by weight; or

(c) Reasonable grounds to believe that the person stopped, being under the age of twenty-one years, was committing a violation of the traffic laws of the state, or political subdivision of the state, and such officer had reasonable grounds to believe, after making such stop, that the person had a blood alcohol content of two-hundredths of one percent or greater; and

(3) Whether or not the person refused to submit to the test.

5. If the court determines any issue not to be in the affirmative, the court shall order the director to reinstate the license or permit to drive.

6. Requests for review as provided in this section shall go to the head of the docket of the court wherein filed.

7. No person who has had a license to operate a motor vehicle suspended or revoked pursuant to the provisions of this section shall have that license reinstated until such person has participated in and successfully completed a substance abuse traffic offender program defined in section 577.001, or a program determined to be comparable by the department or the court. Assignment recommendations, based upon the needs assessment as described in subdivision (22) of section 302.010, RSMo, shall be delivered in writing to the person with written notice that the person is entitled to have such assignment recommendations reviewed by the court if the person objects to the recommendations. The person may file a motion in the associate division of the circuit court of the county in which such assignment was given, on a printed form provided by the state courts administrator, to have the court hear and determine such motion pursuant to the provisions of chapter 517, RSMo. The motion shall name the person or entity making the needs assessment as the respondent and a copy of the motion shall be served upon the respondent in any manner allowed by law. Upon hearing the motion, the court may modify or waive any assignment recommendation that the court determines to be unwarranted based upon a review of the needs assessment, the person's driving record, the circumstances surrounding the offense, and the likelihood of the person committing a like offense in the future, except that the court may modify but may not waive the assignment to an education or

rehabilitation program of a person determined to be a prior or persistent offender as defined in section 577.023, or of a person determined to have operated a motor vehicle with fifteen-hundredths of one percent or more by weight in such person's blood. Compliance with the court determination of the motion shall satisfy the provisions of this section for the purpose of reinstating such person's license to operate a motor vehicle. The respondent's personal appearance at any hearing conducted pursuant to this subsection shall not be necessary unless directed by the court.

8. The fees for the substance abuse traffic offender program, or a portion thereof to be determined by the division of alcohol and drug abuse of the department of mental health, shall be paid by the person enrolled in the program. Any person who is enrolled in the program shall pay, in addition to any fee charged for the program, a supplemental fee of sixty dollars. The administrator of the program shall remit to the division of alcohol and drug abuse of the department of mental health the supplemental fee for all persons enrolled in the program, less two percent for administrative costs. The supplemental fees received by the department of mental health pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the mental health earnings fund which is created in section 630.053, RSMo.

[210.104. 1. Every person transporting a child under the age of four years shall be responsible, when transporting such child in a motor vehicle operated by that person on the streets or highways of this state, for providing for the protection of such child. Such child shall be protected by a child passenger restraint system approved by the department of public safety.

2. Any person who violates this section is guilty of an infraction and, upon conviction, may be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars and court costs.

3. The provisions of sections 210.104 to 210.107 shall not apply to any public carrier for hire.]

[210.107. The department of public safety shall initiate and develop a program of public information to develop understanding of, and ensure compliance with the provisions of sections 210.104 to 210.107. The department of public safety shall, within thirty days of September 28, 1983, promulgate standards for the performance, design, and installation of passenger restraint systems for children under four years of age in accordance with federal motor vehicle safety standards and shall approve those systems which meet such standards. No rule or portion of a rule promulgated under the authority of sections 210.104 to 210.107 shall become effective unless it has been promulgated pursuant to the provisions of section 536.024, RSMo.]

Section B. The enactment of section 307.179 and the repeal of sections 210.104 and 210.107 shall become effective January 1, 2004.

Unofficial

Bill

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