

EXHIBIT A - CHAPTER 29 AMENDMENTS

Sec. 29-1. - Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Aircraft shall mean any device, now known or hereafter invented, used or designed for navigation of or flight in the air.

All-terrain vehicle shall mean any motorized vehicle manufactured and used exclusively for off-highway use which is fifty (50) inches or less in width, with an unladen dry weight of one-thousand five-hundred (1500) pounds or less, traveling on three (3), four (4) or more low-pressure tires with a seat designed to be straddled by the operator, or with a seat designed to carry more than one person, and handlebars for steering control.

Alley or *alleyway* shall mean any street with a roadway of less than twenty (20) feet in width.

Authorized emergency vehicle shall mean a vehicle publicly owned and operated as an ambulance, or a vehicle publicly owned and operated by the State Highway Patrol, Police or Fire Department, sheriff or constable or deputy sheriff, traffic officer or any privately-owned vehicle operated as an ambulance when responding to emergency calls.

Bicycle shall mean every vehicle propelled solely by human power, having two (2) tandem wheels, except scooters and similar devices.

Bus shall mean any vehicle or motor car designed and used for the purpose of carrying more than seven (7) persons.

Business district shall mean the territory contiguous to and including a highway when within any six hundred (600) feet along the highway there are buildings in use for business or industrial purposes, including but not limited to hotels, banks, office buildings, railroad stations and public buildings which occupy at least three hundred (300) feet of frontage on one side or three hundred (300) feet collectively on both sides of the highway.

Central business district or *traffic district* shall mean all streets and portions of streets within the area of a business district described by ordinance as such, including the downtown area described in the Unified Development Ordinance.

Chauffeur shall mean an operator who operates a vehicle in the transportation of persons or property and who receives compensation for such service in wages, salary, commission or fare; or who as owner or employee operates a motor vehicle carrying passengers or property for hire; or who regularly operates a commercial motor vehicle of another person in the course of or as incident to his employment but whose principal occupation is not the operating of such vehicle; except that a school bus operator as exempted under RSMo 302.051, as amended shall not be considered a chauffeur.

Commercial vehicle shall mean every vehicle designed, maintained, or used primarily for the transportation of property, except a personal delivery device.

Controlled-access highway shall mean every highway, street or roadway in respect to which owners or occupants of abutting lands and other persons have no legal right of access to or from such highway, street or roadway except at such points only and in such manner as may be determined by the public authority having jurisdiction over the highway, street or roadway.

Crash shall mean a collision between a vehicle and another vehicle, railroad train, person or stationary object; the overturn or upset of a vehicle which results in property damage, personal injury or death; an entry into or emerging from a moving vehicle by a person which results in personal injury or death to such person.

Crosswalk shall mean:

- A. That unmarked part of a roadway at an intersection included within the connections of the lateral lines of the sidewalks on opposite sides of the highway measured from the curbs or, in the absence of curbs, from the edges of the traversable roadway; or
- B. Any portion of a roadway at an intersection or elsewhere distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface.

Curb loading zone shall mean a space adjacent to a curb reserved for the exclusive use of vehicles during the loading or unloading of passengers or materials.

Daytime shall mean from the time the streetlights are turned off until they are turned on or, in any event, from thirty (30) minutes before sunrise until thirty (30) minutes after sunset.

Electric Assist shall mean an electric motor affixed to a vehicle that assists the efforts of the operator when they are manually propelling the vehicle.

Electric Bicycle or *E-bicycle* shall mean a bicycle equipped with fully operable pedals, a saddle or seat for the operator, brakes that disengage electric assist or cause electric assist function to cease when the bicycle's brakes are applied, and an electric motor of less than seven-hundred fifty (750) watts that meets the requirements of one of the following three classes:

- A. Class 1 Electric Bicycle is equipped with a motor that provides assistance only when the operator is pedaling and that ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of twenty (20) miles per hour;
- B. Class 2 Electric Bicycle is equipped with a motor that may be used exclusively to propel the bicycle and that is not capable of providing assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of twenty (20) miles per hour;
- C. Class 3 Electric Bicycle is equipped with a motor that provides assistance only when the operator is pedaling and that ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of twenty-eight (28) miles per hour and such vehicle shall also be equipped with a speedometer that is capable of displaying speed of travel in miles per hour.

Electric powered assistive mobility device shall mean a self-balancing, two (2) non-tandem wheeled device designed to transport only one person, with an electric propulsion system with an average power of seven hundred fifty (750) watts (one horsepower), whose maximum speed on a paved level surface, when powered solely by such a propulsion system while in use by an operator who weighs one hundred seventy (170) pounds, is less than twenty (20) miles per hour.

Electric Tricycle or *E-tricycle* shall mean a tricycle equipped with electric assist and:

- A. Has a power output of not more than seven hundred fifty (750) watts, and
- B. Disengages or ceases to function when the tricycle's brakes are applied, and
- C. Is incapable of propelling the tricycle at a speed more than twenty (20) miles per hour, and
- D. Is incapable of further assistance and shall not increase the speed of the tricycle when human power alone is used to propel the vehicle at a speed of no more than twenty (20) miles per hour.

Fire lane shall mean an area so designated by the City Traffic Engineer pursuant to Section 29-58.

Freight curb loading zone shall mean a space adjacent to a curb for the exclusive use of vehicles during the loading or unloading of freight or passengers.

Golf Cart shall mean a vehicle designed and manufactured for operation on a golf course for sporting or recreational purposes that is not capable of exceeding speeds of twenty (20) miles per hour.

Intersection shall mean:

- A. The area embraced within the prolongation or connection of the lateral curblines or, if none, the lateral boundary lines of the roadways of two (2) or more highways which join one another at or approximately at right angles or the area within which vehicles traveling upon different highways joining at any other angle may come in conflict;

- B. Where a highway includes two (2) roadways thirty (30) feet or more apart, then every crossing of each roadway of such divided highway by an intersecting highway shall be regarded as a separate intersection. If such intersecting highway also includes two (2) roadways thirty (30) feet or more apart, then every crossing of two (2) roadways of such highways shall be regarded as a separate intersection; or
- C. A roundabout.

Laned roadway shall mean a roadway which is divided into two (2) or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic.

Low Speed Vehicle shall mean a four-wheeled vehicle capable of a top speed greater than twenty (20) miles per hour, but not greater than twenty-five (25) miles per hour, and otherwise satisfies the definition of "low-speed vehicle" as provided in Chapter 304, Section 304.029 RSMo.

Micro-Mobility Device shall mean a compact personal electric assist device most similar to and including scooters, E-bicycle, E-tricycle or any other electric powered assistive mobility device, designed for personal mobility, either privately-owned, or part of a shared mobility system; but shall not mean a vehicle or device like that which is an all-terrain vehicle, golf cart, motorized bicycle, motorized scooter, or motorcycle, nor like coasters, roller skates or skateboards; and shall not include a motorized wheel chair or power scooter or similar device intended as a mobility aid for a person with disability.

Motor vehicle shall mean any self-propelled vehicle that requires registration by law not operated exclusively upon tracks, except farm tractors, and shall not include personal delivery device, neighborhood vehicle, bicycle, tricycle, motorized wheel chair, scooter, micro-mobility device or electric assist devices.

Motorcycle shall mean every motor vehicle having a seat or saddle for the use of the operator and designed to travel on not more than three (3) wheels in contact with the ground, but excluding a tractor.

Motorized bicycle or Motorized scooter shall mean any two-wheeled or three-wheeled device having an automatic transmission, only capable of achieving a maximum speed of thirty (30) miles per hour on level ground.

- A. If equipped with a gasoline motor, the motor cylinder capacity shall not be more than fifty (50) cubic centimeters, which produces less than three (3) gross brake horsepower; or
- B. If equipped with an electric motor, the motor shall produce less than two thousand two hundred thirty-seven and one-tenth (2,237.1) watts of power
- C. The device shall be considered a motor vehicle for purposes of any homeowner's or renter's insurance policy.

Motorized wheel chair or power scooter shall mean a moveable single chair mounted on wheels propelled by an electric motor, whose maximum speed on a paved level surface is less than twelve (12) miles per hour, and is intended to be operated by a person with a walking related disability.

Neighborhood Vehicle shall mean a Golf Cart or Low Speed Vehicle.

Nighttime shall mean the time from thirty (30) minutes after sunset until thirty (30) minutes before sunrise.

Official time standard shall mean standard time or daylight saving time as may be in current use in the City.

Official traffic-control devices shall mean all signs, signals, markings and devices not inconsistent with this chapter and placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction for the purpose of regulating, warning or guiding traffic.

One-way streets or alleys shall mean any street or alley upon which all vehicular traffic is restricted to movement in one (1) direction only.

Operator or User or Driver shall mean every person who is in actual control of a vehicle or aircraft or personal delivery device or who is exercising control over or steering a vehicle or aircraft being towed by

another vehicle or who exercises control or monitoring over the navigation system of a personal delivery device, but shall not include a person that requests, receives or merely arranges and dispatches the services of a personal delivery device.

Other motorized devices shall mean any gasoline or electric powered device that is not a motor vehicle, motorized bicycle, motorized scooter, all-terrain vehicle, neighborhood vehicle, electric assist bicycle or tricycle or scooter or micro-mobility device, personal delivery device, electric powered assistive mobility device, or motorized wheel chair or power scooter operated by a person with a disability.

Owner shall mean a person, other than a lienholder, having the property in or title to a vehicle. The term includes a person entitled to the use and possession of a vehicle subject to a security interest in another person, but excludes a lessee under a lease not intended as security.

Park, parking shall mean the standing of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, other than temporarily for the purpose of and while actively engaged in loading or unloading merchandise or passengers.

Park, parking of aircraft shall mean the standing or parking of an aircraft, whether occupied or not, on a street, highway or roadway.

Parking meter shall mean a device for the purpose of measuring the time elapsed since the deposit of a coin in the slot provided, and equipped with the mechanism to indicate the legal time a vehicle may remain parked in a designated space.

Passenger curb loading zone shall mean a place adjacent to a curb reserved for the exclusive use of vehicles during the loading and unloading of passengers.

Pedestrian shall mean any person afoot or a person with a walking related disability operating a motorized wheel chair or power scooter.

Pedestrian safety zone shall mean the area or space officially set apart within a roadway for the exclusive use of pedestrians and which is protected or is so marked or indicated by adequate signs as to be plainly visible at all times while set apart as a safety zone.

Personal Delivery Device shall mean a powered device operated primarily on sidewalks and crosswalks, intended primarily for the transport of property on public rights-of-ways, as that term is defined in Section 26-101, and capable of navigating with or without the active control or monitoring of a natural person and shall not mean a motor vehicle or vehicle.

Private road or driveway shall mean every way or place in private ownership and used for vehicular travel by the owner and those having express or implied permission from the owner, but not by other persons.

Public building shall mean a building used or owned by the City, the County, any legally constituted park district, the Federal government, or the State or any legally constituted subdivision thereof.

Railroad shall mean a carrier of persons or property upon cars, other than streetcars, operated upon stationary rails.

Railroad sign, signal shall mean any sign, signal or device erected by authority of a public body or official or by a railroad and intended to give notice of the presence of railroad tracks or the approach of a railroad train.

Railroad train shall mean a steam engine, electric or other motor, with or without cars coupled thereto, operated upon rails, except streetcars.

Registration shall mean the registration certificate and registration plates issued under the laws of this State and by ordinances of this City pertaining to the registration and licensing of vehicles.

Residence district shall mean the territory contiguous to and including a highway not comprising a business district when the property on such highway for a distance of three hundred (300) feet or more is in the main improved with residences or residences and buildings in use for business.

Rider shall mean a person who occupies or uses a vehicle, but is not in actual control of the vehicle.

Right-of-way shall mean the right of one vehicle or pedestrian to proceed in a lawful manner in preference to another vehicle or pedestrian approaching under such circumstances of direction, speed and proximity as to give rise to danger of collision unless one grants precedence to the other.

Roadway shall mean that portion of a highway improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, exclusive of the berm or shoulder. If a highway includes two (2) or more separate roadways the term "roadway" as used in this chapter shall refer to any such roadway separately but not to all such roadways collectively.

School bus shall mean every motor vehicle (i) owned by a public or governmental agency and operated for the transportation of children to and from school or any associated school activities or (ii) privately owned and operated for compensation for the transportation of children to and from school or any associated school activities.

Scooter shall mean a conveyance or device with two (2) or more wheels in contact with the ground with a floorboard for the user to stand upon when using it, and may or may not be electric assist or otherwise propelled by a motor that reaches no more than twenty (20) mph.

Sidewalk or Shared Use Path shall mean that paved portion of a street between the curblines or the lateral lines of a roadway and the adjacent property lines, intended for the use of pedestrians, with or without mobility aids, cyclists, and operators or riders of other non-motorized and electric assist transportation devices or micro-mobility devices if such use is not otherwise prohibited by ordinance, including that part of a private road or driveway within the connections of the lateral lines of the sidewalks or shared use path on opposite sides of the private road or driveway measured from the curbs or, in the absence of curbs, from the edges of the traversable private road or driveway.

Stand, standing shall mean the halting of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, other than for the purpose of and while actually engaged in receiving or discharging passengers.

Stand, standing of aircraft shall mean the halting of an aircraft, whether occupied or not.

State highway shall mean a highway maintained by the State as a part of the State highway system.

Stop shall mean, when required, complete cessation from movement.

Stop, or stopping shall mean, when prohibited, any halting even momentarily of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a police officer or traffic-control sign or signal.

Street or Highway shall mean the entire width between the lines of every right-of-way, as defined by Section 26-101, publicly maintained when any part thereof is open to the uses of the public for purposes of vehicular travel.

Taxicab shall mean a motor driven passenger conveyance, propelled by electric or gas power, held for public hire, at designated places, charging upon a time or distance basis, carrying passengers to destinations without following any fixed routes.

Taxicab stand shall mean that portion of a public street approved for the standing of taxicabs and so marked.

Through highway shall mean every highway or portion thereof on which vehicular traffic is given preferential right-of-way, and at the entrances to which vehicular traffic from intersecting highways is required by law to yield right-of-way to vehicles on such through highway.

Through streets shall mean every street or portion thereof on which vehicular traffic is given preferential right-of-way, and at the entrance to which vehicular traffic from intersecting streets is required by law to yield right-of-way to vehicles on such through streets.

Traffic shall mean pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles, streetcars and other conveyances, either singly or together, while using any highway for purposes of travel.

Traffic-control signal shall mean any device, whether manually, electrically or mechanically operated, by which traffic is alternately directed to stop and to proceed.

