SENATE SUBSTITUTE
FOR
SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE
FOR
SENATE BILL NO. 1050

AN ACT
To repeal sections 108.120, 137.555, 227.240, 263.245, 292.606, 301.010, 301.020, 301.055, 301.130, 301.350, 302.170, 302.173, 302.174, 302.720, 304.005, 304.012, 304.060 , 304.180, 304.820, 306.126, 307.175, and 414.032, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof twenty-five new sections relating to transportation, with existing penalty provisions and an emergency clause for a certain section.

## BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, AS FOLLOWS:

Section A. Sections 108.120, 137.555, 227.240, 263.245, 292.606, 301.010, 301.020, 301.055, 301.130, 301.350, 302.170, 302.173, 302.174, 302.720, 304.005, 304.012, 304.060, 304.180, 304.820, 306.126, 307.175, and 414.032, RSMo, are repealed and twenty-five new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 108.120, 137.555, 227.240, 227.541, 227.542, 227.544, $263.245,292.606,301.010,301.020,301.055,301.130,301.350$, $302.170,302.173,302.174,302.720,304.005,304.012,304.060$, 304.180, 304.820, 306.126, 307.175, and 414.032, to read as follows:
108.120. 1. The county commissions of the counties of this state are hereby authorized to issue bonds for and on behalf of their respective counties for the construction, reconstruction,
improvement, maintenance and repair of any and all public roads, highways, bridges [and] culverts, streets, avenues, or alleys within such county, including the payment of any cost, judgment and expense for property, or rights in property, acquired by purchase or eminent domain, as may be provided by law, in such amount and such manner as may be provided by the general law authorizing the issuance of bonds by counties.
2. The proceeds of all bonds issued under the provisions of this section shall be paid into the county treasury where they shall be kept as a separate fund to be known as "The Road Bond Construction Fund" and such proceeds shall be used only for the purpose mentioned herein. [Such funds may be used in the construction, reconstruction, improvement, maintenance and repair of any street, avenue, road or alley in any incorporated city, town or village if such street, avenue, road or alley or any part thereof shall form a part of a continuous road, highway, bridge or culvert of said county leading into or through such city, town or village.] The county may contract with any other political subdivision to share the proceeds of such bonds to be used for the purposes authorized.
137.555. In addition to other levies authorized by law, the county commission in counties not adopting an alternative form of government and the proper administrative body in counties adopting an alternative form of government, in their discretion may levy an additional tax, not exceeding thirty-five cents on each one hundred dollars assessed valuation, all of such tax to be collected and turned into the county treasury, where it shall be known and designated as "The Special Road and Bridge Fund" to
be used for road and bridge purposes and for no other purpose whatever; except that the term "road and bridge purposes" may include certain storm water control projects off rights of way that are directly related to the construction of roads and bridges, in any county of the first classification without a charter form of government with a population of at least ninety thousand inhabitants but not more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, in any county of the first classification without a charter form of government with a population of at least two hundred thousand inhabitants, in any county of the first classification without a charter form of government and bordered by one county of the first classification and one county of the second classification or in any county of the first classification with a charter form of government and containing part of a city with a population of three hundred thousand or more inhabitants; provided, however, that all that part or portion of such tax which shall arise from and be collected and paid upon any property lying and being within any special road district shall be paid into the county treasury and four-fifths of such part or portion of such tax so arising from and collected and paid upon any property lying and being within any such special road district shall be placed to the credit of such special road district from which it arose and shall be paid out to such special road district upon warrants of the county commission, in favor of the commissioners or treasurer of the district as the case may be; provided further, that the part of such special road and bridge tax arising from and paid upon property not situated in any special road district and the
one-fifth part retained in the county treasury may, in the discretion of the county commission and pursuant to a written contract, be shared with any other political subdivision to be used [in] for road and bridge purposes within the county, including but not limited to constructing, improving or repairing [any street in any incorporated city or village in the county, if such street shall form a part of a continuous highway of such county leading through such city or village] streets, avenues, or alleys of such political subdivision.
227.240. 1. The location and removal of all telephone, cable television, and electric light and power transmission lines, poles, wires, and conduits and all pipelines and tramways, erected or constructed, or hereafter to be erected or constructed by any corporation, municipality, public water supply district, sewer district, association or persons, within the right-of-way of any state highway, insofar as the public travel and traffic is concerned, and insofar as the same may interfere with the construction or maintenance of any such highway, shall be under the control and supervision of the state highways and transportation commission.
2. A cable television corporation or company shall be permitted to place its lines within the right-of-way of any state highway, consistent with the rules and regulations of the state highways and transportation commission. The state highways and transportation commission shall establish a system for receiving and resolving complaints with respect to cable television lines placed in, or removed from, the right-of-way of a state highway.
3. The department of transportation may establish a utility
corridor for the placement of utility facilities on the right-ofway of highways in the state highway system. Such utility corridor shall be up to twelve feet in width and placed within the existing right-of-way when space is reasonably available, with the location of the utility corridor to be determined by the state highways and transportation commission. Utility providers shall be reimbursed by the department of transportation for the expense of moving or relocating any preexisting utility facilities located on property that is outside an existing state highway right-of-way or utility corridor and is acquired by the state for the purpose of expanding a state highway. The commission shall promulgate rules setting forth a standardized statewide system for requesting and issuing variances to requirements set forth in this section.
4. The commission or some officer selected by the commission shall serve a written notice upon the entity, person or corporation owning or maintaining any such lines, poles, wires, conduits, pipelines, or tramways, which notice shall contain a plan or chart indicating the places on the right-of-way at which such lines, poles, wires, conduits, pipelines or tramways may be maintained. The notice shall also state the time when the work of hard surfacing said roads is proposed to commence, and shall further state that a hearing shall be had upon the proposed plan of location and matters incidental thereto, giving the place and date of such hearing. Immediately after such hearing the said owner shall be given a notice of the findings and orders of the commission and shall be given a reasonable time thereafter to comply therewith; provided,
however, that the effect of any change ordered by the commission shall not be to remove all or any part of such lines, poles, wires, conduits, pipelines or tramways from the right-of-way of the highway. The removal of the same shall be made at the cost and expense of the owners thereof unless otherwise provided by said commission, and in the event of the failure of such owners to remove the same at the time so determined they may be removed by the state highways and transportation commission, or under its direction, and the cost thereof collected from such owners, and such owners shall not be liable in any way to any person for the placing and maintaining of such lines, poles, wires, conduits, pipelines and tramways at the places prescribed by the commission.
[4.] 5. The commission is authorized in the name of the state of Missouri to institute and maintain, through the attorney general, such suits and actions as may be necessary to enforce the provisions of this section. Any corporation, association or the officers or agents of such corporations or associations, or any other person who shall erect or maintain any such lines, poles, wires, conduits, pipelines or tramways, within the right-of-way of such roads which are hard-surfaced, which are not in accordance with such orders of the commission, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.
227.541. The portion of Interstate 70 from Rangeline Street continuing west to Business Loop 70 in Boone County shall be designated as "Highway Patrol Sgt. Benjamin Booth Memorial Highway". The department of transportation shall erect and maintain appropriate signs designating such highway, with the
costs to be paid by private donations.
227.542. The portion of Interstate Highway 70 from the eastern edge of the intersection of U.S. Highway 63 and Interstate 70 continuing west to Rangeline Street in Boone County shall be designated as "Sheriff Roger I. Wilson Memorial Highway". The department of transportation shall erect and maintain appropriate signs designating such highway, with the costs to be paid by private donations.
227.544. The portion of State Highway 42 within Maries County that is located within the city limits of Vienna shall be designated as "PFC Ralph A. Branson, Jr. Memorial Highway". The department of transportation shall erect and maintain appropriate signs designating such highway, with the costs to be paid by private donations.
263.245. 1. Subject to voter approval under section 263.247, all owners of land in:
(1) Any county with a township form of government, located north of the Missouri River and having no portion of the county located east of U.S. Highway 63 [and located in]i
(2) Any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than four thousand one hundred but fewer than four thousand two hundred inhabitants[,] or [in]
(3) Any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than two thousand three hundred but fewer than two thousand four hundred inhabitants
shall control all brush growing on such owner's property that is
designated as the county right-of-way or county maintenance easement part of such owner's property and which is adjacent to any county road. Such brush shall be cut, burned, or otherwise destroyed as often as necessary in order to keep such lands accessible for purposes of maintenance and safety of the county road and to prevent brush from interfering with any vehicle that may travel the road.
2. The county commission, either upon its own motion or upon receipt of a written notice requesting the action from any residents of the county in which the county road bordering the lands in question is located or upon written request of any person regularly using the county road, may control such brush so as to allow easy access to the land described in subsection 1 of this section, and for that purpose the county commission, or its agents, servants, or employees shall have authority to enter on such lands without being liable to an action of trespass therefor, and shall keep an accurate account of the expenses incurred in eradicating the brush, and shall verify such statement under seal of the county commission, and transmit the same to the officer whose duty it is or may be to extend state and county taxes on tax books or bills against real estate. Such officer shall extend the aggregate expenses so charged against each tract of land as a special tax, which shall then become [a lien on such lands,] due on such landowner's real and personal property tax assessment and be collected as state and county taxes are collected by law and paid to the county commission and credited to the county control fund.
3. Before proceeding to control brush as provided in this
section, the county commission of the county in which the land is located shall notify the owner of the land of the requirements of this law [by certified mail, return receipt requested, from a list] in writing using any mail service with delivery tracking and an address supplied by the officer who prepares the tax list[,] and shall allow the owner of the land thirty days from [acknowledgment date of return receipt, or] the date of [refusal of acceptance of] delivery [as the case may be,] to eradicate all such brush growing on land designated as the county right-of-way or county maintenance easement part of such owner's land and which is adjacent to the county road. In the event that the property owner cannot be located by [certified] mail, notice shall be placed in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the land is located at least thirty days before the county commission removes the brush pursuant to subsection 2 of this section. Such property owner shall be granted an automatic thirty-day extension due to hardship by notifying the county commission that such owner cannot comply with the requirements of this section, due to hardship, within the first thirty-day period. The property owner may be granted a second extension by a majority vote of the county commission. There shall be no further extensions. For the purposes of this subsection, "hardship" may be financial, physical or any other condition that the county commission deems to be a valid reason to allow an extension of time to comply with the requirements of this section.
4. County commissions shall not withhold rock, which is provided from funds from the county aid road trust fund, for
maintaining county roads due to the abutting property owner's refusal to remove brush located on land designated as the county right-of-way or county maintenance easement part of such owner's land. County commissions shall use such rock on the county roads, even though the brush is not removed, or county commissions may resort to the procedures in this section to remove the brush.
5. The county right-of-way or county maintenance easement shall extend fifteen feet from the center of the county road or the distance set forth in the original conveyance, whichever is greater. For purposes of this subsection, the "center of the county road" shall be the point equidistant from both edges of the drivable ground of the road in its current condition.
6. In the event a county is required to obtain a land survey to enforce this section, the costs of such survey shall be divided equally between the county and the landowner.
292.606. 1. Fees shall be collected for a period of six years from August 28, [2012] 2018.
2. (1) Any employer required to report under subsection 1 of section 292.605, except local governments and family-owned farm operations, shall submit an annual fee to the commission of one hundred dollars along with the Tier II form. Owners or operators of petroleum retail facilities shall pay a fee of no more than fifty dollars for each such facility. Any person, firm or corporation selling, delivering or transporting petroleum or petroleum products and whose primary business deals with petroleum products or who is covered by the provisions of chapter 323, if such person, firm or corporation is paying fees under the
provisions of the federal hazardous materials transportation registration and fee assessment program, shall deduct such federal fees from those fees owed to the state under the provisions of this subsection. If the federal fees exceed or are equal to what would otherwise be owed under this subsection, such employer shall not be liable for state fees under this
subsection. In relation to petroleum products "primary business" shall mean that the person, firm or corporation shall earn more than fifty percent of hazardous chemical revenues from the sale, delivery or transport of petroleum products. For the purpose of calculating fees, all grades of gasoline are considered to be one product, all grades of heating oils, diesel fuels, kerosenes, naphthas, aviation turbine fuel, and all other heavy distillate products except for grades of gasoline are considered to be one product, and all varieties of motor lubricating oil are considered to be one product. For the purposes of this section "facility" shall mean all buildings, equipment, structures and other stationary items that are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person. If more than three hazardous substances or mixtures are reported on the Tier II form, the employer shall submit an additional twenty dollar fee for each hazardous substance or mixture. Fees collected under this subdivision shall be for each hazardous chemical on hand at any one time in excess of ten thousand pounds or for extremely hazardous substances on hand at any one time in excess of five hundred pounds or the threshold planning quantity, whichever is less, or for explosives or blasting agents on hand at any one time in
excess of one hundred pounds. However, no employer shall pay more than ten thousand dollars per year in fees. Moneys acquired through litigation and any administrative fees paid pursuant to subsection 3 of this section shall not be applied toward this cap.
(2) Employers engaged in transporting hazardous materials by pipeline except local gas distribution companies regulated by the Missouri public service commission shall pay to the commission a fee of two hundred fifty dollars for each county in which they operate.
(3) Payment of fees is due each year by March first. A late fee of ten percent of the total owed, plus one percent per month of the total, may be assessed by the commission.
(4) If, on March first of each year, fees collected under this section and natural resources damages made available pursuant to section 640.235 exceed one million dollars, any excess over one million dollars shall be proportionately credited to fees payable in the succeeding year by each employer who was required to pay a fee and who did pay a fee in the year in which the excess occurred. The limit of one million dollars contained herein shall be reviewed by the commission concurrent with the review of fees as required in subsection 1 of this section.
3. Beginning January 1, 2013, any employer filing its Tier II form pursuant to subsection 1 of section 292.605 may request that the commission distribute that employer's Tier II report to the local emergency planning committees and fire departments listed in its Tier II report. Any employer opting to have the commission distribute its Tier II report shall pay an additional
fee of ten dollars for each facility listed in the report at the time of filing to recoup the commission's distribution costs. Fees shall be deposited in the chemical emergency preparedness fund established under section 292.607. An employer who pays the additional fee and whose Tier II report includes all local emergency planning committees and fire departments required to be notified under subsection 1 of section 292.605 shall satisfy the reporting requirements of subsection 1 of section 292.605. The commission shall develop a mechanism for an employer to exercise its option to have the commission distribute its Tier II report.
4. Local emergency planning committees receiving funds under section 292.604 shall coordinate with the commission and the department in chemical emergency planning, training, preparedness, and response activities. Local emergency planning committees receiving funds under this section, section 260.394 , sections 292.602, 292.604, 292.605, 292.615 and section 640.235 shall provide to the commission an annual report of expenditures and activities.
5. Fees collected by the department and all funds provided to local emergency planning committees shall be used for chemical emergency preparedness purposes as outlined in sections 292.600 to 292.625 and the federal act, including contingency planning for chemical releases; exercising, evaluating, and distributing plans, providing training related to chemical emergency preparedness and prevention of chemical accidents; identifying facilities required to report; processing the information submitted by facilities and making it available to the public; receiving and handing emergency notifications of chemical
releases; operating a local emergency planning committee; and providing public notice of chemical preparedness activities. Local emergency planning committees receiving funds under this section may combine such funds with other local emergency planning committees to further the purposes of sections 292.600 to 292.625 , or the federal act.
6. The commission shall establish criteria and guidance on how funds received by local emergency planning committees may be used.
301.010. As used in this chapter and sections 304.010 to 304.040, 304.120 to 304.260 , and sections 307.010 to 307.175 , the following terms mean:
(1) "All-terrain vehicle", any motorized vehicle manufactured and used exclusively for off-highway use which is fifty inches or less in width, with an unladen dry weight of one thousand five hundred pounds or less, traveling on three, four or more nonhighway tires;
(2) "Autocycle", a three-wheeled motor vehicle which the drivers and passengers ride in a partially or completely enclosed nonstraddle seating area, that is designed to be controlled with a steering wheel and pedals, and that has met applicable Department of Transportation National Highway Traffic Safety Administration requirements or Federal Motorcycle Safety Standards;
(3) "Automobile transporter", any vehicle combination capable of carrying cargo on the power unit and designed and used for the transport of assembled motor vehicles, including truck camper units;
[(3)] (4) "Axle load", the total load transmitted to the road by all wheels whose centers are included between two parallel transverse vertical planes forty inches apart, extending across the full width of the vehicle;
[(4)] (5) "Backhaul", the return trip of a vehicle transporting cargo or general freight, especially when carrying goods back over all or part of the same route;
[(5)] (6) "Boat transporter", any vehicle combination capable of carrying cargo on the power unit and designed and used specifically to transport assembled boats and boat hulls. Boats may be partially disassembled to facilitate transporting;
[(6)] (7) "Body shop", a business that repairs physical damage on motor vehicles that are not owned by the shop or its officers or employees by mending, straightening, replacing body parts, or painting;
[(7)] (8) "Bus", a motor vehicle primarily for the transportation of a driver and eight or more passengers but not including shuttle buses;
[(8)] (9) "Commercial motor vehicle", a motor vehicle designed or regularly used for carrying freight and merchandise, or more than eight passengers but not including vanpools or shuttle buses;
[(9)] (10) "Cotton trailer", a trailer designed and used exclusively for transporting cotton at speeds less than forty miles per hour from field to field or from field to market and return;
[(10)] (11) "Dealer", any person, firm, corporation, association, agent or subagent engaged in the sale or exchange of
new, used or reconstructed motor vehicles or trailers;
[(11)] (12) "Director" or "director of revenue", the director of the department of revenue;
[(12)] (13) "Driveaway operation":
(a) The movement of a motor vehicle or trailer by any person or motor carrier other than a dealer over any public highway, under its own power singly, or in a fixed combination of two or more vehicles, for the purpose of delivery for sale or for delivery either before or after sale;
(b) The movement of any vehicle or vehicles, not owned by the transporter, constituting the commodity being transported, by a person engaged in the business of furnishing drivers and operators for the purpose of transporting vehicles in transit from one place to another by the driveaway or towaway methods; or
(c) The movement of a motor vehicle by any person who is lawfully engaged in the business of transporting or delivering vehicles that are not the person's own and vehicles of a type otherwise required to be registered, by the driveaway or towaway methods, from a point of manufacture, assembly or distribution or from the owner of the vehicles to a dealer or sales agent of a manufacturer or to any consignee designated by the shipper or consignor;
[(13)] (14) "Dromedary", a box, deck, or plate mounted behind the cab and forward of the fifth wheel on the frame of the power unit of a truck tractor-semitrailer combination. A truck tractor equipped with a dromedary may carry part of a load when operating independently or in a combination with a semitrailer;
[(14)] (15) "Farm tractor", a tractor used exclusively for
agricultural purposes;
[(15)] (16) "Fleet", any group of ten or more motor vehicles owned by the same owner;
[(16)] (17) "Fleet vehicle", a motor vehicle which is included as part of a fleet;
[(17)] (18) "Fullmount", a vehicle mounted completely on the frame of either the first or last vehicle in a saddlemount combination;
[(18)] (19) "Gross weight", the weight of vehicle and/or vehicle combination without load, plus the weight of any load thereon;
[(19)] (20) "Hail-damaged vehicle", any vehicle, the body of which has become dented as the result of the impact of hail;
[(20)] (21) "Highway", any public thoroughfare for vehicles, including state roads, county roads and public streets, avenues, boulevards, parkways or alleys in any municipality;
[(21)] (22) "Improved highway", a highway which has been paved with gravel, macadam, concrete, brick or asphalt, or surfaced in such a manner that it shall have a hard, smooth surface;
[(22)] (23) "Intersecting highway", any highway which joins another, whether or not it crosses the same;
[(23)] (24) "Junk vehicle", a vehicle which:
(a) Is incapable of operation or use upon the highways and has no resale value except as a source of parts or scrap; or
(b) Has been designated as junk or a substantially equivalent designation by this state or any other state;
[(24)] (25) "Kit vehicle", a motor vehicle assembled by a
person other than a generally recognized manufacturer of motor vehicles by the use of a glider kit or replica purchased from an authorized manufacturer and accompanied by a manufacturer's statement of origin;
[(25)] (26) "Land improvement contractors' commercial motor vehicle", any not-for-hire commercial motor vehicle the operation of which is confined to:
(a) An area that extends not more than a radius of one hundred miles from its home base of operations when transporting its owner's machinery, equipment, or auxiliary supplies to or from projects involving soil and water conservation, or to and from equipment dealers' maintenance facilities for maintenance purposes; or
(b) An area that extends not more than a radius of fifty miles from its home base of operations when transporting its owner's machinery, equipment, or auxiliary supplies to or from projects not involving soil and water conservation.

Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to prevent any motor vehicle from being registered as a commercial motor vehicle or local commercial motor vehicle;
[(26)] (27) "Local commercial motor vehicle", a commercial motor vehicle whose operations are confined to a municipality and that area extending not more than fifty miles therefrom, or a commercial motor vehicle whose property-carrying operations are confined solely to the transportation of property owned by any person who is the owner or operator of such vehicle to or from a farm owned by such person or under the person's control by virtue
of a landlord and tenant lease; provided that any such property transported to any such farm is for use in the operation of such farm;
[(27)] (28) "Local log truck", a commercial motor vehicle which is registered pursuant to this chapter to operate as a motor vehicle on the public highways of this state, used exclusively in this state, used to transport harvested forest products, operated solely at a forested site and in an area extending not more than a one hundred mile radius from such site, carries a load with dimensions not in excess of twenty-five cubic yards per two axles with dual wheels, and when operated on the national system of interstate and defense highways described in 23 U.S.C. Section 103, as amended, or outside the one hundred mile radius from such site with an extended distance local log truck permit, such vehicle shall not exceed the weight limits of section 304.180 , does not have more than four axles, and does not pull a trailer which has more than two axles. Harvesting equipment which is used specifically for cutting, felling, trimming, delimbing, debarking, chipping, skidding, loading, unloading, and stacking may be transported on a local log truck. A local log truck may not exceed the limits required by law, however, if the truck does exceed such limits as determined by the inspecting officer, then notwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary, such truck shall be subject to the weight limits required by such sections as licensed for eighty thousand pounds;
[(28)] (29) "Local log truck tractor", a commercial motor vehicle which is registered under this chapter to operate as a
motor vehicle on the public highways of this state, used exclusively in this state, used to transport harvested forest products, operated at a forested site and in an area extending not more than a one hundred mile radius from such site, operates with a weight not exceeding twenty-two thousand four hundred pounds on one axle or with a weight not exceeding forty-four thousand eight hundred pounds on any tandem axle, and when operated on the national system of interstate and defense highways described in 23 U.S.C. Section 103, as amended, or outside the one hundred mile radius from such site with an extended distance local log truck permit, such vehicle does not exceed the weight limits contained in section 304.180 , and does not have more than three axles and does not pull a trailer which has more than two axles. Violations of axle weight limitations shall be subject to the load limit penalty as described for in sections 304.180 to 304.220 ;
[(29)] (30) "Local transit bus", a bus whose operations are confined wholly within a municipal corporation, or wholly within a municipal corporation and a commercial zone, as defined in section 390.020, adjacent thereto, forming a part of a public transportation system within such municipal corporation and such municipal corporation and adjacent commercial zone;
[(30)] (31) "Log truck", a vehicle which is not a local log truck or local log truck tractor and is used exclusively to transport harvested forest products to and from forested sites which is registered pursuant to this chapter to operate as a motor vehicle on the public highways of this state for the transportation of harvested forest products;
[(31)] (32) "Major component parts", the rear clip, cowl, frame, body, cab, front-end assembly, and front clip, as those terms are defined by the director of revenue pursuant to rules and regulations or by illustrations;
[(32)] (33) "Manufacturer", any person, firm, corporation or association engaged in the business of manufacturing or assembling motor vehicles, trailers or vessels for sale;
[(33)] (34) "Motor change vehicle", a vehicle manufactured prior to August, 1957, which receives a new, rebuilt or used engine, and which used the number stamped on the original engine as the vehicle identification number;
[(34)] (35) "Motor vehicle", any self-propelled vehicle not operated exclusively upon tracks, except farm tractors;
[(35)] (36) "Motor vehicle primarily for business use", any vehicle other than a recreational motor vehicle, motorcycle, motortricycle, autocycle, or any commercial motor vehicle
licensed for over twelve thousand pounds:
(a) Offered for hire or lease; or
(b) The owner of which also owns ten or more such motor vehicles;
[(36)] (37) "Motorcycle", a motor vehicle operated on two wheels;
[(37)] (38) "Motorized bicycle", any two-wheeled or threewheeled device having an automatic transmission and a motor with a cylinder capacity of not more than fifty cubic centimeters, which produces less than three gross brake horsepower, and is capable of propelling the device at a maximum speed of not more than thirty miles per hour on level ground;
[(38)] (39) "Motortricycle", a motor vehicle upon which the operator straddles or sits astride that is designed to be controlled by handle bars and is operated on three wheels, including a motorcycle while operated with any conveyance, temporary or otherwise, requiring the use of a third wheel. A motortricycle shall not be included in the definition of allterrain vehicle;
[(39)] (40) "Municipality", any city, town or village, whether incorporated or not;
[(40)] (41) "Nonresident", a resident of a state or country other than the state of Missouri;
[(41)] (42) "Non-USA-std motor vehicle", a motor vehicle not originally manufactured in compliance with United States emissions or safety standards;
[(42)] (43) "Operator", any person who operates or drives a motor vehicle;
[(43)] (44) "Owner", any person, firm, corporation or association, who holds the legal title to a vehicle or in the event a vehicle is the subject of an agreement for the conditional sale or lease thereof with the right of purchase upon performance of the conditions stated in the agreement and with an immediate right of possession vested in the conditional vendee or lessee, or in the event a mortgagor of a vehicle is entitled to possession, then such conditional vendee or lessee or mortgagor shall be deemed the owner;
[(44)] (45) "Public garage", a place of business where motor vehicles are housed, stored, repaired, reconstructed or repainted for persons other than the owners or operators of such
place of business;
[(45)] (46) "Rebuilder", a business that repairs or rebuilds motor vehicles owned by the rebuilder, but does not include certificated common or contract carriers of persons or property;
[(46)] (47) "Reconstructed motor vehicle", a vehicle that is altered from its original construction by the addition or substitution of two or more new or used major component parts, excluding motor vehicles made from all new parts, and new multistage manufactured vehicles;
[(47)] (48) "Recreational motor vehicle", any motor vehicle designed, constructed or substantially modified so that it may be used and is used for the purposes of temporary housing quarters, including therein sleeping and eating facilities which are either permanently attached to the motor vehicle or attached to a unit which is securely attached to the motor vehicle. Nothing herein shall prevent any motor vehicle from being registered as a commercial motor vehicle if the motor vehicle could otherwise be so registered;
[(48)] (49) "Recreational off-highway vehicle", any motorized vehicle manufactured and used exclusively for offhighway use which is more than fifty inches but no more than sixty-seven inches in width, with an unladen dry weight of two thousand pounds or less, traveling on four or more nonhighway tires and which may have access to ATV trails;
[(49)] (50) "Rollback or car carrier", any vehicle specifically designed to transport wrecked, disabled or otherwise inoperable vehicles, when the transportation is directly
connected to a wrecker or towing service;
[(50)] (51) "Saddlemount combination", a combination of vehicles in which a truck or truck tractor tows one or more trucks or truck tractors, each connected by a saddle to the frame or fifth wheel of the vehicle in front of it. The "saddle" is a mechanism that connects the front axle of the towed vehicle to the frame or fifth wheel of the vehicle in front and functions like a fifth wheel kingpin connection. When two vehicles are towed in this manner the combination is called a "double saddlemount combination". When three vehicles are towed in this manner, the combination is called a "triple saddlemount combination";
[(51)] (52) "Salvage dealer and dismantler", a business that dismantles used motor vehicles for the sale of the parts thereof, and buys and sells used motor vehicle parts and accessories;
[(52)] (53) "Salvage vehicle", a motor vehicle, semitrailer, or house trailer which:
(a) Was damaged during a year that is no more than six years after the manufacturer's model year designation for such vehicle to the extent that the total cost of repairs to rebuild or reconstruct the vehicle to its condition immediately before it was damaged for legal operation on the roads or highways exceeds eighty percent of the fair market value of the vehicle immediately preceding the time it was damaged;
(b) By reason of condition or circumstance, has been declared salvage, either by its owner, or by a person, firm, corporation, or other legal entity exercising the right of
security interest in it;
(c) Has been declared salvage by an insurance company as a result of settlement of a claim;
(d) Ownership of which is evidenced by a salvage title; or
(e) Is abandoned property which is titled pursuant to section 304.155 or section 304.157 and designated with the words "salvage/abandoned property". The total cost of repairs to rebuild or reconstruct the vehicle shall not include the cost of repairing, replacing, or reinstalling inflatable safety restraints, tires, sound systems, or damage as a result of hail, or any sales tax on parts or materials to rebuild or reconstruct the vehicle. For purposes of this definition, "fair market value" means the retail value of a motor vehicle as:
a. Set forth in a current edition of any nationally recognized compilation of retail values, including automated databases, or from publications commonly used by the automotive and insurance industries to establish the values of motor vehicles;
b. Determined pursuant to a market survey of comparable vehicles with regard to condition and equipment; and
c. Determined by an insurance company using any other procedure recognized by the insurance industry, including market surveys, that is applied by the company in a uniform manner;
[(53)] (54) "School bus", any motor vehicle used solely to transport students to or from school or to transport students to or from any place for educational purposes;
[(54)] (55) "Scrap processor", a business that, through the use of fixed or mobile equipment, flattens, crushes, or otherwise
accepts motor vehicles and vehicle parts for processing or transportation to a shredder or scrap metal operator for recycling;
[(55)] (56) "Shuttle bus", a motor vehicle used or maintained by any person, firm, or corporation as an incidental service to transport patrons or customers of the regular business of such person, firm, or corporation to and from the place of business of the person, firm, or corporation providing the service at no fee or charge. Shuttle buses shall not be registered as buses or as commercial motor vehicles;
[(56)] (57) "Special mobile equipment", every selfpropelled vehicle not designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property and incidentally operated or moved over the highways, including farm equipment, implements of husbandry, road construction or maintenance machinery, ditchdigging apparatus, stone crushers, air compressors, power shovels, cranes, graders, rollers, well-drillers and wood-sawing equipment used for hire, asphalt spreaders, bituminous mixers, bucket loaders, ditchers, leveling graders, finished machines, motor graders, road rollers, scarifiers, earth-moving carryalls, scrapers, drag lines, concrete pump trucks, rock-drilling and earth-moving equipment. This enumeration shall be deemed partial and shall not operate to exclude other such vehicles which are within the general terms of this section;
[(57)] (58) "Specially constructed motor vehicle", a motor vehicle which shall not have been originally constructed under a distinctive name, make, model or type by a manufacturer of motor vehicles. The term specially constructed motor vehicle includes
kit vehicles;
[(58)] (59) "Stinger-steered combination", a truck tractorsemitrailer wherein the fifth wheel is located on a drop frame located behind and below the rearmost axle of the power unit;
[(59)] (60) "Tandem axle", a group of two or more axles, arranged one behind another, the distance between the extremes of which is more than forty inches and not more than ninety-six inches apart;
[(60)] (61) "Towaway trailer transporter combination", a combination of vehicles consisting of a trailer transporter towing unit and two trailers or semitrailers, with a total weight that does not exceed twenty-six thousand pounds; and in which the trailers or semitrailers carry no property and constitute inventory property of a manufacturer, distributer, or dealer of such trailers or semitrailers;
[(61)] (62) "Tractor", "truck tractor" or "truck-tractor", a self-propelled motor vehicle designed for drawing other vehicles, but not for the carriage of any load when operating independently. When attached to a semitrailer, it supports a part of the weight thereof;
[(62)] (63) "Trailer", any vehicle without motive power designed for carrying property or passengers on its own structure and for being drawn by a self-propelled vehicle, except those running exclusively on tracks, including a semitrailer or vehicle of the trailer type so designed and used in conjunction with a self-propelled vehicle that a considerable part of its own weight rests upon and is carried by the towing vehicle. The term trailer shall not include cotton trailers as defined in this
section and shall not include manufactured homes as defined in section 700.010;
[(63)] (64) "Trailer transporter towing unit", a power unit that is not used to carry property when operating in a towaway trailer transporter combination;
[(64)] (65) "Truck", a motor vehicle designed, used, or maintained for the transportation of property;
[(65)] (66) "Truck-tractor semitrailer-semitrailer", a combination vehicle in which the two trailing units are connected with a B-train assembly which is a rigid frame extension attached to the rear frame of a first semitrailer which allows for a fifth-wheel connection point for the second semitrailer and has one less articulation point than the conventional A-dolly connected truck-tractor semitrailer-trailer combination;
[(66)] (67) "Truck-trailer boat transporter combination", a boat transporter combination consisting of a straight truck towing a trailer using typically a ball and socket connection with the trailer axle located substantially at the trailer center of gravity rather than the rear of the trailer but so as to maintain a downward force on the trailer tongue;
[(67)] (68) "Used parts dealer", a business that buys and sells used motor vehicle parts or accessories, but not including a business that sells only new, remanufactured or rebuilt parts. Business does not include isolated sales at a swap meet of less than three days;
[(68)] (69) "Utility vehicle", any motorized vehicle manufactured and used exclusively for off-highway use which is more than fifty inches but no more than sixty-seven inches in
width, with an unladen dry weight of two thousand pounds or less, traveling on four or six wheels, to be used primarily for landscaping, lawn care, or maintenance purposes;
[(69)] (70) "Vanpool", any van or other motor vehicle used or maintained by any person, group, firm, corporation, association, city, county or state agency, or any member thereof, for the transportation of not less than eight nor more than forty-eight employees, per motor vehicle, to and from their place of employment; however, a vanpool shall not be included in the definition of the term bus or commercial motor vehicle as defined in this section, nor shall a vanpool driver be deemed a chauffeur as that term is defined by section 303.020 ; nor shall use of a vanpool vehicle for ride-sharing arrangements, recreational, personal, or maintenance uses constitute an unlicensed use of the motor vehicle, unless used for monetary profit other than for use in a ride-sharing arrangement;
[(70)] (71) "Vehicle", any mechanical device on wheels, designed primarily for use, or used, on highways, except motorized bicycles, vehicles propelled or drawn by horses or human power, or vehicles used exclusively on fixed rails or tracks, or cotton trailers or motorized wheelchairs operated by handicapped persons;
[(71)] (72) "Wrecker" or "tow truck", any emergency commercial vehicle equipped, designed and used to assist or render aid and transport or tow disabled or wrecked vehicles from a highway, road, street or highway rights-of-way to a point of storage or repair, including towing a replacement vehicle to replace a disabled or wrecked vehicle;
[(72)] (73) "Wrecker or towing service", the act of transporting, towing or recovering with a wrecker, tow truck, rollback or car carrier any vehicle not owned by the operator of the wrecker, tow truck, rollback or car carrier for which the operator directly or indirectly receives compensation or other personal gain.
301.020. 1. Every owner of a motor vehicle or trailer, which shall be operated or driven upon the highways of this state, except as herein otherwise expressly provided, shall annually file, by mail or otherwise, in the office of the director of revenue, an application for registration on a blank to be furnished by the director of revenue for that purpose containing:
(1) A brief description of the motor vehicle or trailer to be registered, including the name of the manufacturer, the vehicle identification number, the amount of motive power of the motor vehicle, stated in figures of horsepower and whether the motor vehicle is to be registered as a motor vehicle primarily for business use as defined in section 301.010 ;
(2) The name, the applicant's identification number and address of the owner of such motor vehicle or trailer;
(3) The gross weight of the vehicle and the desired load in pounds if the vehicle is a commercial motor vehicle or trailer.
2. If the vehicle is a motor vehicle primarily for business use as defined in section 301.010 and if such vehicle is five years of age or less, the director of revenue shall retain the odometer information provided in the vehicle inspection report, and provide for prompt access to such information, together with
the vehicle identification number for the motor vehicle to which such information pertains, for a period of five years after the receipt of such information. This section shall not apply unless:
(1) The application for the vehicle's certificate of ownership was submitted after July 1, 1989; and
(2) The certificate was issued pursuant to a manufacturer's statement of origin.
3. If the vehicle is any motor vehicle other than a motor vehicle primarily for business use, a recreational motor vehicle, motorcycle, motortricycle, autocycle, bus, or any commercial motor vehicle licensed for over twelve thousand pounds and if such motor vehicle is five years of age or less, the director of revenue shall retain the odometer information provided in the vehicle inspection report, and provide for prompt access to such information, together with the vehicle identification number for the motor vehicle to which such information pertains, for a period of five years after the receipt of such information. This subsection shall not apply unless:
(1) The application for the vehicle's certificate of ownership was submitted after July 1, 1990; and
(2) The certificate was issued pursuant to a manufacturer's statement of origin.
4. If the vehicle qualifies as a reconstructed motor vehicle, motor change vehicle, specially constructed motor vehicle, non-USA-std motor vehicle, as defined in section 301.010, or prior salvage as referenced in section 301.573, the owner or lienholder shall surrender the certificate of ownership.