Traffic-control signs shall mean all signs, markings and devices, other than signals, not inconsistent with this chapter, placed or erected by the authority of the Council, for the purpose of guiding, directing, warning or regulating traffic.

Traffic Division shall mean the Traffic Division of the Police Department of the City or, if a traffic division is not established, the Police Department of the City.

Trail shall mean any portion of land that may be paved or unpaved, including trail bridges, for public use as a hiking, biking or recreational purpose typically designated as a greenway system of trails or part of a dedicated system of trails designed exclusively for the purposes herein so designated or uses as may otherwise be specifically posted, and shall not include roads or streets, nor sidewalks, walkways or paths which are intended to connect neighborhoods for pedestrian traffic, such as common sidewalks or shared use paths along a roadway.

Trailer shall mean every vehicle, with or without motive power, designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle.

Tricycle shall mean every vehicle propelled solely by human power, having three (3) wheels, except scooters and similar micro-mobility devices.

Truck shall mean any vehicle, machine, tractor, trailer or semitrailer, or any combination thereof, propelled or drawn by mechanical power and designed and used in the transportation of property upon the highway.

Vehicle shall mean a motor vehicle, motorized bicycle, motorized scooter, all-terrain vehicle, neighborhood vehicle, bicycle, E-bicycle, tricycle, E-tricycle, micro-mobility device, scooter, or any other mechanical device on wheels, designed to carry a person or persons, including, but not limited to trailers and vehicles propelled or drawn by animal(s) or human power or electric assist, but excluding personal delivery devices, vessels, aircraft or vehicles used exclusively on fixed rails or tracks.

(Code 1988, § 29-1; Ord. No. 5967, § 1, 6-2-2005; Ord. No 7344, § 1, 7-11-13; Ord. No. 7979, § 2, 10-6-2016; Ord. No. 8067, § 1, 1-5-2017)

Cross reference— Definitions and rules of construction generally, § 1-2.

State Law reference— Similar definitions, RSMo 300.010, 302.010, 304.044, 307.180, 577.001.

Sec. 29-2. - Certain traffic regulations continued in effect.

Each ordinance which is in effect immediately prior to the effective date of this chapter and which is for the purpose of regulating the speed of vehicles upon the public streets, setting fines or penalties for moving violations and nonmoving violations, establishing one-way streets and alleys, establishing stop signs and signals for the purpose of regulating and stopping vehicle traffic upon the public streets, prohibiting the parking of vehicles upon the public streets at all times or at specified times and setting fines therefor, and designating public streets upon which vehicles may not operate shall continue in full force and effect from and after the effective date of this chapter and not be repealed until such time as additional ordinances shall be adopted and become effective in accordance with this chapter.

(Code 1988, § 29-2)

Cross reference— Ordinances prescribing traffic regulations for specific locations, through streets, parking limitations, parking prohibitions, one-way traffic, limitations on loads of vehicles or loading zones, not inconsistent with this Code, saved from repeal, § 1-7.19.

Sec. 29-3. - Official traffic-control devices continued in effect.

All official traffic-control devices which are lawfully in place immediately prior to the effective date of this chapter are hereby redesignated as official traffic-control devices, and each shall continue to be such until changed, replaced or removed pursuant to ordinance of the Council or directive of the City Traffic Engineer.

(Code 1988, § 29-3)

Cross reference— Ordinances pertaining to or regulating the placement of signs saved from repeal, § 1-7.14.

Sec. 29-4. - Schedules to be on file in City Clerk's office.

The City Clerk or his/her designee shall maintain appropriate schedules or retain applicable records showing the current status of ordinances and official acts of the City Traffic Engineer relating to:

1. Speed regulations;
2. One-way streets and alleys;
3. Designation of through streets;
4. Metered parking;
5. Prohibited and limited uses of designated streets;
6. Places where turning movements are prohibited or limited;
7. Places designated as zones of any classification;
8. Stop and yield intersections;
9. Crosswalks and traffic lanes;
10. Carrier and taxicab stops and stands;
11. Purpose, type and location of official traffic-control devices;
12. Fines and penalties for moving and nonmoving violations; and
13. Such other matters of a similar nature as may be directed by the Council or the City Traffic Engineer.

(Code 1988, § 29-4; Ord. No. 6577, § 1, 1-24-2008; Ord. No. 6584, § 1, 2-14-2008; Ord. No. 6614, § 1, 4-10-2008)

Sec. 29-5. - Public employees to obey traffic regulations.

The provisions of this chapter shall apply to the operator of any vehicle or personal delivery device owned by or used in the service of the United States government, this State, County or City, and it shall be unlawful for any such operator to violate any of the provisions of this chapter, except as otherwise permitted in this chapter.

(Code 1988, § 29-5)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.095.

Sec. 29-6. - Persons propelling pushcarts or riding animals to obey traffic regulations.

Every person propelling any pushcart or riding an animal upon a roadway and every person operating any animal-drawn vehicle shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter which are applicable to the operator of any vehicle, except those provisions of this chapter which by their very nature can have no application.

(Code 1988, § 29-6)

Cross reference— Animals generally, ch. 5.

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.085.

Sec. 29-7. - Obedience to police and fire department officials.

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

(Code 1988, § 29-7; Ord. No. 8067, § 2, 1-5-2017)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.080.

Sec. 29-8. - Fleeing or attempting to elude police officer.

It shall be unlawful for any operator of a vehicle to willfully fail or refuse to bring his vehicle or personal delivery device to a stop or otherwise flee or attempt to elude a pursuing police vehicle, when given visual or audible signal to bring the vehicle or personal delivery device to a stop. The signal given by the police officer may be by hand, voice, emergency lights or siren.

(Code 1988, § 29-8)

Sec. 29-9. - Commercial vehicles prohibited from using certain streets.

In cases where an equally direct and convenient alternate route is provided, an ordinance may describe and signs may be erected giving notice thereof that no person shall operate any commercial vehicle upon streets or parts of streets so described except those commercial vehicles making deliveries thereon.

(Code 1988, § 29-9)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.550.

Sec. 29-10. - Restrictions on aircraft.

- A. No aircraft shall, at any time, be operated on, upon, across or through a sidewalk, street, highway or roadway.
- B. No aircraft shall at any time be parked nor shall it stand, whether occupied or not, upon any sidewalk, street, highway or roadway.
- C. No aircraft shall at any time be towed by a vehicle upon any sidewalk, street, highway or roadway.

(Code 1988, § 29-10)

Cross reference— Aviation generally, ch. 6.

Sec. 29-11. - Use of coasters, roller skates, similar devices restricted.

- A. No person upon roller skates or riding in or by means of any coaster, toy vehicle, or similar device shall go upon any roadway except while crossing a street on a crosswalk and when so crossing such person shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to pedestrians.
- B. No person shall ride upon roller skates, skateboards or ride in or by means of any coaster, toy vehicle, or similar device upon a sidewalk within a central business district.
- C. No person shall use roller skates, bicycles, tricycles, E-bicycles, E-tricycles, scooters, skateboards, micro-mobility devices, coaster, toy vehicle, or similar device in a park of the City or portion thereof, including court areas, but excluding trails, where such use (i) is specifically prohibited by notice of the same for such area, or (ii) interferes with pedestrian use of sidewalks or motor vehicle use of parking lots or parking structures.

(Code 1988, § 29-11)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.090.

Sec. 29-12. - Authority to establish play streets.

- A. The Chief of Police shall have authority to declare any street or part thereof a play street and to place appropriate signs or devices in the roadway indicating and helping to protect the same.
- B. Whenever authorized signs are erected indicating any street or part thereof as a play street, no person shall drive a vehicle upon any such street or portion thereof except drivers of vehicles having business or whose residences are within such closed area, and then any such driver shall exercise the greatest care in driving upon any such street or portion thereof.

(Code 1988, § 29-12)

Cross reference— Streets, sidewalks and other public places generally, ch. 6.

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.185, 300.190.

Sec. 29-13. - Clinging to vehicles.

No person operating or riding upon any motorized bicycle, motorized scooter, bicycle, tricycle, E-bicycle, E-tricycle, scooter, micro-mobility device, coaster, roller skates, sled, toy vehicle, or similar device shall attach the same or himself to any vehicle or personal delivery device upon a roadway. Neither shall the operator of a vehicle or personal delivery device knowingly pull an operator or rider upon any motorized bicycle, motorized scooter, bicycle, tricycle, E-bicycle, E-tricycle, scooter, micro-mobility device, coaster, roller skates, sled, toy vehicle, or similar device behind a vehicle or personal delivery device.

(Code 1988, § 29-13)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.350.

Sec. 29-14. - Opening vehicle doors.

No person shall open the door of a motor vehicle, neighborhood vehicle, or personal delivery device on the side available to moving traffic unless and until it is reasonably safe to do so, nor shall any person leave a door open on the side of a motor vehicle or neighborhood vehicle available to moving traffic for a period of time longer than necessary to load or unload passengers, nor shall any person leave a door open on the side of a personal delivery device available to moving traffic for a period of time longer than necessary to load or unload goods or materials or products.

(Code 1988, § 29-14)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.340.

Sec. 29-15. - Loads which might become dislodged to be secured.

- A. It shall be unlawful to operate any vehicle, trailer or semitrailer upon the public streets carrying goods or material or farm products which become dislodged and fall from the vehicle, trailer or semitrailer as a result of the wind pressure or air pressure and/or by the movement of the vehicle, trailer or semitrailer, without a protective cover or sufficiently secured so that no portion of such goods or material can become dislodged and fall from the vehicle, trailer or semitrailer while being so transported or carried.
- B. It shall be unlawful to operate any personal delivery device upon the public streets or sidewalks carrying goods or material or products which become dislodged and fall from the personal delivery device as a result of the wind pressure or air pressure and/or by the movement of the personal delivery device without a protective cover or sufficiently secured so that no portion of such goods or material or product can become dislodged and fall from the personal delivery device while being so transported or carried.

(Code 1988, § 29-15)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.010.

Sec. 29-16. - Placing injurious substances in street.

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to throw or place on or upon any street or sidewalk of the City any tacks, nails, wires, scrap metal, glass, crockery, sharp stones or other substances injurious to the feet of persons or animals or to the tires or wheels of vehicles or personal delivery devices.
- B. Any person who has purposely, accidentally or by reason of a crash, dropped from his person or any vehicle or personal delivery device any tacks, nails, scrap metal, glass, crockery, sharp stones or other substances injurious to the feet of persons or animals or to the tires or wheels of vehicles or personal delivery devices, upon any street or sidewalk shall immediately make all reasonable efforts to clear the street or sidewalk of the substances.

(Code 1988, § 29-16)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 304.160.

Secs. 29-17—29-40. - Reserved.

ARTICLE II. - ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

DIVISION 1. - GENERALLY

Sec. 29-41. - Public Safety Advisory Board established; duties.

- A. The Public Safety Advisory Board is hereby established.
1. The Board shall consist of nine (9) citizen members, appointed by the Mayor with advice and consent of a majority of the Council.
 2. One (1) member of the Council shall serve as liaison, with voting rights, appointed by the Mayor Pro-Tem with the advice and consent of a majority of the Council.
 3. Citizen members shall serve three-year terms, which shall be staggered.
 4. The Board shall elect a Chair and Vice-Chair annually following the annual appointments to the Board. Citizen Board members shall serve without compensation.
 5. Board meetings shall be open to the public and shall be conducted pursuant to the Missouri Sunshine Law, RSMo. 610.010, et seq., as amended Robert's Rules of Order shall govern procedural matters of the Board.
- B. The Board shall perform the following duties:
1. Advise the City Manager, the Chief of Police and the Chief of the Fire Department on methods and procedures to improve public relations and public image. The Board may ask the City Manager to initiate investigations regarding general public complaints against the Fire or Police Department when those complaints may have an adverse effect on the public image of those departments.
 2. Upon request of the City Manager, the Chief of Police or the Chief of the Fire Department, assist with long-range and ongoing planning efforts. The Board may make recommendations to the Council for improving services of the Fire or Police Departments within reasonable budget restraints. All recommendations for improving services of the Fire or Police Departments shall also include a budget impact statement prepared by the Director of Finance.
 4. Review and study fire prevention, fire safety, law enforcement and animal control ordinances and make recommendations to the City Manager and the Council pertaining thereto.

(Code 1988, § 29-41; Ord. No. 6943, § 1, 6-17-2010; Ord. No. 7225, § 1, 8-16-2012)

State Law reference— Duties of traffic commission, RSMo 300.070.

Sec. 29-42. - Traffic Division established.

There is established in the Police Department of this City a Traffic Division to be under the control of an officer of police appointed by and directly responsible to the Chief of Police.

(Code 1988, § 29-42)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.015.

Sec. 29-43. - Duty of Traffic Division.

The Traffic Division with such aid as may be rendered by other members of the Police Department shall enforce the street and sidewalk traffic regulations of the City and all of the State laws applicable to

street and sidewalk traffic in the City, make arrests for traffic violations, investigate crashes and cooperate with the City Traffic Engineer and other officers of the City in the administration of the traffic laws and in developing ways and means to improve traffic conditions, and carry out those duties specially imposed upon the Division by this chapter and the traffic ordinances of the City.

(Code 1988, § 29-43)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.020.

Sec. 29-44. - City Traffic Engineer.

- A. The office of the City Traffic Engineer is established and shall exercise the powers and duties with respect to traffic as provided in this chapter.
- B. The City Traffic Engineer shall determine the installation and proper timing and maintenance of traffic-control devices, conduct engineering analyses of traffic crashes and devise remedial measures, conduct engineering investigation of traffic conditions, plan the operation of traffic on the sidewalks, streets and highways of the City, and cooperate with other City officials in the development of ways and means to improve traffic conditions, and carry out the additional powers and duties imposed by ordinances of the City.

(Code 1988, § 29-44)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.060.

Sec. 29-45. - Enforcement of traffic laws by police officers.

It shall be the duty of the officers of the Police Department or such officers as are assigned by the Chief of Police to enforce all street, sidewalk, trail and public parking lot vehicle, pedestrian and personal delivery device traffic laws of the City and all of the State laws applicable to street and sidewalk traffic in the City.

(Code 1988, § 29-45)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.075.

Sec. 29-46. - Directing of traffic by Police and Fire Department officials or Work Zone officials.