The owner shall make an application for a new certificate of ownership, pay the required title fee, and obtain the vehicle examination certificate required pursuant to subsection 9 of section 301.190. If an insurance company pays a claim on a salvage vehicle as defined in section 301.010 and the owner retains the vehicle, as prior salvage, the vehicle shall only be required to meet the examination requirements under subsection 10 of section 301.190. Notarized bills of sale along with a copy of the front and back of the certificate of ownership for all major component parts installed on the vehicle and invoices for all essential parts which are not defined as major component parts shall accompany the application for a new certificate of ownership. If the vehicle is a specially constructed motor vehicle, as defined in section 301.010, two pictures of the vehicle shall be submitted with the application. If the vehicle is a kit vehicle, the applicant shall submit the invoice and the manufacturer's statement of origin on the kit. If the vehicle requires the issuance of a special number by the director of revenue or a replacement vehicle identification number, the applicant shall submit the required application and application fee. All applications required under this subsection shall be submitted with any applicable taxes which may be due on the purchase of the vehicle or parts. The director of revenue shall appropriately designate "Reconstructed Motor Vehicle", "Motor Change Vehicle", "Non-USA-Std Motor Vehicle", or "Specially Constructed Motor Vehicle" on the current and all subsequent issues of the certificate of ownership of such vehicle.
5. Every insurance company that pays a claim for repair of
a motor vehicle which as the result of such repairs becomes a reconstructed motor vehicle as defined in section 301.010 or that pays a claim on a salvage vehicle as defined in section 301.010 and the owner is retaining the vehicle shall in writing notify the owner of the vehicle, and in a first party claim, the lienholder if a lien is in effect, that he is required to surrender the certificate of ownership, and the documents and fees required pursuant to subsection 4 of this section to obtain a prior salvage motor vehicle certificate of ownership or documents and fees as otherwise required by law to obtain a salvage certificate of ownership, from the director of revenue. The insurance company shall within thirty days of the payment of such claims report to the director of revenue the name and address of such owner, the year, make, model, vehicle identification number, and license plate number of the vehicle, and the date of loss and payment.
6. Anyone who fails to comply with the requirements of this section shall be guilty of a class B misdemeanor.
7. An applicant for registration may make a donation of one dollar to promote a blindness education, screening and treatment program. The director of revenue shall collect the donations and deposit all such donations in the state treasury to the credit of the blindness education, screening and treatment program fund established in section 209.015. Moneys in the blindness education, screening and treatment program fund shall be used solely for the purposes established in section 209.015; except that the department of revenue shall retain no more than one percent for its administrative costs. The donation prescribed in
this subsection is voluntary and may be refused by the applicant for registration at the time of issuance or renewal. The director shall inquire of each applicant at the time the applicant presents the completed application to the director whether the applicant is interested in making the one dollar donation prescribed in this subsection.
8. An applicant for registration may make a donation of one dollar to promote an organ donor program. The director of revenue shall collect the donations and deposit all such donations in the state treasury to the credit of the organ donor program fund as established in sections 194.297 to 194.304 . Moneys in the organ donor fund shall be used solely for the purposes established in sections 194.297 to 194.304 , except that the department of revenue shall retain no more than one percent for its administrative costs. The donation prescribed in this subsection is voluntary and may be refused by the applicant for registration at the time of issuance or renewal. The director shall inquire of each applicant at the time the applicant presents the completed application to the director whether the applicant is interested in making the one dollar donation prescribed in this subsection.
301.055. 1. The annual registration fee for motor vehicles other than commercial motor vehicles is:

Less than 12 horsepower $\$ 18.00$
12 horsepower and less than 24 horsepower 21.00
24 horsepower and less than 36 horsepower 24.00
36 horsepower and less than 48 horsepower 33.00
48 horsepower and less than 60 horsepower 39.00

60 horsepower and less than 72 horsepower 45.00
72 horsepower and more 51.00
Motorcycles 8.50
Motortricycles 10.00
Autocycles $\quad 10.00$
2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the registration of any autocycle registered as a motorcycle or motortricycle prior to August 28, 2018, shall remain in effect until the expiration of the registration period for such vehicle at which time the owner shall be required to renew the motor vehicle's registration under the autocycle classification and pay the appropriate registration fee.
301.130. 1. The director of revenue, upon receipt of a proper application for registration, required fees and any other information which may be required by law, shall issue to the applicant a certificate of registration in such manner and form as the director of revenue may prescribe and a set of license plates, or other evidence of registration, as provided by this section. Each set of license plates shall bear the name or abbreviated name of this state, the words "SHOW-ME STATE", the month and year in which the registration shall expire, and an arrangement of numbers or letters, or both, as shall be assigned from year to year by the director of revenue. The plates shall also contain fully reflective material with a common color scheme and design for each type of license plate issued pursuant to this chapter. The plates shall be clearly visible at night, and shall be aesthetically attractive. Special plates for qualified disabled veterans will have the "DISABLED VETERAN" wording on the
license plates in preference to the words "SHOW-ME STATE" and special plates for members of the National Guard will have the "NATIONAL GUARD" wording in preference to the words "SHOW-ME STATE".
2. The arrangement of letters and numbers of license plates shall be uniform throughout each classification of registration. The director may provide for the arrangement of the numbers in groups or otherwise, and for other distinguishing marks on the plates.
3. All property-carrying commercial motor vehicles to be registered at a gross weight in excess of twelve thousand pounds, all passenger-carrying commercial motor vehicles, local transit buses, school buses, trailers, semitrailers, motorcycles, motortricycles, autocycles, motorscooters, and driveaway vehicles shall be registered with the director of revenue as provided for in subsection 3 of section 301.030 , or with the state highways and transportation commission as otherwise provided in this chapter, but only one license plate shall be issued for each such vehicle, except as provided in this subsection. The applicant for registration of any property-carrying commercial vehicle registered at a gross weight in excess of twelve thousand pounds may request and be issued two license plates for such vehicle, and if such plates are issued, the director of revenue shall provide for distinguishing marks on the plates indicating one plate is for the front and the other is for the rear of such vehicle. The director may assess and collect an additional charge from the applicant in an amount not to exceed the fee prescribed for personalized license plates in subsection 1 of
section 301.144.
4. The plates issued to manufacturers and dealers shall bear the letters and numbers as prescribed by section 301.560 , and the director may place upon the plates other letters or marks to distinguish commercial motor vehicles and trailers and other types of motor vehicles.
5. No motor vehicle or trailer shall be operated on any highway of this state unless it shall have displayed thereon the license plate or set of license plates issued by the director of revenue or the state highways and transportation commission and authorized by section 301.140 . Each such plate shall be securely fastened to the motor vehicle or trailer in a manner so that all parts thereof shall be plainly visible and reasonably clean so that the reflective qualities thereof are not impaired. Each such plate may be encased in a transparent cover so long as the plate is plainly visible and its reflective qualities are not impaired. License plates shall be fastened to all motor vehicles except trucks, tractors, truck tractors or truck-tractors licensed in excess of twelve thousand pounds on the front and rear of such vehicles not less than eight nor more than fortyeight inches above the ground, with the letters and numbers thereon right side up. The license plates on trailers, motorcycles, motortricycles, autocycles, and motorscooters shall be displayed on the rear of such vehicles either horizontally or vertically, with the letters and numbers plainly visible. The license plate on buses, other than school buses, and on trucks, tractors, truck tractors or truck-tractors licensed in excess of twelve thousand pounds shall be displayed on the front of such
vehicles not less than eight nor more than forty-eight inches above the ground, with the letters and numbers thereon right side up or if two plates are issued for the vehicle pursuant to subsection 3 of this section, displayed in the same manner on the front and rear of such vehicles. The license plate or plates authorized by section 301.140 , when properly attached, shall be prima facie evidence that the required fees have been paid.
6. (1) The director of revenue shall issue annually or biennially a tab or set of tabs as provided by law as evidence of the annual payment of registration fees and the current registration of a vehicle in lieu of the set of plates. Beginning January 1, 2010, the director may prescribe any additional information recorded on the tab or tabs to ensure that the tab or tabs positively correlate with the license plate or plates issued by the department of revenue for such vehicle. Such tabs shall be produced in each license bureau office.
(2) The vehicle owner to whom a tab or set of tabs is issued shall affix and display such tab or tabs in the designated area of the license plate, no more than one per plate.
(3) A tab or set of tabs issued by the director of revenue when attached to a vehicle in the prescribed manner shall be prima facie evidence that the registration fee for such vehicle has been paid.
(4) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the director of revenue shall issue plates for a period of at least six years.
(5) For those commercial motor vehicles and trailers registered pursuant to section 301.041 , the plate issued by the
highways and transportation commission shall be a permanent nonexpiring license plate for which no tabs shall be issued. Nothing in this section shall relieve the owner of any vehicle permanently registered pursuant to this section from the obligation to pay the annual registration fee due for the vehicle. The permanent nonexpiring license plate shall be returned to the highways and transportation commission upon the sale or disposal of the vehicle by the owner to whom the permanent nonexpiring license plate is issued, or the plate may be transferred to a replacement commercial motor vehicle when the owner files a supplemental application with the Missouri highways and transportation commission for the registration of such replacement commercial motor vehicle. Upon payment of the annual registration fee, the highways and transportation commission shall issue a certificate of registration or other suitable evidence of payment of the annual fee, and such evidence of payment shall be carried at all times in the vehicle for which it is issued.
(6) Upon the sale or disposal of any vehicle permanently registered under this section, or upon the termination of a lease of any such vehicle, the permanent nonexpiring plate issued for such vehicle shall be returned to the highways and transportation commission and shall not be valid for operation of such vehicle, or the plate may be transferred to a replacement vehicle when the owner files a supplemental application with the Missouri highways and transportation commission for the registration of such replacement vehicle. If a vehicle which is permanently registered under this section is sold, wrecked or otherwise
disposed of, or the lease terminated, the registrant shall be given credit for any unused portion of the annual registration fee when the vehicle is replaced by the purchase or lease of another vehicle during the registration year.
7. The director of revenue and the highways and transportation commission may prescribe rules and regulations for the effective administration of this section. No rule or portion of a rule promulgated under the authority of this section shall become effective unless it has been promulgated pursuant to the provisions of section 536.024.
8. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, owners of motor vehicles other than apportioned motor vehicles or commercial motor vehicles licensed in excess of twenty-four thousand pounds gross weight may apply for special personalized license plates. Vehicles licensed for twenty-four thousand pounds that display special personalized license plates shall be subject to the provisions of subsections 1 and 2 of section 301.030. On and after August 28, 2016, owners of motor vehicles, other than apportioned motor vehicles or commercial motor vehicles licensed in excess of twenty-four thousand pounds gross weight, may apply for any preexisting or hereafter statutorily created special personalized license plates.
9. No later than January 1, 2019, the director of revenue shall commence the reissuance of new license plates of such design as approved by the advisory committee under section 301.125 consistent with the terms, conditions, and provisions of section 301.125 and this chapter. Except as otherwise provided in this section, in addition to all other fees required by law,
applicants for registration of vehicles with license plates that expire during the period of reissuance, applicants for registration of trailers or semitrailers with license plates that expire during the period of reissuance and applicants for registration of vehicles that are to be issued new license plates during the period of reissuance shall pay the cost of the plates required by this subsection. The additional cost prescribed in this subsection shall not be charged to persons receiving special license plates issued under section 301.073 or 301.443 . Historic motor vehicle license plates registered pursuant to section 301.131 and specialized license plates are exempt from the provisions of this subsection. Except for new, replacement, and transfer applications, permanent nonexpiring license plates issued to commercial motor vehicles and trailers registered under section 301.041 are exempt from the provisions of this subsection.
301.350. 1. Upon receipt of an application for registration of a motor vehicle, trailer, manufacturer or dealer, as provided in this chapter, the director of revenue shall file such application and register such motor vehicle, trailer, manufacturer or dealer, together with the facts stated in the application, under a distinctive number assigned to such motor vehicle, trailer, manufacturer or dealer. Separate records shall be kept as follows:
(1) Motor vehicles registered by owners;
(2) Commercial motor vehicles;
(3) Trailers;
(4) Motorcycles and motor tricycles;
(5) Autocycles;
(6) Manufacturers and dealers.
2. The director of revenue may keep such other classifications and records as he may deem necessary and may enter contracts or agreements or otherwise make arrangements for computerized access to odometer and title information.
3. All of such books and records shall be kept open to public inspection during reasonable business hours.
4. The governor may cause the records of the department of revenue to be audited by the state auditor at any time.
302.170. 1. As used in this section, the following terms shall mean:
(1) "Biometric data", shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
(a) Facial feature pattern characteristics;
(b) Voice data used for comparing live speech with a previously created speech model of a person's voice;
(c) Iris recognition data containing color or texture patterns or codes;
(d) Retinal scans, reading through the pupil to measure blood vessels lining the retina;
(e) Fingerprint, palm prints, hand geometry, measure of any and all characteristics of biometric information, including shape and length of fingertips, or recording ridge pattern or fingertip characteristics;
(f) Eye spacing;
(g) Characteristic gait or walk;
(h) DNA;
(i) Keystroke dynamic, measuring pressure applied to key pads or other digital receiving devices;
(2) "Commercial purposes", shall not include data used or compiled solely to be used for, or obtained or compiled solely for purposes expressly allowed under Missouri law or the federal Drivers Privacy Protection Act;
(3) "Source documents", original or certified copies, where applicable, of documents presented by an applicant as required under 6 CFR Part 37 to the department of revenue to apply for a driver's license or nondriver's license. Source documents shall also include any documents required for the issuance of driver's licenses or nondriver's licenses by the department of revenue under the provisions of this chapter or accompanying regulations.
2. Except as provided in subsection 3 of this section and as required to carry out the provisions of subsection 4 of this section, the department of revenue shall not retain copies, in any format, of source documents presented by individuals applying for or holding driver's licenses or nondriver's licenses or use technology to capture digital images of source documents so that the images are capable of being retained in electronic storage in a transferable format. Documents retained as provided or required by subsections 3 and 4 of this section shall be stored solely on a system not connected to the internet nor to a wide area network that connects to the internet. Once stored on such system, the documents and data shall be purged from any systems on which they were previously stored so as to make them irretrievable.
3. The provisions of this section shall not apply to:
(1) Original application forms, which may be retained but not scanned except as provided in this section;
(2) Test score documents issued by state highway patrol driver examiners;
(3) Documents demonstrating lawful presence of any applicant who is not a citizen of the United States, including documents demonstrating duration of the person's lawful presence in the United States;
(4) Any document required to be retained under federal motor carrier regulations in Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, including but not limited to documents required by federal law for the issuance of a commercial driver's license and a commercial driver instruction permit; [and]
(5) Documents submitted by a commercial driver's license applicant who is a Missouri resident and is active duty military or a veteran, as "veteran" is defined in 38 U.S.C. 101, which allow for waiver of the commercial driver's license knowledge test, skills test, or both; and
(6) Any other document at the request of and for the convenience of the applicant where the applicant requests the department of revenue review alternative documents as proof required for issuance of a driver's license, nondriver's license, or instruction permit.
4. (1) To the extent not prohibited under subsection 13 of this section, the department of revenue shall amend procedures for applying for a driver's license or identification card in order to comply with the goals or standards of the federal REAL ID Act of 2005, any rules or regulations promulgated under the
authority granted in such Act, or any requirements adopted by the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators for furtherance of the Act, unless such action conflicts with Missouri law.
(2) The department of revenue shall issue driver's licenses or identification cards that are compliant with the federal REAL ID Act of 2005, as amended, to all applicants for driver's licenses or identification cards unless an applicant requests a driver's license or identification card that is not REAL ID compliant. Except as provided in subsection 3 of this section and as required to carry out the provisions of this subsection, the department of revenue shall not retain the source documents of individuals applying for driver's licenses or identification cards not compliant with REAL ID. Upon initial application for a driver's license or identification card, the department shall inform applicants of the option of being issued a REAL ID compliant driver's license or identification card or a driver's license or identification card that is not compliant with REAL ID. The department shall inform all applicants:
(a) With regard to the REAL ID compliant driver's license or identification card:
a. Such card is valid for official state purposes and for official federal purposes as outlined in the federal REAL ID Act of 2005, as amended, such as domestic air travel and seeking access to military bases and most federal facilities;
b. Electronic copies of source documents will be retained by the department and destroyed after the minimum time required for retention by the federal REAL ID Act of 2005, as amended;
c. The facial image capture will only be retained by the department if the application is finished and submitted to the department; and
d. Any other information the department deems necessary to inform the applicant about the REAL ID compliant driver's license or identification card under the federal REAL ID Act;
(b) With regard to a driver's license or identification card that is not compliant with the federal REAL ID Act:
a. Such card is valid for official state purposes, but it is not valid for official federal purposes as outlined in the federal REAL ID Act of 2005, as amended, such as domestic air travel and seeking access to military bases and most federal facilities;
b. Source documents will be verified but no copies of such documents will be retained by the department unless permitted under subsection 3 of this section, except as necessary to process a request by a license or card holder or applicant;
c. Any other information the department deems necessary to inform the applicant about the driver's license or identification card.
5. The department of revenue shall not use, collect, obtain, share, or retain biometric data nor shall the department use biometric technology to produce a driver's license or nondriver's license or to uniquely identify licensees or license applicants. This subsection shall not apply to digital images nor licensee signatures required for the issuance of driver's licenses and nondriver's licenses or to biometric data collected from employees of the department of revenue, employees of the
office of administration who provide information technology support to the department of revenue, contracted license offices, and contracted manufacturers engaged in the production, processing, or manufacture of driver's licenses or identification cards in positions which require a background check in order to be compliant with the federal REAL ID Act or any rules or regulations promulgated under the authority of such Act. Except as otherwise provided by law, applicants' source documents and Social Security numbers shall not be stored in any database accessible by any other state or the federal government. Such database shall contain only the data fields included on driver's licenses and nondriver identification cards compliant with the federal REAL ID Act, and the driving records of the individuals holding such driver's licenses and nondriver identification cards.
6. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter that requires an applicant to provide reasonable proof of lawful presence for issuance or renewal of a noncommercial driver's license, noncommercial instruction permit, or a nondriver's license, an applicant shall not have his or her privacy rights violated in order to obtain or renew a Missouri noncommercial driver's license, noncommercial instruction permit, or a nondriver's license.
7. No citizen of this state shall have his or her privacy compromised by the state or agents of the state. The state shall within reason protect the sovereignty of the citizens the state is entrusted to protect. Any data derived from a person's application shall not be sold for commercial purposes to any
other organization or any other state without the express permission of the applicant without a court order; except such information may be shared with a law enforcement agency, judge, prosecuting attorney, or officer of the court, or with another state for the limited purposes set out in section 302.600 , or for the purposes set forth in section 32.091 , or for conducting driver history checks in compliance with the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act, 49 U.S.C. Section 31309. The state of Missouri shall protect the privacy of its citizens when handing any written, digital, or electronic data, and shall not participate in any standardized identification system using driver's and nondriver's license records except as provided in this section.
8. Other than to process a request by a license or card holder or applicant, no person shall access, distribute, or allow access to or distribution of any written, digital, or electronic data collected or retained under this section without the express permission of the applicant or a court order, except that such information may be shared with a law enforcement agency, judge, prosecuting attorney, or officer of the court, or with another state for the limited purposes set out in section 302.600 or for conducting driver history checks in compliance with the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act, 49 U.S.C. Section 31309. A first violation of this subsection shall be a class A misdemeanor. A second violation of this subsection shall be a class E felony. A third or subsequent violation of this subsection shall be a class D felony.
9. Any person harmed or damaged by any violation of this section may bring a civil action for damages, including
noneconomic and punitive damages, as well as injunctive relief, in the circuit court where that person resided at the time of the violation or in the circuit court of Cole County to recover such damages from the department of revenue and any persons participating in such violation. Sovereign immunity shall not be available as a defense for the department of revenue in such an action. In the event the plaintiff prevails on any count of his or her claim, the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover reasonable attorney fees from the defendants.
10. The department of revenue may promulgate rules necessary to implement the provisions of this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010 , 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 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 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, 2017, shall be invalid and void.
11. Biometric data, digital images, source documents, and licensee signatures, or any copies of the same, required to be collected or retained to comply with the requirements of the federal REAL ID Act of 2005 shall be retained for no longer than the minimum duration required to maintain compliance, and immediately thereafter shall be securely destroyed so as to make
them irretrievable.
12. No agency, department, or official of this state or of any political subdivision thereof shall use, collect, obtain, share, or retain radio frequency identification data from a REAL ID compliant driver's license or identification card issued by a state, nor use the same to uniquely identify any individual.
13. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the department of revenue shall not amend procedures for applying for a driver's license or identification card, nor promulgate any rule or regulation, for purposes of complying with modifications made to the federal REAL ID Act of 2005 after August 28, 2017, imposing additional requirements on applications, document retention, or issuance of compliant licenses or cards, including any rules or regulations promulgated under the authority granted under the federal REAL ID Act of 2005, as amended, or any requirements adopted by the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators for furtherance thereof.
14. If the federal REAL ID Act of 2005 is modified or repealed such that driver's licenses and identification cards issued by this state that are not compliant with the federal REAL ID Act of 2005 are once again sufficient for federal identification purposes, the department shall not issue a driver's license or identification card that complies with the federal REAL ID Act of 2005 and shall securely destroy, within thirty days, any source documents retained by the department for the purpose of compliance with such Act.
15. The provisions of this section shall expire five years after August 28, 2017.
302.173. 1. Any applicant for a license, who does not possess a valid license issued pursuant to the laws of this state, another state, or a country which has a reciprocal agreement with the state of Missouri regarding the exchange of licenses pursuant to section 302.172 shall be examined as herein provided. Any person who has failed to renew such person's license on or before the date of its expiration or within six months thereafter must take the complete examination. Any active member of the Armed Forces, their adult dependents or any active member of the Peace Corps may apply for a renewal license without examination of any kind, unless otherwise required by sections 302.700 to 302.780 , provided the renewal application shows that the previous license had not been suspended or revoked. Any person honorably discharged from the Armed Forces of the United States who held a valid license prior to being inducted may apply for a renewal license within sixty days after such person's honorable discharge without submitting to any examination of such person's ability to safely operate a motor vehicle over the highways of this state unless otherwise required by sections 302.700 to 302.780 , other than the vision test provided in section 302.175 , unless the facts set out in the renewal application or record of convictions on the expiring license, or the records of the director show that there is good cause to authorize the director to require the applicant to submit to the complete examination. No applicant for a renewal license shall be required to submit to any examination of his or her ability to safely operate a motor vehicle over the highways of this state unless otherwise required by sections 302.700 to 302.780 or
regulations promulgated thereunder, other than a test of the applicant's ability to understand highway signs regulating, warning or directing traffic and the vision test provided in section 302.175 , unless the facts set out in the renewal application or record of convictions on the expiring license, or the records of the director show that there is good cause to authorize the director to require the applicant to submit to the complete examination. The examination shall be made available in each county. Reasonable notice of the time and place of the examination shall be given the applicant by the person or officer designated to conduct it. The complete examination shall include a test of the applicant's natural or corrected vision as prescribed in section 302.175 , the applicant's ability to understand highway signs regulating, warning or directing traffic, the applicant's practical knowledge of the traffic laws of this state, and an actual demonstration of ability to exercise due care in the operation of a motor vehicle of the classification for which the license is sought. When an applicant for a license has a license from a state which has requirements for issuance of a license comparable to the Missouri requirements or a license from a country which has a reciprocal agreement with the state of Missouri regarding the exchange of licenses pursuant to section 302.172 and such license has not expired more than six months prior to the date of application for the Missouri license, the director may waive the test of the applicant's practical knowledge of the traffic laws of this state, and the requirement of actual demonstration of ability to exercise due care in the operation of a motor vehicle. If the
director has reasonable grounds to believe that an applicant is suffering from some known physical or mental ailment which ordinarily would interfere with the applicant's fitness to operate a motor vehicle safely upon the highways, the director may require that the examination include a physical or mental examination by a licensed physician of the applicant's choice, at the applicant's expense, to determine the fact. The director shall prescribe regulations to ensure uniformity in the examinations and in the grading thereof and shall prescribe and furnish all forms to the members of the highway patrol and to other persons authorized to conduct examinations as may be necessary to enable the officer or person to properly conduct the examination. The records of the examination shall be forwarded to the director who shall not issue any license hereunder if in the director's opinion the applicant is not qualified to operate a motor vehicle safely upon the highways of this state.
2. Beginning July 1, 2005, when the examiner has reasonable grounds to believe that an individual has committed fraud or deception during the examination process, the license examiner shall immediately forward to the director all information relevant to any fraud or deception, including, but not limited to, a statement of the examiner's grounds for belief that the person committed or attempted to commit fraud or deception in the written, skills, or vision examination.
3. The director of revenue shall delegate the power to conduct the examinations required for a license or permit to any member of the highway patrol or any person employed by the highway patrol. The powers delegated to any examiner may be
revoked at any time by the director of revenue upon notice.
4. Notwithstanding the requirements of subsections 1 and 3 of this section, the successful completion of a motorcycle rider training course approved pursuant to sections 302.133 to 302.137 shall constitute an actual demonstration of the person's ability to exercise due care in the operation of a motorcycle or motortricycle, and no further practical knowledge or driving test shall be required to obtain a motorcycle or motortricycle license or endorsement. The motorcycle rider training course completion shall be accepted for purposes of motorcycle license or endorsement issuance for one year from the date of course completion.
5. Notwithstanding the requirements of subsections 1 and 3 of this section, the successful completion of a military motorcycle rider training course that meets or exceeds the Motorcycle Safety Foundation curriculum standards by an applicant who is an active member of the [U.S.] United States Armed Forces, shall constitute an actual demonstration of the person's ability to exercise due care in the operation of a motorcycle or motortricycle, and no further practical knowledge or driving test shall be required to obtain a motorcycle or motortricycle license or endorsement. The military motorcycle rider training course completion shall be accepted for purposes of motorcycle license or endorsement issuance for one year from the date of course completion. The director of revenue is authorized to promulgate rules and regulations for the administration and implementation of this subsection including rules governing the presentment of motorcycle training course completion cards from a military
motorcycle rider training course or other documentation showing that the applicant has successfully completed a course in basic motorcycle safety instruction that meets or exceeds curriculum standards established by the Motorcycle Safety Foundation or other national organization whose purpose is to improve the safety of motorcyclists on the nation's streets and highways. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, 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 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 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, 2012, shall be invalid and void.
302.174. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:
(1) "Deaf person", any person who, because of hearing loss, is not able to discriminate speech when spoken in a normal conversation tone regardless of the use of amplification devices;
(2) ["Hearing-impaired person", any person who, because of hearing loss, has a diminished capacity to discriminate speech when spoken in a normal conversational tone;
(3) "J88"] "DHH", a notation on a driver's license that indicates the person is a deaf or [hearing-impaired] hard of hearing person who uses alternative communication;
(3) "Hard of hearing person", any person who, because of hearing loss, has a diminished capacity to discriminate speech when spoken in a normal conversation tone.
2. Any resident of this state who is a deaf or
[hearing-impaired] hard of hearing person may apply to the department of revenue to have the notation "[J88] DHH" placed on the person's driver's license. The department of revenue, by rule, may establish the cost and criteria for placement of the "[J88] DHH" notation, such as requiring an applicant to submit certain medical proof of deafness or hearing [impairment] loss. The department may also, by rule, elect to use the phrase "deaf or hard of hearing" in lieu of the notation "DHH" on a driver's license.