- A. Officers of the Police Department or such officers as are assigned by the Chief of Police are hereby authorized to direct all traffic by voice, hand, or signal in conformance with traffic laws; provided that, in the event of a fire or other emergency or to expedite traffic or to safeguard pedestrians, officers of the Police Department may direct traffic as conditions may require notwithstanding the provisions of the traffic laws.
- B. Officers of the Fire Department, when at the scene of a fire, may direct or assist the police in directing traffic thereat or in the immediate vicinity.
- C. Work Zone officials, as are authorized by the City Traffic Engineer or his/her designee pursuant to an approved temporary traffic control permit, traffic control plan or procedure that is compliant with the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, may direct all traffic by voice, hand, or signal in conformance with traffic laws when at the scene of construction or related work activity. For purposes of this Section, "Work Zone official" shall mean a person properly equipped, trained and qualified for

work zone or construction zone temporary traffic controls as such minimum standards may be determined by the City Traffic Engineer.

(Code 1988, § 29-46)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.075.

Sec. 29-47. - Forms and records of traffic citations and arrests.

- A. The Municipal Court shall approve books containing uniform traffic tickets as prescribed by Supreme Court Rule. Such books shall include serially numbered sets of citations in quadruplicate in the form prescribed by Supreme Court rule.
- B. Such books shall be issued by the Chief of Police or the Chief's duly authorized agent who shall maintain a record of every book so issued and shall require a written receipt for every such book.
- C. The Chief of Police shall be responsible for the issuance of such books to individual members of the Police Department. The Chief of Police shall require a written receipt for every book so issued and shall maintain a record of every such book and each set of citations contained therein.

(Code 1988, § 29-47)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.575.

Sec. 29-48. - Issuance of traffic tickets for violations generally.

- A. Except when authorized or directed under State law to immediately take a person before a municipal judge for the violation of any traffic laws, a police officer who halts a person for such violation other than for the purpose of giving him a warning or warning notice and does not take such person into custody under arrest, shall issue to him a uniform traffic ticket which shall be proceeded upon in accordance with Supreme Court Rule.
- B. It shall be the duty of the arresting officer, when effecting arrest of any person for the violation of any provision of this chapter, to obtain the name and address of the violator and the registration number of the vehicle involved when Missouri law requires such vehicle to be registered. The officer shall issue to the violator, in writing, upon a form provided by the Court Administrator of the Municipal Court a notice or summons to answer the charges against the violator within the time specified for hearing as contained thereon before the proper authority as heretofore designated. Upon rendition by the violator of his written promise to accept the notice of summons as specified thereon, the officer shall thereupon release such person from custody and shall provide a copy of such notice or summons to the Traffic Division or Court Administrator of the Municipal Court.

(Code 1988, § 29-48)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.580.

Sec. 29-49. - Issuance of traffic tickets for nonmoving violations.

- A. Whenever any vehicle or personal delivery device without an operator is found parked or stopped in violation of any of the restrictions imposed by ordinance of the City or by State law, the officer finding such vehicle or personal delivery device shall take its registration number when Missouri law requires such vehicle to be registered and may take any other information displayed on the vehicle or personal delivery device which may identify its user, operator, or owner, and shall conspicuously affix to such a

vehicle or personal delivery device a uniform traffic ticket for the operator to answer the charge against him within five (5) days during the hours and at a place specified in the traffic ticket.

- B. If a violator of the restrictions on stopping, standing or parking under the traffic laws or ordinances does not appear in response to a uniform traffic ticket affixed to such vehicle or personal delivery device within a period of five (5) days, the Traffic Violations Bureau shall send to the owner of the vehicle or personal delivery device to which the traffic ticket was affixed a letter informing him of the violation and warning him that if such letter is disregarded for a period of five (5) days a warrant of arrest will be issued.

(Code 1988, § 29-49)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.585, 300.590.

Sec. 29-50. - Payment of fines.

- A. Any person charged with an offense for which payment of a fine may be made to the Traffic Violations Bureau shall have the option of paying such fine within the time specified in the notice of arrest at the Traffic Violations Bureau upon entering a plea of guilty and upon waiving appearance in court, and may have the option of depositing required lawful bail and upon a plea of not guilty shall be entitled to a trial as authorized by law.
- B. The payment of a fine to the Bureau shall be deemed an acknowledgment of conviction of the alleged offense and the Bureau, upon accepting the prescribed fine, shall issue a receipt to the violator acknowledging payment thereof.

(Code 1988, § 29-50)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.555.

Sec. 29-51. - Acceptance of fines.

It shall be the duty of the Traffic Violations Bureau to accept payment of a fine from any person charged with a violation of this chapter, such person having the option of paying the fine in such sum as set forth in the schedule of minimum fines to the Bureau or to the Court Administrator of the Municipal Court, within the time specified for hearing in the notice or summons of arrest. Such person shall also have the election to appear before a Judge of the Municipal Court for purposes of trial. Upon acceptance of the prescribed fine by the Bureau or the Court Administrator of the Municipal Court, there shall be issued a receipt to the violator accepting payment thereof.

(Code 1988, § 29-51)

Sec. 29-52. - Appearance in court required for certain violations.

In all cases of moving violations of this chapter where a previous moving violation has been adjudged or admitted to by the violator within the preceding twelve (12) months, his appearance before the Municipal Court shall be mandatory. In all matters involving a crash, the operator of such vehicle charged with a violation of this chapter shall make an appearance before the Municipal Court.

(Code 1988, § 29-52)

Cross reference— Court generally, ch. 11.

Sec. 29-53. - Deposit of license in lieu of bail.

- A. Any person arrested and charged with violating a traffic ordinance of this City may, at the discretion of the officer authorized by law or rule of court to accept bail, deposit his chauffeur's or operator's license issued by this State with the officer demanding bail in lieu of any other security for his appearance in court to answer any such charge, except when the charge is for driving or operating while intoxicated, driving or operating while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, leaving the scene of a vehicle or personal delivery device crash, driving or operating when his license is suspended or revoked or for any charge made because of a vehicle or personal delivery device crash in which a death has occurred.
- B. The Judge, Court Administrator or other officer requiring security for an appearance shall accept the deposit of the license in lieu of bail and, if the license is accepted, shall issue a receipt to the licensee for the license upon a form approved by the Director of Revenue. The licensee may, until he has appeared at the proper time and place as stated in the receipt to answer the charge placed against him, operate vehicles and personal delivery devices while in possession of the receipt, and the receipt shall be accepted in lieu of the license as provided by RSMo 302.181, as amended. If a continuance is requested and granted, the licensee shall be given a new receipt for his license.
- C. If the driver or operator fails to appear at the proper time to answer the charges placed against him, the Court Administrator or the Judge of the Court, if there is no Court Administrator, shall within ten (10) days notify the Director of Revenue of the failure to appear, and the Director shall thereafter withhold any renewal of the license or the issuance of a duplicate license to the licensee until notified by the Court that the charge has been reduced to final judgment.

(Code 1988, § 29-53)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 544.045.

Sec. 29-54. - Records of traffic violations.

- A. The Police Department or the Traffic Violations Bureau shall keep a record of all violations of the traffic ordinances of the City or of the State traffic laws of which any person has been charged, together with a record of the final disposition of all such alleged offenses. Such record shall be so maintained as to show all types of violations and the total of each. Such record shall accumulate during at least a five (5) year period and from that time on the record shall be maintained complete for at least the most recent five (5) year period.
- B. All forms for records of violations and notices of violations shall be serially numbered. For each month and year a written record shall be kept available to the public showing the disposal of all such forms.
- C. The Traffic Violations Bureau shall maintain a record of all notices or summonses issued and arrests made for violations of the traffic laws and/or ordinances of this City, of all fines, including costs of court, collected by it and of final disposition or present status of each case of such violations, submitting a summarized monthly report of such record to the Chief of Police, the Presiding Municipal Judge, and the Mayor.
- D. All such records and reports shall be public records.

(Code 1988, § 29-54)

Cross reference— Similar provisions, §§ 11-4, 29-83.

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.025, 300.565.

Sec. 29-55. - Driver files to be maintained.

The Police Department or the Traffic Violations Bureau shall maintain a suitable record of all traffic crashes, warnings, arrests, convictions, and complaints reported for each driver, which shall be filed alphabetically under the name of the driver concerned.

(Code 1988, § 29-55)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.045.

Sec. 29-56. - Traffic Division to submit annual traffic safety report.

The Traffic Division shall annually prepare a traffic report which shall be filed with the Mayor. Such report shall contain information on traffic matters in the City as follows:

- A. The number of traffic crashes, the number of persons killed, the number of persons injured, and other pertinent traffic crash data;
- B. The number of traffic crashes investigated and other pertinent data on the safety activities of the police; and
- C. The plans and recommendations of the Division for future traffic safety activities.

(Code 1988, § 29-56)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.050.

Sec. 29-57. - Emergency and experimental regulations.

- A. The Chief of Police by and with the approval of the City Traffic Engineer is hereby empowered to make regulations necessary to make effective the provisions of the traffic ordinances of the City and to make and enforce temporary or experimental regulations to cover emergencies or special conditions. No such temporary or experimental regulation shall remain in effect for more than ninety (90) days, unless such regulations matches the duration of an emergency declaration plus thirty (30) days.
- B. The City Traffic Engineer may test traffic-control devices under actual conditions of traffic.

(Code 1988, § 29-57)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.065.

Sec. 29-58. - City Traffic Engineer to establish and designate crosswalks, safety zones, fire zones, school zones, construction zones and crash reduction zones.

The City Traffic Engineer is hereby authorized to:

- A. Establish, designate, and maintain by appropriate signs, devices, marks or lines upon the surface of the roadway, crosswalks and intersections where there is particular danger to pedestrians crossing the roadway and at such other places as danger to pedestrians shall make such designations appropriate;
- B. Establish safety zones of such kind and character and at such places as are necessary for the protection of pedestrians;

- C. Establish fire zones in coordination with the Fire Marshall at such places as are necessary for the safe and efficient use of fire and public safety equipment on both public and private property;
- D. Establish school zones with or without a designated speed limit that differs from the posted speed limit at such places as may be necessary for the safety of school children;
- E. Establish crash reduction zones in coordination with the Chief of Police with or without a designated speed limit that differs from the posted speed limit at such places that have a statistically significant number of relevant vehicular crashes, as may be necessary for the safety of the public;
- F. Establish construction zones or work zones with or without a designated speed limit that differs from the posted speed limit at such places where construction may affect the safe movement of traffic, for the duration of the construction, and as may be necessary for the safety and protection of construction personnel, and the public; and
- G. Designate and erect such signs, markers, and devices as may be necessary to indicate the location of any of the foregoing zones and the areas designated in Paragraphs A. through F. of this section.

(Code 1988, § 29-58; Ord. No. 5117, § 1, 3-15-2001)

Cross reference— Pedestrians generally, § 29-481 et seq.

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.195.

Sec. 29-59. - Traffic lanes.

- A. The City Traffic Engineer is hereby authorized to mark traffic lanes upon the roadway of any street or highway where a regular alignment of traffic is necessary.
- B. Where such traffic lanes have been marked, it shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to fail or refuse to keep such vehicle within the boundaries of any such lane except when lawfully passing another vehicle or preparatory to making a lawful turning movement.
- C. Where bicycle lanes have been marked, it shall be unlawful for the operator of any motor vehicle, motorized bicycle, motorized scooter, neighborhood vehicle, or personal delivery device to travel in, on, or across such lane except to enter or leave an intersection, driveway, building, or alley, or to enter or leave a parking space or for a bus to enter or leave a bus stop. A person or operator may not travel on or across a bicycle lane under this section without first yielding the right-of-way, if necessary, to avoid collision or interference with traffic in the bicycle lane.

(Code 1988, § 29-59)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.200.

Sec. 29-60. - Impoundment of vehicles and other personal property.

- A. In this section, the term “unidentified vehicle or personal delivery device or other personal property” means such vehicle or personal delivery device or other personal property where ownership thereof cannot be ascertained which remains upon the sidewalks, streets, roadways, thoroughfares, right-of-way or other public property of the City. In this section, the terms “abandoned vehicle or personal delivery device or other personal property” means such vehicle or personal delivery device or personal property which remains upon the sidewalks, streets, roadways, thoroughfares, right-of-way or other public property of the City for a period longer than forty-eight (48) hours, the owner of which cannot be located or refuses to remove same.

- B. Any owner or person in charge of an unidentified vehicle or personal delivery device or other personal property, or abandoned vehicle or personal delivery device or other personal property, is guilty of creating a nuisance.
- C. Members of the Police Department are authorized to remove an unidentified or abandoned vehicle or personal delivery device from a sidewalk, street, roadway, highway, thoroughfare, right-of-way or public place to the nearest garage or other place of safety or to a garage designated or maintained by the Police Department or otherwise maintained by the City under the following circumstances:
1. When any vehicle or personal delivery device is left unattended upon any bridge, viaduct, or causeway or in any tube or tunnel where such vehicle or personal delivery device constitutes an obstruction to traffic;
 2. When a vehicle or personal delivery device upon a highway is so disabled as to constitute an obstruction to traffic and the person in charge of the vehicle or personal delivery device is by reason of physical injury incapacitated to such an extent as to be unable to provide its custody or removal;
 3. When any vehicle or personal delivery device is left unattended upon a sidewalk or street and is so parked illegally as to constitute a hazard or obstruction to the normal movement of traffic;
 4. When the driver or operator of any vehicle or personal delivery device is taken into custody by the Police Department and such vehicle or personal delivery device would be left unattended upon a public sidewalk, street or highway;
 5. When any vehicle or personal delivery device is operated on the public sidewalks, streets or highways and is not in safe operating condition. Motor vehicles not displaying a current State inspection certificate are presumed to be not in safe operating condition; or
 6. When any motor vehicle is parked on the streets or any public place without valid license plates and when a traffic ticket summons has been affixed to the vehicle or presented to the owner or operator or with license plates reported stolen.
- D. Whenever an officer removes a vehicle or personal delivery device as authorized in this section and the officer knows or is able to ascertain from the registration records in or on the vehicle or personal delivery device the name and address of the owner thereof, such officer shall immediately give or cause to be given notice in writing to such owner of the fact of such removal and the reasons therefor and of the place to which such vehicle or personal delivery device has been removed. If any such vehicle or personal delivery device is stored in a public garage, a copy of such notice shall be given to the proprietor of such garage.
- E. Whenever a vehicle or personal delivery device or other personal property is to be towed or removed, the officer assigned to this responsibility shall consider the request of the owner of the vehicle or personal delivery device or other personal property as to the service to be used in towing or removing same and the place to which such is to be towed or removed.
- F. Whenever an officer removes a motor vehicle as authorized under this section and does not know and is not able to ascertain the name of the owner, or for any other reason is unable to give the notice to the owner and if the vehicle is not returned to the owner within a period of three (3) days, then and in that event the officer shall immediately send or cause to be sent a written report of such removal by mail to the State department whose duty it is to register motor vehicles, and shall file a copy of such notice with the proprietor of any public garage in which the vehicle may be stored. Such notice shall include a complete description of the vehicle; the date, time, and place from which removed; the reasons for such removal; and the name of the garage or place where the vehicle is stored.
- G. The City, by and through the medium of its Police Department, is hereby authorized to contract with one (1) or more private towing-in services, with places of business within the confines of the City, to carry out the provisions of this section. The contract or agreement, as entered into by and between the City and one (1) or more private towing-in services, as approved by the Council, is hereby incorporated by reference in this section and made a part of this section.