3. The Missouri commission for the deaf and hard of hearing shall make an informational video in American Sign Language explaining what a "DHH" notation means on a driver's license and informing Missourians of their right to receive a license with the "DHH" notation under this section. This video shall also be captioned in English and converted to QR-Code which shall be posted in a conspicuous place at every driver's license office in Missouri.
4. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, 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 and, if applicable, section 536.028 . This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 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, 2001, shall be invalid and void.
302.720. 1. Except when operating under an instruction permit as described in this section, no person may drive a commercial motor vehicle unless the person has been issued a commercial driver's license with applicable endorsements valid for the type of vehicle being operated as specified in sections 302.700 to 302.780. A commercial driver's instruction permit shall allow the holder of a valid license to operate a commercial motor vehicle when accompanied by the holder of a commercial driver's license valid for the vehicle being operated and who occupies a seat beside the individual, or reasonably near the individual in the case of buses, for the purpose of giving instruction in driving the commercial motor vehicle. No person may be issued a commercial driver's instruction permit until he or she has passed written tests which comply with the minimum federal standards. A commercial driver's instruction permit shall be valid for the vehicle being operated for a period of not more than six months, and shall not be issued until the permit holder has met all other requirements of sections 302.700 to 302.780, except for the driving test. A permit holder, unless otherwise disqualified, may be granted one six-month renewal within a one-year period. The fee for such permit or renewal shall be five dollars. In the alternative, a commercial driver's instruction permit shall be issued for a thirty-day period to allow the holder of a valid driver's license to operate a
commercial motor vehicle if the applicant has completed all other requirements except the driving test. The permit may be renewed for one additional thirty-day period and the fee for the permit and for renewal shall be five dollars.
2. No person may be issued a commercial driver's license until he has passed written and driving tests for the operation of a commercial motor vehicle which complies with the minimum federal standards established by the Secretary and has satisfied all other requirements of the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 (Title XII of Pub. Law 99-570), as well as any other requirements imposed by state law. All applicants for a commercial driver's license shall have maintained the appropriate class of commercial driver's instruction permit issued by this state or any other state for a minimum of fourteen calendar days prior to the date of taking the skills test. Applicants for a hazardous materials endorsement must also meet the requirements of the U.S. Patriot Act of 2001 (Title $X$ of Public Law 107-56) as specified and required by regulations promulgated by the Secretary. Nothing contained in this subsection shall be construed as prohibiting the director from establishing alternate testing formats for those who are functionally illiterate; provided, however, that any such alternate test must comply with the minimum requirements of the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 (Title XII of Pub. Law 99-570) as established by the Secretary.
(1) The written and driving tests shall be held at such times and in such places as the superintendent may designate. A twenty-five dollar examination fee shall be paid by the applicant
upon completion of any written or driving test, except the examination fee shall be waived for applicants seventy years of age or older renewing a license with a school bus endorsement. The director shall delegate the power to conduct the examinations required under sections 302.700 to 302.780 to any member of the highway patrol or any person employed by the highway patrol qualified to give driving examinations. The written test shall only be administered in the English language. No translators shall be allowed for applicants taking the test.
(2) The director shall adopt and promulgate rules and regulations governing the certification of third-party testers by the department of revenue. Such rules and regulations shall substantially comply with the requirements of 49 CFR 383, Section 383.75. A certification to conduct third-party testing shall be valid for one year, and the department shall charge a fee of one hundred dollars to issue or renew the certification of any third-party tester.
(3) Beginning August 28, 2006, the director shall only issue or renew third-party tester certification to community colleges established under chapter 178 or to private companies who own, lease, or maintain their own fleet and administer in-house testing to their employees, or to school districts and their agents that administer in-house testing to the school district's or agent's employees. Any third-party tester who violates any of the rules and regulations adopted and promulgated pursuant to this section shall be subject to having his certification revoked by the department. The department shall provide written notice and an opportunity for the third-party
tester to be heard in substantially the same manner as provided in chapter 536. If any applicant submits evidence that he has successfully completed a test administered by a third-party tester, the actual driving test for a commercial driver's license may then be waived.
(4) Every applicant for renewal of a commercial driver's license shall provide such certifications and information as required by the Secretary and if such person transports a hazardous material must also meet the requirements of the U.S. Patriot Act of 2001 (Title $X$ of Public Law 107-56) as specified and required by regulations promulgated by the Secretary. Such person shall be required to take the written test for such endorsement. A twenty-five dollar examination fee shall be paid upon completion of such tests.
(5) The director shall have the authority to waive the knowledge and driving skills [test] tests for any qualified military applicant for a commercial driver's license who is currently licensed at the time of application for a commercial driver's license. The director shall impose conditions and limitations to restrict the applicants from whom the department may accept alternative requirements for the knowledge and skills [test] tests described in federal regulation 49 CFR 383.71 and 49 CFR 383.77. An applicant must certify that, during the two-year period immediately preceding application for a commercial driver's license, all of the following apply:
(a) The applicant has not had more than one license;
(b) The applicant has not had any license suspended, revoked, or cancelled;
(c) The applicant has not had any convictions for any type of motor vehicle for the disqualifying offenses contained in this chapter or federal rule 49 CFR 383.51(b);
(d) The applicant has not had more than one conviction for any type of motor vehicle for serious traffic violations;
(e) The applicant has not had any conviction for a violation of state or local law relating to motor vehicle traffic control, but not including any parking violation, arising in connection with any traffic accident, and has no record of an accident in which he or she was at fault;
(f) The applicant has been regularly employed within the last [ninety days] year in a military position requiring operation of a commercial motor vehicle and has operated the vehicle for at least sixty days during the two years immediately preceding application for a commercial driver's license. The vehicle must be representative of the commercial motor vehicle the driver applicant operates or expects to operate;
(g) The applicant, if on active duty, must provide a notarized affidavit signed by a commanding officer as proof of driving experience as indicated in paragraph (f) of this subdivision;
(h) The applicant, if honorably discharged from military service, must provide a form-DD214 or other proof of military occupational specialty;
(i) The applicant must meet all federal and state qualifications to operate a commercial vehicle; and
(j) The applicant will be required to complete all applicable knowledge tests, except when the applicant provides
proof of approved military training sufficient for waiver of the knowledge and skills tests as specified in subdivision (5) of subsection 3 of section 302.170 .
3. A commercial driver's license or commercial driver's instruction permit may not be issued to a person while the person is disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle, when a disqualification is pending in any state or while the person's driver's license is suspended, revoked, or cancelled in any state; nor may a commercial driver's license be issued unless the person first surrenders in a manner prescribed by the director any commercial driver's license issued by another state, which license shall be returned to the issuing state for cancellation.
4. Beginning July 1, 2005, the director shall not issue an instruction permit under this section unless the director verifies that the applicant is lawfully present in the United States before accepting the application. The director may, by rule or regulation, establish procedures to verify the lawful presence of the applicant under this section. No rule or portion of a rule promulgated pursuant to the authority of this section shall become effective unless it has been promulgated pursuant to chapter 536.
5. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section or any other law to the contrary, beginning August 28, 2008, the director of the department of revenue shall certify as a third-party tester any municipality that owns, leases, or maintains its own fleet that requires certain employees as a condition of employment to hold a valid commercial driver's license; and that administered in-house testing to such employees
prior to August 28, 2006.
304.005. 1. As used in this section, the term "autocycle" means a three-wheeled motor vehicle which the drivers and passengers ride in a partially or completely enclosed nonstraddle seating area, that is designed to be controlled with a steering wheel and pedals, and that has met applicable Department of Transportation National Highway Traffic Safety Administration requirements or Federal Motorcycle Safety Standards.
2. Notwithstanding subsection 2 of section 302.020 , a person operating or riding in an autocycle shall not be required to wear protective headgear [if the vehicle is equipped with a roof that meets or exceeds the standards established for protective headgear].
3. No person shall operate an autocycle on any highway or street in this state unless the person has a valid driver's license. The operator of an autocycle, however, shall not be required to obtain a motorcycle or motortricycle license or endorsement pursuant to sections 302.010 to 302.340.
304.012. 1. Every person operating a motor vehicle on the roads and highways of this state shall drive the vehicle in a careful and prudent manner and at a rate of speed so as not to endanger the property of another or the life or limb of any person and shall exercise the highest degree of care.
2. Violations of the degree of care required in subsection 1 of this section shall include, but not be limited to, operation of a vehicle while using a cell phone, personal digital assistant, electronic device with mobile data access, laptop computer, pager, electronic game, portable computing device, or global navigation satellite system receiver other than via handsfree or voice-operated technology which may include the use of a headset, or while otherwise diverting one's attention from safe operation of the vehicle. This subsection shall not apply to the use of a device or technology that is permanently embedded into the architecture and design of the motor vehicle, but the use of such embedded device or technology shall be subject to subsection 1 of this section.
3. Any person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a class $B$ misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, unless an accident is involved then it shall be a class A misdemeanor and the person shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars.
304.060. 1. The state board of education shall adopt and enforce regulations not inconsistent with law to cover the design and operation of all school buses used for the transportation of school children when owned and operated by any school district or privately owned and operated under contract with any school district in this state, and such regulations shall by reference be made a part of any such contract with a school district. The state board of education may adopt rules and regulations governing the use of other vehicles owned by a district or operated under contract with any school district in this state and used for the purpose of transporting school children. The operator of such vehicle shall be licensed in accordance with section 302.272 , and such vehicle shall transport no more children than the manufacturer suggests as appropriate for such vehicle. The state board of education may also adopt rules and
regulations governing the use of authorized common carriers for the transportation of students on field trips or other special trips for educational purposes. Every school district, its officers and employees, and every person employed under contract by a school district shall be subject to such regulations. The state board of education shall cooperate with the state transportation department and the state highway patrol in placing suitable warning signs at intervals on the highways of the state.
2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 of this section, any school board in the state of Missouri in an urban district containing the greater part of the population of a city which has more than three hundred thousand inhabitants may contract with any municipality, bi-state agency, or other governmental entity for the purpose of transporting school children attending a grade or grades not lower than the ninth nor higher than the twelfth grade, provided that such contract shall be for additional transportation services, and shall not replace or fulfill any of the school district's obligations pursuant to section 167.231 . The school district may notify students of the option to use district contracted transportation services.
3. Any officer or employee of any school district who violates any of the regulations or fails to include obligation to comply with such regulations in any contract executed by him on behalf of a school district shall be guilty of misconduct and subject to removal from office or employment. Any person operating a school bus under contract with a school district who fails to comply with any such regulations shall be guilty of breach of contract and such contract shall be cancelled after
notice and hearing by the responsible officers of such school district.
[3.] 4. Any other provision of the law to the contrary notwithstanding, in any county of the first class with a charter form of government adjoining a city not within a county, school buses may bear the word "special".
304.180. 1. No vehicle or combination of vehicles shall be moved or operated on any highway in this state having a greater weight than twenty thousand pounds on one axle, no combination of vehicles operated by transporters of general freight over regular routes as defined in section 390.020 shall be moved or operated on any highway of this state having a greater weight than the vehicle manufacturer's rating on a steering axle with the maximum weight not to exceed twelve thousand pounds on a steering axle, and no vehicle shall be moved or operated on any state highway of this state having a greater weight than thirty-four thousand pounds on any tandem axle; the term "tandem axle" shall mean a group of two or more axles, arranged one behind another, the distance between the extremes of which is more than forty inches and not more than ninety-six inches apart.
2. An "axle load" is defined as the total load transmitted to the road by all wheels whose centers are included between two parallel transverse vertical planes forty inches apart, extending across the full width of the vehicle.
3. Subject to the limit upon the weight imposed upon a highway of this state through any one axle or on any tandem axle, the total gross weight with load imposed by any group of two or more consecutive axles of any vehicle or combination of vehicles
shall not exceed the maximum load in pounds as set forth in the following table:

Distance in feet between the extremes of any group of two or more consecutive axles, measured to the nearest foot, except where indicated otherwise

|  | Maximum load in pounds |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| feet | 2 | 3 axles | 4 | 5 | axles | 6 | axles |
|  | axles |  | axles |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | 34,00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | 34,00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 34,00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | 34,00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | 34,00 | 34,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| More than | 38,00 | 42,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | 39,00 | 42,500 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | 40,00 | 43,500 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | 40,00 | 44,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |




| 1 | 40 | 60,00 | 68,500 | 73,000 | 78,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 0 |  |  |  |
| 2 | 41 | 60,00 | 69,500 | 73,500 | 78,500 |
|  |  | 0 |  |  |  |
| 3 | 42 | 60,00 | 70,000 | 74,000 | 79,000 |
|  |  | 0 |  |  |  |
| 4 | 43 | 60,00 | 70,500 | 75,000 | 80,000 |
|  |  | 0 |  |  |  |
| 5 | 44 | 60,00 | 71,500 | 75,500 | 80,000 |
|  |  | 0 |  |  |  |
| 6 | 45 | 60,00 | 72,000 | 76,000 | 80,000 |
|  |  | 0 |  |  |  |
| 7 | 46 | 60,00 | 72,500 | 76,500 | 80,000 |
|  |  | 0 |  |  |  |
| 8 | 47 | 60,00 | 73,500 | 77,500 | 80,000 |
|  |  | 0 |  |  |  |
| 9 | 48 | 60,00 | 74,000 | 78,000 | 80,000 |
|  |  | 0 |  |  |  |
| 10 | 49 | 60,00 | 74,500 | 78,500 | 80,000 |
|  |  | 0 |  |  |  |
| 11 | 50 | 60,00 | 75,500 | 79,000 | 80,000 |
|  |  | 0 |  |  |  |
| 12 | 51 | 60,00 | 76,000 | 80,000 | 80,000 |
|  |  | 0 |  |  |  |
| 13 | 52 | 60,00 | 76,500 | 80,000 | 80,000 |
|  |  | 0 |  |  |  |
| 14 | 53 | 60,00 | 77,500 | 80,000 | 80,000 |
|  |  | 0 |  |  |  |

54

55

56

57

$$
\begin{array}{cccc}
60,00 & 78,000 & 80,000 & 80,000 \\
60,00 & 78,500 & 80,000 & 80,000 \\
0 & & & \\
60,00 & 79,500 & 80,000 & 80,000 \\
6 & & & 80,000
\end{array}
$$

Notwithstanding the above table, two consecutive sets of tandem axles may carry a gross load of thirty-four thousand pounds each if the overall distance between the first and last axles of such consecutive sets of tandem axles is thirty-six feet or more.
4. Whenever the state highways and transportation commission finds that any state highway bridge in the state is in such a condition that use of such bridge by vehicles of the weights specified in subsection 3 of this section will endanger the bridge, or the users of the bridge, the commission may establish maximum weight limits and speed limits for vehicles using such bridge. The governing body of any city or county may grant authority by act or ordinance to the commission to enact the limitations established in this section on those roadways within the purview of such city or county. Notice of the weight limits and speed limits established by the commission shall be given by posting signs at a conspicuous place at each end of any such bridge.
5. Nothing in this section shall be construed as permitting lawful axle loads, tandem axle loads or gross loads in excess of those permitted under the provisions of P.L. 97-424 codified in