- H. The Police Department is authorized to retain the vehicle or personal delivery device or personal property in its custody and control at the municipally owned area, referred to in this section as the municipal parking and storage lot, until such time as properly redeemed by the owner thereof.
- I. Any vehicle or personal delivery device or other personal property which may come into the possession of the Police Department shall be subject to the charge as set forth in the current towing contract or schedule of fees as may be applicable and in addition to a storage charge as set forth in said towing contract or schedule of fees, for such time as same remains in possession and custody of the Police Department.
- J. It shall be the express duty of any person claiming to be the owner of any impounded property referred to in this section, to present a certificate of title or certificate of registration or other official record of ownership as may be applicable therefor to the Chief of Police and to furnish the Police Department any and all additional proof as may be required to establish such ownership. If any person shall present to the office of the Chief of Police valid proof of his ownership of such impounded property prior to the date of actual sale thereof, then the property itself shall be delivered to the owner under the conditions provided in this section.

(Code 1988, § 29-60)

State Law reference— When police may remove vehicles, RSMo 300.595.

Secs. 29-61—29-81. - Reserved.

DIVISION 2. - TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS BUREAU^[2]

Footnotes:

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Cross reference— Court, ch. 11; acceptance of fines and costs by Court Administrator, § 11-3.5; authority of Municipal Judge to establish Traffic Violations Bureau, § 11-27.B.

Sec. 29-82. - Duties generally.

- A. The following duties are hereby imposed upon the Traffic Violations Bureau established by the Presiding Municipal Judge, in reference to traffic offenses:
 - 1. It shall accept designated fines, issue receipts, and represent in court such violators as are permitted and desire to plead guilty and waive court appearance;
 - 2. It shall receive and issue receipts for cash bail from the persons who must or wish to be heard in court, enter the time of their appearance on the court docket, and notify the arresting officer and witnesses, if any, to be present.
- B. The Traffic Violations Bureau shall follow the procedure as may be prescribed by the traffic ordinances of the City or as may be required by any laws of this State.

(Code 1988, § 29-82)

Cross reference— Traffic Violations Bureau, generally, City Charter, § 7.4.

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.560, 300.570; authority to establish traffic violations bureau, RSMo 479.050.

Sec. 29-83. - Records and reports.

The Traffic Violations Bureau shall keep records and submit summarized monthly reports to the Municipal Court of all notices issued and arrests made for violations of the traffic laws and ordinances in the City and of all the fines collected by the Traffic Violations Bureau or the Court, and of the final disposition or present status of every case of violation of the provisions of such laws and ordinances. Such records shall be so maintained as to show all types of violations and the totals of each. Such records shall be public records.

(Code 1988, § 29-83)

Cross reference— Similar provisions, § 11-4.

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.565.

Secs. 29-84—29-105. - Reserved.

ARTICLE III. - OPERATION OF VEHICLES⁽³⁾

Footnotes:

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Cross reference— Driving in processions, § 29-429; driving through processions, § 29-430.

DIVISION 1. - GENERALLY

Sec. 29-106. - Driver's license required; exceptions.

It shall be unlawful for any person, except those expressly exempted by RSMo 302.080, as amended, to:

- A. Operate any motor vehicle, motorized bicycle, motorized scooter, or neighborhood vehicle upon any street of the City unless such person has a valid driver's license under the provisions set forth in RSMo 302.010, as amended, RSMo 302.780, as amended, RSMo 304.034, as amended, and RSMo 304.029, as amended. For purposes of this subsection only, a farm tractor is not considered a motor vehicle.
- B. Operate a motor vehicle, motorized bicycle, motorized scooter, or neighborhood vehicle with an instruction permit or a driver's license issued to another person.

(Code 1988, § 29-106)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 302.020.

Sec. 29-107. - Driving while license suspended or revoked.

It shall be unlawful for any person to drive a vehicle that requires a state issued license or permit to drive, when his privilege to do so has been suspended, revoked, or canceled in accordance with the requirements of RSMo ch. 302, RSMo ch. 303, RSMo 544.046 or RSMo ch. 577, as amended.

(Code 1988, § 29-107)

State Law reference— Driving while revoked, RSMo 302.321.

Sec. 29-108. - Authorized emergency vehicles.

- A. The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call or when in the pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law or when responding to but not upon returning from a fire alarm, may exercise the privileges set forth in this section, but subject to the conditions stated in this section.
- B. The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle may:
 - 1. Park or stand, irrespective of the provisions of this chapter;
 - 2. Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation;
 - 3. Exceed the maximum speed limits so long as the driver does not endanger life or property; or
 - 4. Disregard regulations governing direction of movement, lane use, or turning in specified directions.
- C. The exemptions granted in this section to an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only when the driver of any such vehicle while in motion sounds an audible signal by bell, siren, or exhaust whistle as may be reasonably necessary, and when the vehicle is equipped with at least one (1) lighted lamp displaying a red light (blue for ambulance, fire or emergency rescue vehicles) visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of five hundred (500) feet to the front of such vehicle.
- D. The foregoing provisions shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons, nor shall such provisions protect the driver from the consequences of the driver's reckless disregard for the safety of others.

(Code 1988, § 29-108)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.100, 304.022, 307.175.

Sec. 29-109. - Vehicles to be driven on right half of roadway.

- A. All vehicles not in motion shall be placed with their right side as near the right-hand side of the roadway as practicable, except on streets where vehicles are obliged to move in one (1) direction only or parking of vehicles is regulated by ordinance.
- B. Upon all roads or highways of sufficient width, a vehicle shall be driven upon the right half of the roadway, except as follows:
 - 1. When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction under the rules governing such movement;
 - 2. When placing a vehicle in position for and when the vehicle is lawfully making a lawful left turn;
 - 3. When the right half of a roadway is closed to traffic while under construction or repair;
 - 4. Upon a roadway designated by ordinance as a one-way street and marked or signed for one-way traffic;

5. Upon a roadway by design at an intersection or interchange that is marked or signed for traffic to flow on the left-hand side and which has been divided into two (2) or more roadways as described in Subsection C herein.
- C. It is unlawful to drive any vehicle upon any street or highway which has been divided into two (2) or more roadways by means of a physical barrier or by means of a dividing section or delineated by curbs, lines or other markings on the roadway, except to the right of any such barrier or dividing section, or to make any left turn or semicircular or U-turn on any such divided highway, except where both roadways are designated one-way in the same direction or in a crossover or intersection or interchange that by design is marked or signed for traffic to flow on the left-hand side and in such condition it shall be unlawful to drive any vehicle upon any street or highway which has been divided into two (2) or more roadways, except to the left of any such barrier or dividing section, or to make any right turn or semicircular or U-turn on any such divided highway the same.
 - D. The City Traffic Engineer or the Police Department, to the extent authorized by Section 29-46, may erect temporary signs designating lanes to be used by traffic moving in a particular direction, regardless of the centerline of the highway. When authorized signs have been erected designating off-center traffic lanes, no person shall disobey the instructions given by any such signs.
 - E. Whenever any roadway has been divided into three (3) or more clearly marked lanes for traffic, the following rules, in addition to all others consistent herewith, shall apply:
 1. A vehicle shall be driven as nearly as practicable entirely within a single lane and shall not be moved from that lane until the driver has first ascertained that such a movement can be made with safety.
 2. A vehicle shall not be driven in the center lane, except when overtaking and passing another vehicle where the roadway ahead is clearly visible and the center lane is clear of traffic within a safe distance, or in preparation for a left turn, or where the center lane is at the time allocated exclusively to traffic moving in the direction the vehicle is proceeding and is signposted to give notice of any such allocation.
 3. Upon all roadways, any vehicle proceeding at less than the normal speed of traffic thereon shall be driven in the right-hand lane for traffic, except as otherwise provided.
 4. Official signs may be erected by the City Traffic Engineer or the Police Department may place temporary signs directing slow moving traffic to use a designated lane or allocating specified lanes to traffic moving in the same direction and drivers of vehicles shall obey the directions of every such sign.
 5. Drivers of vehicles proceeding in opposite directions shall pass each other to the right, and except when a roadway has been divided into traffic lanes, each driver shall give to the other at least one-half of the main traveled portion of the roadway whenever possible.
 - F. All vehicles in motion upon a roadway having two (2) or more lanes of traffic proceeding in the same direction shall be driven in the right-hand lane except when overtaking and passing another vehicle or when preparing to make a proper turn or when otherwise directed by traffic markings, signs or signals.

(Code 1988, § 29-109)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 304.015.

Sec. 29-110. - Appropriate signs for starting, stopping, turning.

- A. The operator of any vehicle upon a street, prior to starting, stopping or turning from a direct line of movement, shall first ascertain that such movement can be made in safety. If a pedestrian may be affected by such movement, the operator shall demonstrate plainly visible and clearly audible signals to the pedestrian of the operator's intention to execute such movement, which signals may be made

by mechanical or electrical device, or when the vehicle has no mechanical or electrical devices for such signals, the visible signal may be made by hand and audible signal may be made by voice..

If the operation of any other vehicle may be affected by such movement, the operator shall demonstrate a plainly visible signal or clearly audible signal to the operator of such vehicle of his intention to execute such movement, which signal may be made by hand or voice or by mechanical or electrical device.

- B. No person shall stop or suddenly decrease the speed of or turn a vehicle from a direct course or move right or left upon a roadway unless and until such a movement can be made with reasonable safety and then only after the giving of an appropriate signal in the following manner; except when required by law:
 - 1. Any operator when stopping or when checking the speed of his vehicle, if the movement of other vehicles may reasonably be affected by any such stopping or checking of speed, shall extend his left arm at an angle below horizontal so that the same may be seen in the rear of his vehicle.
 - 2. Any driver intending to turn his vehicle to the right shall extend his left arm at an angle above horizontal so that the same may be seen in front of and in the rear of his vehicle, except that a person using a bicycle, tricycle, E-bicycle, E-tricycle, scooter or other micro-mobility device in which the operator is plainly visible from both sides of the vehicle in front and in rear may either extend his left arm at an angle above horizontal or extend his right arm in a horizontal position so that the same may be seen in front of and in the rear of his vehicle, and shall slow down and approach the intersecting highway as near as practicable to the right side of the highway along which he is proceeding before turning.
 - 3. Any driver intending to turn his vehicle to the left shall extend his arm in a horizontal position so that the same may be seen in the rear of his vehicle, and shall slow down and approach the intersecting highway so that the left side of his vehicle shall be as near as practicable to the centerline of the highway along which he is proceeding before turning.
- C. The signals required by this section shall be given either by means of the hand and arm or by a signal light or signal device in good mechanical or electrical condition and when applicable to motor vehicles of a type approved by the State Highway Patrol; provided, however, that when a vehicle is so constructed or loaded that a hand and arm signal would not be visible both to the front and rear thereof, then any such signals shall be given by light or device.
- D. Signals given by arm and hand need not be given continuously if the hand is needed to control or operate the vehicle safely.

(Code 1988, § 29-110)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 304.019.

Sec. 29-111. - Driving onto or from controlled-access roadways.

No person shall drive a vehicle onto or from any controlled-access roadway except at such entrances and exits as are established by public authority.

(Code 1988, § 29-111)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.355.

Sec. 29-112. - Limitations on backing.

The driver of a vehicle shall not back the vehicle unless such movement can be made with reasonable safety and without interfering with other traffic.

(Code 1988, § 29-112)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.335.

Sec. 29-113. - Driving on sidewalks.

The driver or operator of a motor vehicle, motorized bicycle, or motorized scooter shall not drive or operate within or on any sidewalk area except as a permanent or temporary driveway.

(Code 1988, § 29-113)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.330.

Sec. 29-114. - Careless and imprudent driving.

It shall be unlawful to operate or drive any vehicle upon any street, roadway or thoroughfare in this City carelessly, imprudently, with willful or wanton disregard of the rights or safety of others, or without due caution and circumspection at a speed or in a manner so as to endanger or be likely to endanger any person or property.

(Code 1988, § 29-114)

State Law reference— Vehicles to be driven carefully, RSMo 304.012.

Sec. 29-115. - Obstructing intersections, crosswalks.

No driver shall enter an intersection or a marked crosswalk unless there is sufficient space on the other side of the intersection or crosswalk to accommodate the vehicle he is operating without obstructing the passage of other vehicles or pedestrians, notwithstanding any traffic-control signal indication to proceed.

(Code 1988, § 29-115)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.290.

Sec. 29-116. - Reserved

(Code 1988, § 29-116)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.365.

Sec. 29-117. - Disregarding signs, barricades.

No person shall operate any vehicle over, upon, or across any sidewalk, public street, or roadway which has an authorized barrier or sign prohibiting such vehicle operation.

(Code 1988, § 29-117)

Sec. 29-118. - Following fire apparatus.

The driver of any vehicle other than one on official business shall not follow any fire or ambulatory apparatus traveling in response to an emergency closer than five hundred (500) feet while such apparatus is in response compliant with Section 29-108.C or drive into or park such vehicle within the block where fire apparatus has stopped in answer to a fire alarm.

(Code 1988, § 29-118)

Cross reference— Fire prevention and protection, ch. 13.

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.300.

Sec. 29-119. - Crossing fire hose.

No vehicle shall be driven over any unprotected hose of a Fire Department without the consent of the Fire Department official in command.

(Code 1988, § 29-119)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.305.

Sec. 29-120. - Exceeding weight limits on bridges.

- A. No truck, trailer, or other motor vehicle shall cross a bridge within the City limits when the gross weight of the vehicle exceeds the posted weight limit on the bridge.
- B. Any bridge within the City limits which requires a weight limit posting, as determined by the City Engineer, shall be so posted by the City Traffic Engineer.

(Code 1988, § 29-120)

State Law reference— Weight limitations on vehicles, RSMo 304.180.

Sec. 29-121. - Smoke, exhaust or noise.

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a vehicle upon any sidewalk, street or roadway of the City at a time when such vehicle violates the City's noise ordinance, as set forth in Article IX of Chapter 17 of the Code of Ordinances.

(Code 1988, § 29-121)

Sec. 29-122. - License to be carried and exhibited on demand.

Every licensee shall have a driver's license in immediate possession at all times when operating a motor vehicle and shall display the same upon demand of a police officer, court official or other duly authorized person. However, no person charged with violation of this section shall be convicted if the individual charged produces in court a driver's license theretofore issued to the individual and valid at the time of arrest. For the purpose of this section, display means the manual surrender of licensee's certificate into the hands of the detaining officer for inspection thereof.

(Code 1988, § 29-122)

Sec. 29-123. - Exceeding weight limits on certain streets and truck restrictions on certain streets.

- A. No person shall operate a motor vehicle or trailer upon a street when the license plate designation or gross weight designation on the vehicle or trailer, or combination thereof, exceeds the street's posted weight limit or when the weight of the vehicle or trailer, or combination thereof exceeds the maximum vehicle load limit established by the State.
- B. If a street within the City limits requires a weight limit posted based on established American Public Works Association standards, as determined by the City Engineer, such shall be so posted by the City Traffic Engineer.
- C. The City Traffic Engineer shall identify streets within the City limits which require certain vehicle restriction, including truck restriction, in the interest of public safety or for which there exists inadequate accommodation to safely facilitate certain vehicle movements and erect appropriate signs and markings to designate those streets on which certain vehicles are prohibited.
- D. Streets on which certain vehicles are prohibited, except where such street is weight limited or closed or where certain vehicles cannot safely facilitate movement, shall not apply to:
 - 1. Emergency vehicles; or
 - 2. Vehicles used in providing services or carrying goods, merchandise, or other articles to or from any location abutting upon any of such streets. Vehicles shall be permitted to enter thereon at the nearest point to said location and provide such services or deliver or receive such goods, merchandise or other articles but shall not proceed thereon farther than the nearest point of exit.

(Code 1988, § 29-123)

Sec. 29-124. - Unlawful use of license.

It shall be unlawful for any person to:

- A. Lend his driver's license to any other person or knowingly permit the use thereof by another.
- B. Display or represent as his own any instruction permit, any driver's license or identification card issued by any state or government which is fictitious or has been fraudulently altered in any manner.

(Code 1988, § 29-124)

Sec. 29-125. - Permitting unlicensed person to operate a motor vehicle prohibited.

It shall be unlawful for any person to authorize, order, consent or knowingly permit the operation of any motor vehicle owned by him or under his control by any person, when he has knowledge that such person has no legal right to do so.

(Code 1988, § 29-125)

Sec. 29-126. - Failure to display proof of financial responsibility.

When insurance is required by law for a motor vehicle, motorized bicycle, motorized scooter, neighborhood vehicle or personal delivery device, it shall be unlawful for an operator of a motor vehicle, motorized bicycle, motorized scooter, neighborhood vehicle, or personal delivery device to fail to exhibit

an insurance identification card or other satisfactory evidence of insurance in lieu of such card upon the demand of any peace officer who, while engaged in performance of the officer's duties, lawfully stops the operator or investigates a crash. But no person shall be found guilty of violating this section if the operator demonstrates to the court that he met the financial responsibility requirements of Section 303, RSMo, as amended, Section 303.025, RSMo, as amended, Section 307.180, RSMo., as amended, or Section 304.900, RSMo, as amended, when the peace officer wrote the citation.

(Ord. No. 4708, § 1, 11-17-1998)

Sec. 29-127. - Operation of trucks, underage riders in unenclosed bed.

- A. No person shall operate any truck, as defined in Section 301.010 RSMo, as amended, with a licensed gross weight of less than twelve thousand (12,000) pounds when such truck is operated within the corporate limits of the City of Lee's Summit when any person under eighteen (18) years of age is riding in the unenclosed bed of such truck. No person under eighteen (18) years of age shall ride in the unenclosed bed of such truck when the truck is in operation. Any person who operates a truck with a licensed gross weight of less than twelve thousand (12,000) pounds in violation of this section shall be punished in accordance with Section 1-13.B.
- B. The provisions of this section shall only apply when a truck described in Subsection A. of this section is operated within the corporate limits of the City of Lee's Summit. The provisions of this section shall not apply to:
 - 1. An employee engaged in the necessary discharge of the employee's duties where it is necessary to ride in the unenclosed bed of the truck;
 - 2. Any person while engaged in agricultural activities where it is necessary to ride in the unenclosed bed of the truck;
 - 3. Any person riding in the unenclosed bed of a truck while such truck is being operated in a parade, caravan or exhibition which is authorized by law;
 - 4. Any person riding in the unenclosed bed of a truck if such truck has installed a means of preventing such person from being discharged or such person is secured to the truck in a manner which will prevent the person from being thrown, falling or jumping from the truck;
 - 5. Any person riding in the unenclosed bed of a truck if such truck is being operated solely for the purposes of participating in a special event and it is necessary that the person ride in such unenclosed bed due to a lack of available seating. "Special event," for the purposes of this section, is a specific social activity of a definable duration which is participated in by the person riding in the unenclosed bed;
 - 6. Any person riding in the unenclosed bed of a truck if such truck is being operated solely for the purposes of providing assistance to, or ensuring the safety of, other persons engaged in a recreational activity; or
 - 7. Any person riding in the unenclosed bed of a truck if such truck is the only legally titled, licensed and insured vehicle owned by the family of the person riding in the unenclosed bed and there is insufficient room in the passenger cab of the truck to accommodate all passengers in such truck. For the purposes of this subdivision the term "family" shall mean any persons related within the first degree of consanguinity.

(Ord. No. 5026, § 1, 9-14-2000)

Sec. 29-128. - Leaving a child unattended in a motor vehicle.

The following words shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this Section:

Collision shall mean the act of a motor vehicle coming into contact with an object or a person;

Injury shall mean physical harm to the body of a person;

Unattended shall mean not accompanied by an individual fourteen (14) years of age or older.

- A. It shall be unlawful to knowingly leave a child ten (10) years of age or less unattended in a motor vehicle. Any person who pleads or is found guilty of violating the terms of this subsection shall be punished as provided in Section 1-13.C.
- B. If a child ten (10) years of age or less is left unattended in a motor vehicle, and said unattended child injures another person by either causing a motor vehicle collision and/or by causing the motor vehicle to injure a pedestrian, any person who pleads or is found guilty of violating the terms of this section shall be punished as provided in Section 1-13.A.

(Ord. No. 5104, § 1, 2-15-2001)

Secs. 29-129—29-140. - Reserved.

DIVISION 2. - DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED, DRIVING WITH UNLAWFUL BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT^[4]

Footnotes:

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Cross reference— Alcoholic beverages generally, ch. 4; controlled substances, § 17-237 et seq.

Sec. 29-141. - Definitions.

- A. As used in this division, the terms "drive," "driving," "operates" and "operating" mean driving or operating a vehicle or personal delivery device.
- B. As used in this division, a person is "intoxicated" or in an "intoxicated condition" when such person is under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance or drug or any combination thereof.
- C. As used in this division, the term "percent by weight of alcohol" shall have the same meaning as provided in RSMo 577.012.2, as amended.

(Code 1988, § 29-141; Ord. No. 8067, § 3, 1-5-2017)

Cross reference— Definitions and rules of construction generally, § 1-2.

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 577.001.

Sec. 29-142. - Driving while intoxicated.

A person commits an offense of driving while intoxicated if he or she operates a vehicle or personal delivery device while in an intoxicated condition.

(Code 1988, § 29-142; Ord. No. 8067, § 4, 1-5-2017)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 577.010.

Sec. 29-143. - Driving with excessive blood alcohol content.

- A. A person commits the offense of driving with excessive blood alcohol content if such person operates:
 - 1. A vehicle or personal delivery device while having eight-hundredths (.08) of one (1) percent or more by weight of alcohol in his or her blood; or
 - 2. A commercial motor vehicle while having four one-hundredths (.04) of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in his or her blood.
- B. As used in this section, percent by weight of alcohol in the blood shall be based upon grams of alcohol per one hundred (100) milliliters of blood or two hundred ten (210) liters of breath and may be shown by chemical analysis of the person's blood, breath, saliva or urine. For the purposes of determining the alcoholic content of a person's blood under this section, the test shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of RSMo 577.020 to 577.041, as amended.

(Code 1988, § 29-143; Ord. No. 5220, § 1, 10-4-2001; Ord. No. 8067, § 5, 1-5-2017)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 577.012.

Sec. 29-144. - Implied consent to tests for alcohol and drugs.

Any person who operates a vehicle upon the streets of the City shall be deemed to have given consent, subject to the provisions of RSMo 577.020 to 577.041, as amended, to a chemical test or tests of the person's breath, blood, saliva or urine for the purpose of determining the alcohol or drug content of the person's blood if arrested for any offense arising out of acts which the arresting officer had reasonable grounds to believe were committed while the person was operating a vehicle while in an intoxicated condition. The test shall be administered at the direction of the arresting officer whenever the person has been arrested for the offense.

(Code 1988, § 29-144; Ord. No. 8067, § 6, 1-5-2017)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 577.020.

Sec. 29-145. - Arrest procedure.

- A. Any arrest for driving while intoxicated shall be handled as any other arrest for an offense of the same severity, except as follows:
 - 1. As soon as practicable following such arrest, the Police Department shall obtain the driving record of the person arrested.
 - 2. Any offense involving the operation of a motor vehicle in an intoxicated condition as defined by Missouri Revised Statute ("RSMo.") section 577.010, as amended shall not be cognizable in municipal court, if the defendant has been convicted, found guilty, or pled guilty to two (2) or more previous intoxication-related traffic offenses as defined in RSMo. section 577.023, as amended, or has had two (2) or more previous alcohol-related enforcement contacts as defined in RSMo. section 302.525, as amended.
 - 3. No person, regardless of his prior conviction record, shall be prosecuted through the Municipal Court where it appears possible that a charge of vehicular manslaughter or vehicle injury might be sustained, until after the State Prosecuting Attorney shall have had the opportunity to review the case and to consider filing appropriate charges.

4. In all other cases, the City Prosecuting Attorney shall have the discretion to file the appropriate charge with the Municipal Court or the City Prosecuting Attorney may refer the case to the State Prosecuting Attorney.
- B. The procedures described in paragraphs A.1. and A.3. of this section shall be directory and not mandatory. The failure to follow the procedures provided for in paragraphs A.1. and A.3. of this section shall not invalidate any prosecution or be cause to overturn any conviction for violation of Section 29-142 or Section 29-143 of this Code.
- C. The procedures described in paragraph A.2. of this section shall be mandatory.

(Code 1988, § 29-145; Ord. No. 6999, § 1, 12-2-2010)

Sec. 29-146. - Municipal court procedure.

No person charged with driving while intoxicated or driving with excessive blood alcohol content shall have his case heard in Municipal Court except in accordance with the following procedures:

- A. The defendant must either be represented by an attorney or must voluntarily waive his right to such representation by execution of a written waiver.
- B. Neither the Municipal Judge nor any other municipal official shall have the power to revoke any operator's or chauffeur's license.

(Code 1988, § 29-146)

Cross reference— Court generally, ch. 11.

Sec. 29-147. - Driving school.

Effective January 1, 1984, the Municipal Court may, in connection with the disposition of any offense which is a point offense resulting in the assessment of one (1), two (2), three (3), or four (4) points by the State Director of Revenue under the provisions of RSMo 302.302.1(1), (2) or (4), as amended, order the staying of the assessment of points upon satisfactory completion of a driver improvement program approved by the State Director of the Department of Public Safety, as provided by RSMo 302.302.5, as amended.

(Code 1988, § 29-147)

Sec. 29-148. - Reports to highway patrol.

Effective July 1, 1983, a record of the final disposition in any court proceeding involving a violation of Section 29-142 or Section 29-143 shall be forwarded to the State Highway Patrol within fifteen (15) days by the Court Administrator.

(Code 1988, § 29-148)

Sec. 29-149. - Penalties.

- A. Any person convicted of driving while intoxicated shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) and not less than one hundred fifty dollars (\$150.00), confinement in the City or County jail for not more than ninety (90) days, or both such fine and confinement.

- B. Any person convicted of driving with blood alcohol content shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) and not less than one hundred fifty dollars (\$150.00), confined in the City or County jail for not more than ninety (90) days, or both such fine and confinement.
- C. Upon a plea of guilty or a finding of guilty for an offense of driving while intoxicated or driving with blood alcohol content, the Court may, as a condition for suspending any permissible portion of any sentence or in addition to imposition of any penalties provided by law, order the convicted person to participate in and successfully complete an alcohol or drug related traffic offender education or rehabilitation program as described in RSMo 577.049, as amended. Such a program may be used as a condition for suspending any permissible portion of any sentence only one (1) time.

(Code 1988, § 29-149)

Sec. 29-150. - Chemical tests, results admitted into evidence, when, effect of.

- A. Upon the trial of any person for violation of any of the provisions of Section 29-142 or 29-143 of this Code, arising out of acts alleged to have been committed by any person while operating a vehicle while in an intoxicated condition or with an excessive blood alcohol content, the amount of alcohol in the person's blood at the time of the act, as shown by any chemical analysis of the person's blood, breath, saliva, or urine, is admissible in evidence and the provisions of subdivision (5) of Section 491.060 RSMo, as amended, shall not prevent the admissibility or introduction of such evidence if otherwise admissible.
- B. If a chemical analysis of the defendant's breath, blood, saliva, or urine demonstrates there was eight-hundredths (.08) of one (1) percent or more by weight of alcohol in the person's blood, this shall be prima facie evidence that the person was intoxicated at the time the specimen was taken. If a chemical analysis of the defendant's breath, blood, saliva, or urine demonstrates that there was less than eight-hundredths (.08) of one (1) percent of alcohol in the defendant's blood, any charge alleging a criminal offense related to the operation of a vehicle while in an intoxicated condition or with an excessive blood alcohol content shall be dismissed with prejudice unless one (1) or more of the following considerations cause the court to find a dismissal unwarranted:
 - 1. There is evidence that the chemical analysis is unreliable as evidence of the defendant's intoxication at the time of the alleged violation due to the lapse of time between the alleged violation and the obtaining of the specimen;
 - 2. There is evidence that the defendant was under the influence of a controlled substance, or drug, or a combination of either or both with or without alcohol; or
 - 3. There is substantial evidence of intoxication from physical observations of witnesses or admissions of the defendant.
- C. Percent by weight of alcohol in the blood shall be based upon grams of alcohol per one hundred (1) milliliters of blood or grams of alcohol per two hundred ten (210) liters of breath.
- D. The foregoing provisions of this section shall not be construed as limiting the introduction of any other competent evidence bearing upon the question whether the person was intoxicated.
- E. A chemical analysis of a person's breath, blood, saliva or urine, in order to give rise to the presumption or to have the effect provided for in Subsection A. of this section, shall have been performed as provided in Section 29-144, referencing RSMo 577.020 to 577.041, as amended, and in accordance with methods and standards approved by the State Department of Health.