Title 23 of the United States Code (23 U.S.C. Section 101, et al.), as amended.
6. Notwithstanding the weight limitations contained in this section, any vehicle or combination of vehicles operating on highways other than the interstate highway system may exceed single axle, tandem axle and gross weight limitations in an amount not to exceed two thousand pounds. However, total gross weight shall not exceed eighty thousand pounds, except as provided in subsections 9, 10, 12, and 13 of this section.
7. Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, the commission shall issue a single-use special permit, or $\mathcal{L}^{\prime}$ upon request of the owner of the truck or equipment[,] shall issue an annual permit, for the transporting of any crane, concrete pump truck, or well-drillers' equipment. The commission shall set fees for the issuance of permits and parameters for the transport of cranes pursuant to this subsection. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 301.133, concrete pump trucks or well-drillers' equipment may be operated on state-maintained roads and highways at any time on any day.
8. Notwithstanding the provision of this section to the contrary, the maximum gross vehicle limit and axle weight limit for any vehicle or combination of vehicles equipped with an idle reduction technology may be increased by a quantity necessary to compensate for the additional weight of the idle reduction system as provided for in 23 U.S.C. Section 127, as amended. In no case shall the additional weight increase allowed by this subsection be greater than five hundred fifty pounds. Upon request by an appropriate law enforcement officer, the vehicle operator shall
provide proof that the idle reduction technology is fully functional at all times and that the gross weight increase is not used for any purpose other than for the use of idle reduction technology.
9. Notwithstanding any provision of this section or any other law to the contrary, the total gross weight of any vehicle or combination of vehicles hauling milk, from a farm to a processing facility or livestock may be as much as, but shall not exceed, eighty-five thousand five hundred pounds while operating on highways other than the interstate highway system. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to vehicles operated and operating on the Dwight D. Eisenhower System of Interstate and Defense Highways.
10. Notwithstanding any provision of this section or any other law to the contrary, any vehicle or combination of vehicles hauling grain or grain coproducts during times of harvest may be as much as, but not exceeding, ten percent over the maximum weight limitation allowable under subsection 3 of this section while operating on highways other than the interstate highway system. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to vehicles operated and operating on the Dwight D. Eisenhower System of Interstate and Defense Highways.
11. Notwithstanding any provision of this section or any other law to the contrary, the commission shall issue emergency utility response permits for the transporting of utility wires or cables, poles, and equipment needed for repair work immediately following a disaster where utility service has been disrupted. Under exigent circumstances, verbal approval of such operation
may be made either by the department of transportation motor carrier compliance supervisor or other designated motor carrier services representative. Utility vehicles and equipment used to assist utility companies granted special permits under this subsection may be operated and transported on state-maintained roads and highways at any time on any day. The commission shall promulgate all necessary rules and regulations for the administration of this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010 , 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 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 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, 2014, shall be invalid and void.
12. Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, emergency vehicles designed to be used under emergency conditions to transport personnel and equipment and to mitigate hazardous situations may have a maximum gross vehicle weight of eighty-six thousand pounds inclusive of twenty-four thousand pounds on a single steering axle; thirty-three thousand five hundred pounds on a single drive axle; sixty-two thousand pounds on a tandem axle; or fifty-two thousand pounds on a tandem rear-drive steer axle.
13. Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the
contrary, a vehicle operated by an engine fueled primarily by natural gas may operate upon the public highways of this state in excess of the vehicle weight limits set forth in this section by an amount that is equal to the difference between the weight of the vehicle attributable to the natural gas tank and fueling system carried by that vehicle and the weight of a comparable diesel tank and fueling system. In no event shall the maximum gross vehicle weight of the vehicle operating with a natural gas engine exceed eighty-two thousand pounds.
304.820. 1. [Except as otherwise provided in this section, no person twenty-one years of age or younger operating a moving motor vehicle upon the highways of this state shall, by means of a hand-held electronic wireless communications device, send, read, or write a text message or electronic message.
2.] Except as otherwise provided in this section, no person shall operate a commercial motor vehicle while using a hand-held mobile telephone.
[3.] 2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, no person shall operate a commercial motor vehicle while using a wireless communications device to send, read, or write a text message or electronic message.
[4.] 3. The provisions of [subsection] subsections 1 [through subsection 3] and 2 of this section shall not apply to a person operating:
(1) An authorized emergency vehicle; or
(2) A moving motor vehicle while using a hand-held electronic wireless communications device to:
(a) Report illegal activity;
(b) Summon medical or other emergency help; or
(c) Prevent injury to a person or property[; or
(d) Relay information between a transit or for-hire operator and that operator's dispatcher, in which the device is permanently affixed to the vehicle].
[5. Nothing in this section shall be construed or interpreted as prohibiting a person from making or taking part in a telephone call, by means of a hand-held electronic wireless communications device, while operating a noncommercial motor vehicle upon the highways of this state.
6.] 4. As used in this section, "electronic message" means a self-contained piece of digital communication that is designed or intended to be transmitted between hand-held electronic wireless communication devices. "Electronic message" includes, but is not limited to, electronic mail, a text message, an instant message, or a command or request to access an internet site.
[7.] 5. As used in this section, "hand-held electronic wireless communications device" includes any hand-held cellular phone, palm pilot, blackberry, or other mobile electronic device used to communicate verbally or by text or electronic messaging, but shall not apply to any device that is permanently embedded into the architecture and design of the motor vehicle.
[8.] 6. As used in this section, "making or taking part in a telephone call" means listening to or engaging in verbal communication through a hand-held electronic wireless communication device.
[9.] 7. As used in this section, "send, read, or write a
text message or electronic message" means using a hand-held electronic wireless telecommunications device to manually communicate with any person by using an electronic message. Sending, reading, or writing a text message or electronic message does not include reading, selecting, or entering a phone number or name into a hand-held electronic wireless communications device for the purpose of making a telephone call.
[10.] 8. A violation of this section shall be deemed an infraction and shall be deemed a moving violation for purposes of point assessment under section 302.302 .
[11.] 9. With this section and section 304.012 , the state preempts the field of regulating the use of hand-held electronic wireless communications devices in motor vehicles, and the provisions of this section shall supercede any local laws, ordinances, orders, rules, or regulations enacted by a county, municipality, or other political subdivision to regulate the use of hand-held electronic wireless communication devices by the operator of a motor vehicle.
[12.] 10. The provisions of this section shall not apply to:
(1) The operator of a vehicle that is lawfully parked or stopped;
(2) Any of the following while in the performance of their official duties: a law enforcement officer; a member of a fire department; or the operator of a public or private ambulance;
(3) The use of factory-installed or aftermarket global positioning systems (GPS) or wireless communications devices used to transmit or receive data as part of a digital dispatch system;
(4) The use of voice-operated technology;
(5) The use of two-way radio transmitters or receivers by a licensee of the Federal Communications Commission in the Amateur Radio Service.
306.126. 1. The operator of a motorboat shall not allow any person to ride or sit on the gunwales, decking over the bow, railing, top of seat back or decking over the back of the motorboat while under way, unless such person is inboard of adequate guards or railing provided on the motorboat to prevent a passenger from being lost overboard. As used in this section, the term "adequate guards or railing" means guards or railings having a height parameter of at least six inches but not more than eighteen inches. Nothing in this section shall be construed to mean that passengers or other persons aboard a motorboat cannot occupy the decking over the bow of the boat to moor it to a mooring buoy or to cast off from such a buoy, or for any other necessary purpose. The provisions of this section shall not apply to vessels propelled by sail or vessels propelled by jet motors or propellers operating on a stretch of waterway not created or widened by impoundment.
2. Whenever any person leaves any watercraft, other than a personal watercraft, on the waters of the Mississippi River, the waters of the Missouri River or the lakes of this state and enters the water between the hours of 11:00 a.m. and sunset, the operator of such watercraft shall display on the watercraft a red or orange flag measuring not less than twelve inches by twelve inches. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to watercraft that is moored or anchored. The flag required by this
subsection shall be visible for three hundred sixty degrees around the horizon when displayed and shall be displayed only when an occupant of the watercraft has left the confines of the watercraft and entered the water. The flag required by this subsection shall not be displayed when the watercraft is engaged in towing any person, but shall be displayed when such person has ceased being towed and has reentered the water.
3. No operator shall knowingly operate any watercraft within fifty yards of a flag required by subsection 2 of this section at a speed in excess of a slow-no wake speed.
307.175. 1. Motor vehicles and equipment which are operated by any member of an organized fire department, ambulance association, or rescue squad, whether paid or volunteer, may be operated on streets and highways in this state as an emergency vehicle under the provisions of section 304.022 while responding to a fire call or ambulance call or at the scene of a fire call or ambulance call and while using or sounding a warning siren and using or displaying thereon fixed, flashing or rotating blue lights, but sirens and blue lights shall be used only in bona fide emergencies.
2. (1) Notwithstanding subsection 1 of this section, the following vehicles may use or display fixed, flashing, or rotating red or red and blue lights:
(a) Emergency vehicles, as defined in section 304.022 , when responding to an emergency;
(b) Vehicles operated as described in subsection 1 of this section;
(c) Vehicles and equipment owned or leased by a contractor
or subcontractor performing work for the department of transportation, except that the red or red and blue lights shall be displayed on vehicles or equipment described in this paragraph only between dusk and dawn, when such vehicles or equipment are stationary, such vehicles or equipment are located in a work zone as defined in section 304.580 , highway workers as defined in section 304.580 are present, and such work zone is designated by a sign or signs. No more than two vehicles or pieces of equipment in a work zone may display fixed, flashing, or rotating lights under this subdivision.
(2) The following vehicles and equipment may use or display fixed, flashing, or rotating amber or amber and white lights:
(a) Vehicles and equipment owned or leased by the state highways and transportation commission and operated by an authorized employee of the department of transportation;
(b) Vehicles and equipment owned or leased by a contractor or subcontractor performing work for the department of transportation, except that the amber or amber and white lights shall be displayed on vehicles described in this paragraph only when such vehicles or equipment are [stationary] located in a work zone as defined in section 304.580, highway workers as defined in section 304.580 are present, and such work zone is designated by a sign or signs;
(c) Vehicles and equipment operated by a utility worker performing work for the utility, except that the amber or amber and white lights shall be displayed on vehicles described in this paragraph only when such vehicles are stationary, such vehicles or equipment are located in a work zone as defined in section
304.580, a utility worker is present, and such work zone is designated by a sign or signs. As used in this paragraph, the term "utility worker" means any employee while in performance of his or her job duties, including any person employed under contract of a utility that provides gas, heat, electricity, water, steam, telecommunications or cable services, or sewer services, whether privately, municipally, or cooperatively owned.
3. Permits for the operation of such vehicles equipped with sirens or blue lights shall be in writing and shall be issued and may be revoked by the chief of an organized fire department, organized ambulance association, rescue squad, or the state highways and transportation commission and no person shall use or display a siren or blue lights on a motor vehicle, fire, ambulance, or rescue equipment without a valid permit authorizing the use. A permit to use a siren or lights as heretofore set out does not relieve the operator of the vehicle so equipped with complying with all other traffic laws and regulations. Violation of this section constitutes a class A misdemeanor.
414.032. 1. All kerosene, diesel fuel, heating oil, aviation turbine fuel, gasoline, gasoline-alcohol blends and other motor fuels shall meet the requirements in the annual book of ASTM standards and supplements thereto. The director may promulgate rules and regulations on the labeling, standards for, and identity of motor fuels and heating oils.
2. The director may inspect gasoline, gasoline-alcohol blends or other motor fuels to insure that these fuels conform to advertised grade and octane. In no event shall the penalty for a first violation of this section exceed a written reprimand.
3. The director may waive specific requirements in this section and in regulations promulgated according to this section, or may establish temporary alternative requirements for fuels as determined to be necessary in the event of an extreme and unusual fuel supply circumstance as a result of a petroleum pipeline or petroleum refinery equipment failure, emergency, or a natural disaster as determined by the director for a specified period of time.
4. Any waiver issued under subsection 3 of this section shall be as limited in scope and applicability as necessary, and shall apply equally and uniformly to all persons and companies in the impacted petroleum motor fuel supply and distribution system, including but not limited to petroleum producers, terminals, distributors, and retailers.

Section B. Because of the need to protect lives on our roads and highways, the repeal and reenactment of section 307.175 of this act is deemed necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, welfare, peace and safety, and is hereby declared to be an emergency act within the meaning of the constitution, and the repeal and reenactment of section 307.175 of this act shall be in full force and effect upon its passage and approval.