(Ord. No. 5221, § 1, 10-4-2001; Ord. No. 8067, § 7, 1-5-2017)

State Law reference— RSMo 577.037.

Sec. 29-151. - Chemical testing authorized prior to arrest; admissibility.

Any municipal law enforcement officer who has the power of arrest for violations of Sections 29-142 or 29-143 of this Code and who is certified pursuant to Chapter RSMo 590, as amended, may, prior to arrest, administer a chemical test to any person suspected of operating a vehicle in violation of Section 29-142 or 29-143. A test administered to this section shall be admissible as evidence of probable cause to arrest and as exculpatory evidence, but shall not be admissible as evidence of blood alcohol content. The provisions of Section 29-144 shall not apply to a test administered prior to arrest pursuant to this section.

(Ord. No. 5222, § 1, 10-4-2001)

Secs. 29-152—29-169. - Reserved.

DIVISION 3. - SPEED⁵¹

Footnotes:

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State Law reference— Municipal authority to establish reasonable speed regulations, RSMo 304.120.

Sec. 29-170. - State speed laws applicable; twenty-one (21) miles per hour over the speed limit.

- A. The State traffic laws regulating the speed of vehicles shall be applicable upon all streets within the City, except that the City may by ordinance declare and determine upon the basis of the engineering and traffic investigation that certain speed regulations shall be applicable upon specified streets or in certain areas, in which event it shall be unlawful for any person to drive a vehicle at a speed in excess of any speed so declared when signs are in place giving notice thereof, but no City ordinance shall regulate the speed of vehicles upon controlled-access highways of the State.
- B. Any person exceeding the speed limit as described in Subsection A herein by twenty-one (21) miles per hour or more shall be cited under this Subsection.

(Ord. No. 6224, § 1, 7-27-2006)

Sec. 29-171. - State speed laws applicable; up to twenty (20) miles per hour over speed limit.

- A. The State traffic laws regulating the speed of vehicles shall be applicable upon all streets within the City, except that the City may by ordinance declare and determine upon the basis of the engineering and traffic investigation that certain speed regulations shall be applicable upon specified streets or in certain areas, in which event it shall be unlawful for any person to drive a vehicle at a speed in excess of any speed so declared when signs are in place giving notice thereof, but no City ordinance shall regulate the speed of vehicles upon controlled-access highways of the State.
- B. Any person exceeding the speed limit as described in Subsection A herein up to twenty (20) miles per hour shall be cited under this subsection.

(Code 1988, § 29-171; Ord. No. 6224, § 1, 7-27-2006)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.205.

Sec. 29-172. - Reasonable and prudent speed for conditions to be observed.

No person shall drive a vehicle at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions and having regard to the actual and potential hazards then existing. Consistent with the foregoing, every person shall drive a vehicle at a safe and appropriate speed when approaching and crossing an intersection or railroad grade crossing, when approaching and going around a curve, when approaching a hillcrest, when traveling upon any narrow or winding sidewalk or roadway, and when special hazards exist with respect to pedestrians or other traffic or by reason of weather or sidewalk or highway conditions.

(Code 1988, § 29-172)

Sec. 29-173. - Maximum speed.

No person shall operate a vehicle upon any street or highway within the City limits of the City at a speed in excess of twenty-five (25) miles per hour, unless signs are posted designating another speed limit. All streets and highways which have a speed limit different than twenty-five (25) miles per hour shall be posted in accordance with the schedule of speed limits, as amended, adopted as Appendix A. hereto and on file with the City Clerk.

(Code 1988, § 29-173; Ord. No. 6315, § 1, 12-19-2006)

Sec. 29-174. - Racing on streets and highways.

No person, except as may be permitted as part of an approved "special event" in which case "special event" shall mean that which is described in the Unified Development Ordinance of the City of Lee's Summit, shall drive any vehicle on a sidewalk, street or highway in any race, speed competition or contest, drag race or acceleration contest, test of physical endurance, exhibition of speed or acceleration, or for the purpose of making a speed record, and no person shall in any manner participate in any such race, competition, contest, test or exhibition unless such exception described herein has been approved.

(Code 1988, § 29-174)

Sec. 29-175. - Warning of speed or radar check.

It shall be unlawful for any person to post or exhibit or cause to be posted or exhibited any sign or warning on streets or rights-of-way indicating or warning of any speed check or radar check.

(Code 1988, § 29-175)

Sec. 29-176. - Regulation of speed by traffic signals.

The City Traffic Engineer is authorized to regulate the timing of traffic signals so as to permit the movement of traffic in an orderly and safe manner at speeds slightly variant from the speeds otherwise posted and applicable within the district or at intersections.

(Code 1988, § 29-176)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.210.

Sec. 29-177. - Regulation of slow speed.

No person shall drive a vehicle at such a slow speed as to impede or block the normal and reasonable movement of traffic, except when reduced speed is necessary for safe operation or in compliance with law. Police officers may enforce the provisions of this section by directions to drivers, and in the event of apparent willful disobedience to this provision and refusal to comply with directions of an officer in accordance herewith, the continued slow operation by a driver shall be an offense.

(Code 1988, § 29-177)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 304.011.

Secs. 29-178—29-200. - Reserved.

DIVISION 4. - RIGHT-OF-WAY

Sec. 29-201. - Right-of-way at intersections—Generally.

- A. The driver of a vehicle approaching an intersection shall yield the right-of-way to a vehicle which has entered the intersection from a different street; provided, however, there is no form of traffic-control at the intersection.
- B. When two (2) vehicles enter an intersection from different streets at approximately the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right-of-way to the driver of the vehicle on the right. This section shall not apply to vehicles approaching each other from opposite directions when the driver of one (1) of the vehicles is attempting to or is making a left turn.

(Code 1988, § 29-201)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 304.351.

Sec. 29-202. - Same—Left turns.

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

(Code 1988, § 29-202)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 304.351.

Sec. 29-203. - Same—Stop required.

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

(Code 1988, § 29-203)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 304.351.

Sec. 29-204. - Same—Yielding required.

The driver of a vehicle approaching an otherwise unmarked intersection shall slow down to a speed reasonable for the existing conditions. If required for safety of others, the driver of a vehicle approaching an otherwise unmarked intersection shall stop at a clearly marked stop line or yield line in the case of a marked crosswalk, but if none, at a reasonable distance in advance of any intersection or crosswalk where the driver has a forward facing view of crossing pedestrians and other applicable vehicular traffic. After slowing or stopping, the driver shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another highway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time traffic is moving across or within the intersection and to any pedestrian that has entered a crosswalk.

(Code 1988, § 29-204)

State Law reference— Driver approaching yield sign, RSMo 304.351.

Sec. 29-205. - Through streets designated.

For the purposes of this division, “through street” shall mean any streets or part of a street designated by official traffic control devices or by functional classification in the City’s Thoroughfare Master Plan.

(Code 1988, § 29-205)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.255.

Sec. 29-206. - Signs required at through streets.

Whenever the City designates and describes a through street it shall be the duty of the City Traffic Engineer to place and maintain a stop sign, or on the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation at any intersection a yield sign, on each and every street intersecting such through street unless traffic at any such intersection is controlled at all times by traffic-control signals; provided, however, that at the intersection of two (2) such through streets or at the intersection of a through street and a heavy traffic street not so designated, stop signs shall be erected at the approaches of either of such streets as may be determined by the City Traffic Engineer upon the basis of an engineering and traffic study.

(Code 1988, § 29-206)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.260.

Sec. 29-207. - Other intersections requiring stop or yield.

The City Traffic Engineer is hereby authorized to determine and designate intersections where particular hazard exists upon other than through streets and to determine whether vehicles shall stop at one (1) or more entrances to any such intersection, in which event the City Traffic Engineer shall cause to be erected a stop sign at every such place where a stop is required, or whether vehicles shall yield the right-of-way to vehicles on a different street at such intersection as prescribed in Section 29-208.B., in which event the City Traffic Engineer shall cause to be erected a yield sign at every place where obedience thereto is required.

(Code 1988, § 29-207)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.265.

Sec. 29-208. - Obedience to stop lights, stop signs and yield right-of-way signs.

- A. The driver of a vehicle approaching a yield sign shall slow down to a speed reasonable for the existing conditions and shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle or pedestrian in the intersection or any vehicle approaching on another highway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time such driver is moving across or within the intersection; provided that if such a driver is involved in a collision with a vehicle or pedestrian at the intersection, after driving past a yield sign without stopping, such collision shall be deemed prima facie evidence of such driver's failure to yield right-of-way.
- B. The driver of a vehicle approaching a yield sign, if required for safety to stop, shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or, in the event there is no crosswalk, at a clearly marked stop line or yield line, but if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway.
- C. Except when directed to proceed by a police officer or traffic-control signal, every driver of a vehicle approaching a stop intersection with a stop sign shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or, in the event there is no crosswalk, shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway before entering the intersection.
- D. Except when directed to proceed by a police officer or traffic-control signal, every driver of a vehicle approaching a stop intersection with a stop sign shall stop as required by Subsection D. of this Section, and after having stopped shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle which has entered the intersection from another highway or which is approaching so closely on the highway as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time when such driver is moving across or within the intersection and to any pedestrian that has entered a marked or unmarked crosswalk.

(Code 1988, § 29-208)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.270, 300.275, 300.280.

Sec. 29-209. - Emergency vehicle defined - Use of lights and sirens - Right-of-way - Stationary vehicles, procedure - Penalty.

- A. Upon the immediate approach of an emergency vehicle, as defined in Section 304.022.4, RSMo, as amended, giving audible signal by siren or while having at least one lighted lamp exhibiting red light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of five hundred (500) feet to the front of such vehicle or a flashing blue light authorized by Section 307.175, RSMo, as amended, the driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right-of-way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as far as possible to the right of, the traveled portion of the highway and thereupon stop and remain in such position until such emergency vehicle has passed except when otherwise directed by a police or traffic officer.
- B. Upon approaching a stationary emergency vehicle displaying lighted red or red and blue lights, the driver of every motor vehicle shall:
 - 1. Proceed with caution and yield the right-of-way, if possible with due regard to safety and traffic conditions, by making a lane change into a lane not adjacent to that of the stationary vehicle, if on a roadway having at least four (4) lanes with not less than two (2) lanes proceeding in the same direction as the approaching vehicle; or

2. Proceed with due caution and reduce the speed of the vehicle, maintaining a safe speed for road conditions, if changing lanes would be unsafe or impossible.
- C. This section shall not operate to relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway.
- D. Violation of this section is punishable under Section 1-13.B. of the Lee's Summit Code of Ordinances.
- E. That any violation of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars (\$300.00) or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty (30) days or both such fine and imprisonment.

(Ord. No. 6651, 6-17-2008)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.105, 304.022.

Sec. 29-210. - Emerging from alley, driveway, building.

The driver of a vehicle emerging from an alley, driveway or building shall stop such vehicle immediately prior to driving within crosswalk or onto a sidewalk or onto the sidewalk area extending across any alleyway or driveway, and shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian as may be necessary to avoid collision, and upon entering the roadway shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching the roadway.

(Code 1988, § 29-210)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.285, 304.351.

Sec. 29-211. - Vehicles intending to make left turn into alley, private road or driveway.

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

(Code 1988, § 29-211)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 304.351.

Sec. 29-212. - Obedience to signal indicating approach of train.

- A. Whenever the person driving a vehicle approaches a railroad grade crossing under any of the circumstances stated in this section, the driver of such vehicle shall stop within fifty (50) feet but not less than fifteen (15) feet from the nearest rail of such railroad, and shall not proceed until such driver can do so safely. The foregoing requirements shall apply when:
 1. A clearly visible electric or mechanical signal device gives warning of the immediate approach of a railroad train;
 2. A crossing gate is lowered or when a human flagman gives or continues to give a signal of the approach or passage of a railroad train; or
 3. An approaching railroad train is plainly visible and is in hazardous proximity to such crossing.
- B. No person shall drive any vehicle through, around or under any crossing gate or barrier at a railroad crossing while such gate or barrier is closed or is being opened or closed.

(Code 1988, § 29-212; Ord. No. 4854, § 1, 9-16-1999)

Cross reference— Railroads generally, ch. 23.

Secs. 29-213—29-230. - Reserved.

DIVISION 5. - OVERTAKING AND PASSING

Sec. 29-231. - No passing zones.

It shall be unlawful for the driver of any vehicle to pass and overtake another vehicle on any section of street or roadway where signs, markers or yellow lines are apparent and visible and duly installed within the provisions of this chapter prohibiting such passing.

(Code 1988, § 29-231)

Sec. 29-232. - Drivers to yield right-of-way when changing lanes.

It shall be unlawful for the driver of a vehicle operating in a lane of traffic, whether marked or unmarked, to turn or move such vehicle into another lane of traffic moving in the same direction without first yielding the right-of-way to all other traffic lawfully operating on the roadway.

(Code 1988, § 29-232)

Sec. 29-233. – Reserved

State Law reference— Passing regulations, RSMo 304.016.

Sec. 29-234. - Position of vehicle when passing.

Except where overtaking and passing on the right is permitted, the driver of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall pass to the left thereof at a safe distance and shall not again drive to the right side of the roadway until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle.

(Code 1988, § 29-234)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 304.016.

Sec. 29-235. - Duty of driver of overtaken vehicle.

Except when overtaking and passing on the right is permitted, the driver of an overtaken vehicle shall give way to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle and shall not increase the speed of such driver's vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle.

(Code 1988, § 29-235)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 304.016.

Sec. 29-236. - Passing on the left.

- A. Except when a roadway has been divided into three (3) or more traffic lanes, no vehicle shall be driven to the left side of the centerline of any roadway in this City in overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless the centerline is properly marked for passing and the left side is clearly visible and is free of oncoming traffic for a sufficient distance ahead to permit any such overtaking and passing to be completely made without interfering with the safe operation of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction or any vehicle overtaken.
- B. No vehicle shall, in overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction, be driven to the left side of the roadway under the following conditions:
 - 1. When approaching the crest of a grade or upon a curve of the highway where the driver's view is obstructed within such distance as to create a hazard if another vehicle approaches from the opposite direction; or
 - 2. When the view is obstructed upon approaching within one hundred (100) feet of any bridge, viaduct or tunnel or when approaching within one hundred (100) feet of or at any intersection.

(Code 1988, § 29-236)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 304.016.

Sec. 29-237. - Passing on the right.

- A. The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass to the right of another vehicle only under the following conditions:
 - 1. When the vehicle overtaken is making or about to make a left turn; or
 - 2. Upon a City street with unobstructed pavement of sufficient width for two (2) or more lines of vehicles in each direction;
 - 3. Upon a one-way street.
- B. The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass another vehicle upon the right only under the foregoing conditions when any such movement may be made in safety. In no event shall any such movement be made by driving off the paved or main-traveled portion of the roadway.

(Code 1988, § 29-237)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 304.016.

Sec. 29-238. - Passing vehicle stopped at crosswalk.

Whenever any vehicle is stopped at a marked crosswalk or at any unmarked crosswalk at any intersection or non-intersection to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway, the driver of any other vehicle approaching from the rear shall not overtake and pass such stopped vehicle.

(Code 1988, § 29-238)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.375.

Sec. 29-239. - Following too closely.

The driver of a vehicle shall not follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard to the speed of such vehicle and the traffic upon and conditions of the roadway.

(Code 1988, § 29-239)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 304.017.

Sec. 29-240. - Passing school buses.

- A. The driver of a vehicle upon any roadway in this City, except as provided in Subsection B, upon meeting or overtaking from either direction any school bus which has stopped for the purpose of receiving or discharging any schoolchildren and whose driver has in the manner prescribed by law given the signal to stop, shall stop the vehicle before reaching any such school bus and shall not proceed until the school bus resumes motion or until signaled by its driver to proceed.
- B. The driver of a vehicle upon any street or highway in this City with separate, or divided, roadways need not stop upon meeting or overtaking a school bus which is on a different roadway, which is proceeding in the opposite direction on a highway containing four (4) or more lanes of traffic or which is stopped in a loading zone constituting a part of or adjacent to a limited or controlled-access highway at a point where pedestrians are not permitted to cross.
- C. If any vehicle violates the provisions of this section and the identity of the operator is not otherwise apparent, it shall be a rebuttable presumption that the person in whose name such vehicle is registered committed the violation. If charges are filed against multiple owners of a vehicle, only one (1) of the owners may be convicted and court costs may be assessed against only one (1) of the owners. If the vehicle which is involved in the violation is registered in the name of a rental or leasing company and the vehicle is rented or leased to another at the time of the violation, the rental or leasing company may rebut the presumption by providing the peace officer or City Prosecutor with a copy of the rental or lease agreement in effect at the time of the violation. The City Prosecutor may pursue any legal proceedings against a rental or leasing company under this section unless the rental or leasing company provides the rental or lease agreement copy within fifteen (15) days of receipt of notice of a violation of this section.

(Code 1988, § 29-240)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 304.050.

Secs. 29-241—29-259. - Reserved.

DIVISION 6. - TURNING MOVEMENTS

Sec. 29-260. - Turning at intersections.

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

- A. *Right turns.* Both the approach for a right turn and a right turn shall be made as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway.
- B. *Left turns on two-way roadways.* At any intersection where traffic is permitted to move in both directions on each roadway entering the intersection, an approach for a left turn shall be made in that portion of the right half of the roadway nearest the centerline thereof and by passing to the right of such centerline where it enters the intersection and after entering the intersection the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection to the right of the centerline of the roadway being entered. Whenever practicable the left turn shall be made in that portion of the intersection to the left of the center of the intersection.
- C. *Left turns on other than two-way roadways:* At any intersection where traffic is restricted to one (1) direction on one (1) or more of the roadways, the driver of a vehicle intending to turn left at any such intersection shall approach the intersection in the extreme left-hand lane lawfully

available to traffic moving in the direction of travel of such vehicle and after entering the intersection the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection, as nearly as practicable, in the left-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in such direction upon the roadway being entered.

(Code 1988, § 29-260)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.215, 304.341.

Sec. 29-261. - Turning on curve or crest of grade prohibited.

The driver of a vehicle shall not turn the vehicle around so as to proceed in the opposite direction (i) upon any curve or upon the approach to or near the crest of a grade, or (ii) at any place upon a roadway where (a) the vehicle cannot be seen by the driver of any other vehicle approaching from either direction along the roadway within a distance to allow such vehicles to stop a reasonably safe manner for such roadway conditions; (b) the same may create a traffic hazard; or (c) such movement is prohibited and notice thereof is posted.

(Code 1988, § 29-261)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 304.341.

Sec. 29-262. - U-turns.

The driver of any vehicle shall not turn such vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite direction upon any street unless such movement can be made in safety and without interfering with other traffic.

(Code 1988, § 29-262)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.235, 304.341.

Sec. 29-263. - Placement of signs prohibiting or restricting turns.

The City Traffic Engineer is hereby authorized to determine those intersections at which drivers of vehicles shall not make a right or left turn or a U-turn, and shall place proper signs at such intersections. The making of such turns may be prohibited by all vehicles or any certain vehicle type(s) and or between certain hours of any day and permitted at other hours, in which event the same shall be plainly indicated on the signs or they may be removed when such turns are permitted.

(Code 1988, § 29-263)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.225, 304.341.1(3).

Sec. 29-264. - Placement of turning markers.

The City Traffic Engineer is authorized to place markers, buttons, or signs within or adjacent to intersections indicating the course to be traveled by vehicles turning at such intersections, and such course to be traveled as so indicated may conform to or be other than as prescribed by law or ordinance.

(Code 1988, § 29-264)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.220, 304.341.

Sec. 29-265. - Obedience to turning markers required.

When authorized markers, buttons, or other indications are placed within an intersection indicating the course to be traveled by vehicles turning thereat, no driver of a vehicle shall disobey the directions of such indications.

(Code 1988, § 29-265)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.220, 304.341

Sec. 29-266. - Obedience to no-turn signs required.

Whenever authorized signs are erected indicating that no right or left turn or no U-turn is permitted, no driver of a vehicle, as applicable, shall disobey the directions of any such sign.

(Code 1988, § 29-266)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.230, 304.341.

Secs. 29-267—29-290. - Reserved.

DIVISION 7. - ONE-WAY STREETS AND ALLEYS

Sec. 29-291. - Placement, maintenance of signs.

Whenever any street or alley or parts thereof or specific lanes thereon are designated as “one-way” by the City Traffic Engineer, the City Traffic Engineer shall place and maintain signs giving notice thereof. No such regulation shall be effective unless such signs are in place. Signs indicating the direction of lawful traffic movement shall be placed at every street and alley intersection where movement of traffic in the opposite direction is prohibited.

(Code 1988, § 29-291)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.240.

Sec. 29-292. - Movement of vehicular traffic generally.

Upon those streets and parts or specific lanes of streets and in those alleys or parts thereof designated and signed by the City Traffic Engineer, vehicular traffic shall move only in the indicated direction of such signs when signs indicating the direction of traffic are erected and maintained at every street and alley intersection where movement in the opposite direction is prohibited.

(Code 1988, § 29-292)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.245.

Sec. 29-293. - Restricting of direction of movement during certain periods.

- A. The City Traffic Engineer is hereby authorized to determine and designate streets and alleys, parts of streets and alleys or specific lanes thereon upon which vehicular traffic of any specific type(s) or all types shall proceed in one (1) direction during one (1) period and the opposite direction during another period of the day and shall place and maintain appropriate markings, signs, barriers or other devices to give notice thereof. The City Traffic Engineer may erect signs temporarily designating lanes to be used by traffic moving in a particular direction, regardless of the centerline of the roadway.
- B. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate any vehicle in violation of such markings, signs, barriers or other devices so placed in accordance with this section.

(Code 1988, § 29-293)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.250.

Secs. 29-294—29-315. - Reserved.

ARTICLE IV. - TRAFFIC-CONTROL DEVICES^[6]

Footnotes:

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Cross reference— Ordinances pertaining to or regulating replacement of signs saved from repeal, § 1-7.14.

Sec. 29-316. - Standards and specifications generally.

All traffic-control signs, signals and devices shall conform to the manual and specifications approved by resolution adopted by the Council. All signs or signals required by this chapter for a particular purpose shall so far as practicable be uniform as to type and location throughout the City. All traffic-control devices so erected and not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter shall be official traffic-control devices.

(Code 1988, § 29-316)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.135.

Sec. 29-317. - Authority to install, maintain.

The City Traffic Engineer shall place and maintain traffic-control signs, signals, and devices when and as required under the traffic ordinances of the City to make effective the provisions of such ordinances, and may place and maintain such additional traffic-control devices as necessary and as may be approved to regulate traffic under the traffic ordinance of the City or under State law or to guide or warn traffic.

(Code 1988, § 29-317)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.130.

Sec. 29-318. - Required for enforcement.

No provisions of this chapter for which official traffic-control devices are required shall be enforced against an alleged violator if at the time and place of the alleged violation an official device is not in proper position and sufficiently legible to be seen by an ordinarily observant person. Whenever a particular section does not state that official traffic-control devices are required, such section shall be effective even though no devices are erected or in place.

(Code 1988, § 29-318)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.145.

Sec. 29-319. - Obedience required.

The driver of any vehicle shall obey the instructions of any official traffic-control device applicable thereto placed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, unless otherwise directed by a traffic or police officer, or work zone official (as defined Sec. 29-46 of this Code), subject to the exceptions set forth in this chapter.

(Code 1988, § 29-319)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.140.

Sec. 29-320. - Presumption of validity.

- A. Whenever official traffic-control devices are placed in position approximately conforming to the requirements of this chapter, such devices shall be presumed to have been so placed by the official act or direction of lawful authority, unless the contrary shall be established by competent evidence.
- B. Any official traffic-control device placed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and purporting to conform to the lawful requirements pertaining to such devices shall be presumed to comply with the requirements of this chapter, unless the contrary shall be established by competent evidence.

(Code 1988, § 29-320)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.150.

Sec. 29-321. - Traffic-control signal legend.

- A. Whenever traffic is controlled by traffic-control signals exhibiting different colored lights or colored lighted arrows, steady or flashing, successively one (1) at a time or in combination, only the colors green, red and yellow shall be used, except for special pedestrian signals carrying a word, numeral, or symbol legend. Such lights shall indicate and apply to drivers of vehicles and pedestrians as follows:
 - 1. *Green indication.*
 - a. Vehicular traffic facing a circular green signal may proceed straight through or turn right or left unless a sign at such place prohibits either such turn. But vehicular traffic, including vehicles turning right or left, shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk at the time such signal is exhibited.
 - b. Vehicular traffic facing a green arrow signal, shown alone or in combination with another indication, may cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by such arrow, or such other movement as is permitted by other indications shown at the same time. Such vehicular traffic shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.

- c. Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian-control signal as provided in Section 29-322 pedestrians facing any green signal, except when the sole green signal is a turn arrow, may proceed across the roadway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk.
2. *Yellow indication.*
- a. Vehicular traffic facing a steady yellow signal is thereby warned that the related green movement is being terminated or that a red indication will be exhibited immediately thereafter when vehicular traffic shall not enter the intersection.
 - b. Pedestrians facing a steady yellow signal, unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian-control signal as provided in Section 29-322, are thereby advised that there is insufficient time to cross the roadway before a red indication is shown and no pedestrian shall then start to cross the roadway.
3. *Red indication.*
- a. Vehicular traffic facing a steady red signal alone shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if none, then before entering the intersection and shall remain standing until a green indication is shown except as provided in Subsection A.3.b. of this section.
 - b. The driver of a vehicle which is stopped as close as practicable at the entrance to the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if none, then at the entrance to the intersection may cautiously enter the intersection to make a right turn, or left turn if only at the intersection of a one-way street or directional lanes in the same direction travel as the left turn movement, but shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and other traffic proceeding as directed by the signal at the intersection, except that the City Traffic Engineer may prohibit any such right turns or left turns against a red signal at any intersection within his jurisdiction where safety conditions so require, upon the erection of a sign at such intersection giving notice thereof.
 - c. Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian-control signal as provided in Section 29-322, pedestrians facing a steady red signal alone shall not enter the roadway.

This Section shall also apply to Section 29-323, Flashing Signals.

- B. In the event an official traffic-control signal is erected and maintained at a place other than an intersection, the provisions of this section shall be applicable except as to those provisions when by their nature can have no application. Any stop required shall be made at a sign or marking on the pavement indicating where the stop shall be made, but in the absence of any such sign or marking the stop shall be made at the signal.

(Code 1988, § 29-321)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.155, 304.281.

Sec. 29-322. - Pedestrian-control signals.

Whenever special pedestrian-control signals exhibiting the words "Walk," "Don't Walk" or official symbol are in place, such signals shall indicate as follows:

- A. *"Walk" or official "Walk" symbol.* Pedestrians facing such signal may proceed across the roadway in the direction of the signal and shall be given the right-of-way by the drivers of all vehicles.
- B. *"Don't Walk" or official "Don't Walk" symbol.* No pedestrian shall start to cross the roadway in the direction of such signal, but any pedestrian who has partially completed his crossing on the walk

signal shall proceed to a sidewalk or pedestrian safety zone while the Don't Walk signal is flashing or showing.

(Code 1988, § 29-322)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.160.

Sec. 29-323. - Flashing signals.

- A. Whenever an illuminated flashing red or yellow signal is used in a traffic sign or signal, it shall require obedience by vehicular traffic as follows:
1. *Flashing red (stop signal)*. When a red indication is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles shall stop before entering the nearest crosswalk at an intersection or at a limit line when marked or, if none, then before entering the intersection, and the right to proceed shall be subject to the rules applicable after making a stop at a stop sign.
 2. *Flashing yellow (caution signal)*. When a yellow indication is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles may proceed to turn or proceed through the intersection or past such signal only with caution.
- B. This section shall not apply at railroad grade crossings. Conduct of drivers of vehicles approaching railroad grade crossings shall be governed by the rules as set forth in Section 29-212.

(Code 1988, § 29-323)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.165.

Sec. 29-324. - Lane direction control signals.

When lane direction control signals are placed over the individual lanes of a street or highway, vehicular traffic may travel in any lane over which a green signal is shown, but shall not enter or travel in any lane over which a red signal is shown.

(Code 1988, § 29-324)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.170, 304.311.

Sec. 29-325. - Display of unauthorized devices, markings.

No person shall place, maintain or display upon or in view of any highway an unauthorized sign, signal, marking or device which purports to be or is an imitation of or resembles an official traffic-control device or railroad sign or signal, or which attempts to direct the movement of traffic, or which hides from view or interferes with the effectiveness of any official traffic-control device or any railroad sign or signal.

(Code 1988, § 29-325)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.175, 304.321.

Sec. 29-326. - Interference with official devices.

No person shall, without lawful authority, attempt to or in fact alter, deface, injure, knock down or remove any official traffic-control device or any railroad sign or signal or any inscription, shield or insignia thereon, or any other part thereof.

(Code 1988, § 29-326)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.180, 304.331.

Secs. 29-327—29-350. - Reserved.

ARTICLE V. - STOPPING, STANDING AND PARKING

DIVISION 1. - GENERALLY

Sec. 29-351. - Scope of article.

The provisions of this chapter prohibiting the standing or parking of a vehicle shall apply at all times or at those times specified in this article or as indicated on official signs, except when it is necessary to stop a vehicle to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a police officer or official traffic-control device.

(Code 1988, § 29-351)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.520.

Sec. 29-352. - Provisions not exclusive.

The provisions of this article imposing a time limit on parking shall not relieve any person from the duty to observe other and more restrictive provisions prohibiting or limiting the stopping, standing, or parking of vehicles in specified places or at specified times.

(Code 1988, § 29-352)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.525.

Sec. 29-353. - Parking signs required generally.

Whenever by this article or any ordinance of the City any parking time limit is imposed or parking is prohibited on designated streets it shall be the duty of the City Traffic Engineer to erect appropriate signs giving notice thereof and no such regulations shall be effective unless the signs are erected and in place at the time of any alleged offense.

(Code 1988, § 29-353)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.545.

Sec. 29-354. - Stopping, standing, parking prohibited in specified places.

- A. Except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic, or in compliance with law or the directions of a police officer or official traffic-control device, no person shall stop, stand or park a vehicle:

1. On the roadway side of any motor vehicle or neighborhood vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street;
 2. On a sidewalk, except that stopping, standing or parking a bicycle, tricycle, E-bicycle, E-tricycle, scooter, micro -mobility device, electric powered assistive mobility device or electric assist device upon that portion of sidewalk which exists beyond any Throughway Zone as that term is defined in Chapter 26 shall be allowed in compliance with law;
 3. Within an intersection;
 4. On or within a crosswalk;
 5. Between a pedestrian safety zone and the adjacent curb or within thirty (30) feet of points on the curb immediately opposite the ends of a pedestrian safety zone, unless the Police Department indicates a different length by signs or markings;
 6. Alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when stopping, standing or parking would obstruct any lane of traffic;
 7. Upon any bridge, dam or other elevated structure upon a public roadway or within a roadway;
 8. On any railroad tracks;
 9. At any place where official signs prohibit stopping.
- B. Except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic, or in compliance with law or the directions of a police officer or official traffic-control device, no person shall stand or park a motor vehicle, neighborhood vehicle, motorized bicycle, or motorized scooter, whether occupied or not, except momentarily to pick up or discharge a passenger or passengers:
1. In front of a public or private driveway or alley, or within four (4) feet thereof;
 2. Within fifteen (15) feet of a fire hydrant;
 3. Within twenty (20) feet of a crosswalk;
 4. Within thirty (30) feet of a roadway intersection;
 5. Within twenty (20) feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station and on the side of a street opposite the entrance to any fire station within seventy-five (75) feet of such entrance when properly signposted; or
 6. At any place where official signs prohibit standing.
- C. Except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic, or in compliance with law or the directions of a police officer or official traffic-control device, no person shall park a motor vehicle, neighborhood vehicle, motorized bicycle, or motorized scooter, whether occupied or not, except temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading and unloading merchandise or passengers:
1. Within fifty (50) feet of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing; or
 2. At any place where official signs prohibit parking.
- D. No person shall move a vehicle not lawfully under his control into any such prohibited area or away from a curb such a distance as is unlawful.
- E. Except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic, or in compliance with law or the directions of a police officer or official traffic-control device, no person shall between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., on any day except Sunday or a public holiday, stand or park a motor vehicle, neighborhood vehicle, motorized bicycle, or motorized scooter, whether occupied or not, within ten (10) feet of any box located in the right-of-way and used for the delivery of United States mail, except momentarily to pick up or deliver official United States mail,.
- F. A person shall stand or park any bicycle, tricycle, E-bicycle, E-tricycle, scooter, shared-mobility device, electric powered assistive mobility device or electric assist device, whether occupied or not, in an upright and orderly manner when located within the right-of-way or upon public property.

- G. Except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic, in compliance with law, or the directions of a police officer or official traffic-control device, no person shall stand or park any bicycle, tricycle, E-bicycle, E-tricycle, scooter, micro-mobility device, electric powered assistive mobility device or electric assist device, whether occupied or not:
1. Within or in front of a public or private driveway or alley;
 2. Within a vehicle travel lane or bike lane upon a roadway;
 3. Within a space designated as a motor vehicle parking place or between two designated motor vehicle parking places, or where those parking places are specifically intended for another vehicle different than that which would be standing or parking, unless otherwise marked;
 4. Within a space designated parking for persons with disabilities;
 5. In any manner that would restrict or obstruct the travel or movement of persons with disabilities, or on any part of an accessibility ramp for persons with disabilities or sidewalk ramp or detectable warning surface associated with an accessible sidewalk ramp, or in any location that restricts or obstructs any persons access to braille signs, railings and signal push buttons;
 6. In a manner within or adjacent to that blocks or obstructs transit stops, shelters, or platforms, or fire hydrants or fire suppression appurtenances, building entryways, exits, delivery areas or driveways; or mail boxes or street furniture that pedestrians access, including but not limited to, benches, drinking fountains, bike share stations and parking pay stations;
 7. Within designated and marked special use zones, including, but not limited to loading zones; or
 8. Within thirty (30) feet of the nearest railroad track or crossing.

(Code 1988, § 29-354; Ord. No. 5110, § 1, 3-1-2001)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.440.

Sec. 29-355. - Stopping, standing, parking restricted.

When signs are erected in each block giving notice thereof, no person shall stop, stand, or park a motor vehicle, neighborhood vehicle, motorized bicycle, or motorized scooter between the hours specified by ordinance of any day except Sundays and public holidays within the district or upon any of the streets described by ordinance.

(Code 1988, § 29-355)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.535, 300.540.

Sec. 29-356. - Stopping, standing, parking near hazardous or congested places.

- A. The City Traffic Engineer is hereby authorized to determine and designate by proper signs places not exceeding one hundred (100) feet in length in which the stopping, standing, or parking of motor vehicles, neighborhood vehicles, motorized bicycles, or motorized scooters would create an especially hazardous condition or would cause unusual delay to traffic.

- B. When official signs are erected that prohibit stopping, standing or parking for hazardous or congested places as authorized in this section, no person shall stop, stand, or park a motor vehicle, neighborhood vehicle, motorized bicycle, or motorized scooter in any such designated place.

(Code 1988, § 29-356)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.480.

Sec. 29-357. - Standing, parking close to curb.

Except as otherwise provided in this article, every motor vehicle or neighborhood vehicle stopped or parked upon a roadway where there are adjacent curbs shall be so stopped or parked with the right-hand wheels of such vehicle parallel to and within twelve (12) inches of the right-hand curb or edge of roadway if there is no curb. Should the roadway be designated for one-way traffic pursuant to Sections 29-291 and 29-292, vehicles stopped or parked on the left side of such roadway shall be parallel to and within twelve (12) inches of the left-hand curb or edge of the roadway if there is no curb. No motor vehicle, neighborhood vehicle, motorized bicycle, or motorized scooter shall be stopped or parked on the unpaved portion of any public right-of-way beyond the curb or edge of the roadway if there is no curb.

(Code 1988, § 29-357)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.415.

Sec. 29-358. - Standing, parking on one-way streets.

The City Traffic Engineer is authorized to erect signs upon the left-hand side of any one-way street to prohibit the standing and parking of motor vehicles, neighborhood vehicles, motorized bicycles and motorized scooters. When such signs are in place, no person shall stand or park a motor vehicle or neighborhood vehicle or motorized bicycle or motorized scooter upon such left-hand side in violation of any such sign.

(Code 1988, § 29-358)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.470.

Sec. 29-359. - Standing, parking on one-way roadways.

If a highway includes two (2) or more separate roadways and traffic is restricted to one (1) direction upon any such roadway no person shall stand or park a motor vehicle, neighborhood vehicle, motorized bicycle, or motorized scooter upon the left-hand side of such one-way roadway unless signs are erected to permit such standing or parking. The City Traffic Engineer is authorized to determine when standing or parking may be permitted upon the left-hand side of any such one-way roadway and to erect signs giving notice thereof.

(Code 1988, § 29-359)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.475.

Sec. 29-360. - Ignition key to be removed from parked cars.

It shall be unlawful for any person to park a motor vehicle, neighborhood vehicle, motorized bicycle, or motorized scooter upon any public street, roadway, or alley in the City without first locking the ignition, removing and taking with such person the ignition key.

(Code 1988, § 29-360)

Sec. 29-361. - Parking prohibited at all times.

No person shall park a motor vehicle, neighborhood vehicle, motorized bicycle, or motorized scooter at any time upon any of the streets described by ordinance when signs are erected giving notice thereof.

(Code 1988, § 29-361)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.530.

Sec. 29-362. - Parking for certain purposes prohibited.

No person shall park a vehicle upon any roadway for the principal purpose of:

- A. Displaying such vehicle for sale; or
- B. Effecting repair of such vehicle except repairs necessitated by an emergency.

(Code 1988, § 29-362)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.455.

Sec. 29-363. - Parking not to obstruct traffic.

No person shall park any vehicle upon a street, other than an alley, in such a manner or under such conditions as to leave available less than ten (10) feet of the width of the roadway for free movement of vehicular traffic.

(Code 1988, § 29-363)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.445.

Sec. 29-364. - Parking on emergency and snow routes.

Parking shall be prohibited at all hours on the streets which are designated emergency and snow routes, during any declared emergency, and the use of any such emergency and snow route by any vehicle which impedes traffic without snow tires or snow chains during a declared snow emergency shall be unlawful. An emergency may be declared by the Mayor. Notice of declared emergency shall be given in a manner calculated to appraise the residents of the City of such emergency prior to the provisions of this section becoming effective.

(Code 1988, § 29-364)

Sec. 29-365. - Parking adjacent to schools.

- A. The City Traffic Engineer is hereby authorized to erect signs indicating no parking upon either or both sides of any street adjacent to any school property when such parking would, in his opinion, interfere with traffic or create a hazardous situation.
- B. When official signs are erected indicating no parking upon either side of a street adjacent to any school property as authorized in this section, no person shall park a motor vehicle or neighborhood vehicle or motorized bicycle or motorized scooter in any such designated place.

(Code 1988, § 29-365)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.460.

Sec. 29-366. - Parking in alleys.

No person shall park a vehicle within an alley in such a manner or under such conditions as to leave available less than ten (10) feet of the width of the roadway for the free movement of vehicular traffic, and no person shall stop, stand, or park a vehicle within an alley in such position as to block the driveway entrance to any abutting property.

(Code 1988, § 29-366)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.450.

Sec. 29-367. - Parking on narrow streets.

- A. The City Traffic Engineer is authorized to erect signs indicating no parking upon any street when the width of the roadway does not exceed twenty (20) feet, or upon one (1) side of a street as indicated by such signs when the width of the roadway does not exceed thirty (30) feet.
- B. When official signs prohibiting parking are erected upon narrow streets as authorized in this section, no person shall park a motor vehicle, neighborhood vehicle, motorized bicycle, or motorized scooter upon any such street in violation of any such sign.

(Code 1988, § 29-367)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.465.

Sec. 29-368. - Parking on parade route.

The Chief of Police is authorized, when reasonably necessary, to temporarily prohibit or restrict the parking of vehicles along a road or highway or part thereof constituting a part of the route of a parade. The Chief of Police shall post or cause to have posted, signs to such effect, and it shall be unlawful for any person to park or leave unattended any vehicle in violation thereof.

(Code 1988, § 29-368)

Cross reference— Parades and processions generally, § 29-426 et seq.

Sec. 29-369. - Parking on private property without permission.

No person shall park any vehicle on any private property without the consent of the owner of the property or the property owner's designated agent.

(Code 1988, § 29-369)

State Law reference— Disposal of vehicles left unattended on private property, RSMo 304.157.

Sec. 29-370. - Designation, marking of angle parking.

- A. The City Traffic Engineer shall determine upon what streets angle parking shall be permitted and shall mark or sign such streets but such angle parking shall not be indicated upon any Federal aid or State highway within the City unless the State Highway Commission has determined by resolution or order entered in its minutes that the roadway is of sufficient width to permit angle parking without interfering with the free movement of traffic.
- B. Angle parking shall not be indicated or permitted any place where passing traffic would thereby be caused or required to drive upon the left side of the street.

(Code 1988, § 29-370)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.420.

Sec. 29-371. - Obedience to angle parking signs required.

On those streets which have been signed or marked by the City Traffic Engineer for angle parking, no person shall park or stand a motor vehicle, neighborhood vehicle, motorized bicycle, or motorized scooter other than at the angle to the curb or edge of the roadway indicated by such signs or markings.

(Code 1988, § 29-371)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.425.

Sec. 29-372. - Permit for loading or unloading vehicle backed to curb.

- A. The City Traffic Engineer is authorized to issue special permits to permit the backing of a motor vehicle to the curb for the purpose of loading or unloading merchandise or materials subject to the terms and conditions of such permit. Such permits may be issued either to the owner or lessee of real property or to the owner of the vehicle and shall grant to such person the privilege as therein stated and authorized in this section.
- B. It shall be unlawful for any permittee or other person to violate any of the special terms or conditions of any such permit.

(Code 1988, § 29-372)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.430.

Sec. 29-373. - Designation of curb loading zones.

The City Traffic Engineer is authorized to determine the location of passenger and freight and service curb loading zones and shall place and maintain appropriate signs indicating the same and such zones may be limited in time of use and/or for hours of applicability and in such case the signs shall state those provisions by which this section is applicable.

(Code 1988, § 29-373)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.485.

Sec. 29-374. - Application for curb loading zone.

The City Traffic Engineer shall not designate or assign any curb loading zone upon special request of any person.

(Code 1988, § 29-374)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.490.

Sec. 29-375. - Use of curb loading zones.

- A. *Passenger*. No person shall stop, stand, or park a vehicle for any purpose or period of time other than for the expeditious loading or unloading of passengers in any place marked as a passenger curb loading zone during hours when the regulations applicable to such curb loading zone are effective, and then only for a period not to exceed three (3) minutes unless otherwise posted.
- B. *Freight or Service*. No person shall stop, stand, or park a vehicle for any purpose or length of time other than for the expeditious unloading and delivery or pickup and loading of materials, goods, or product in any place parked as a freight or service curb loading zone during hours when the provisions applicable to such zones are in effect and then only for a period not to exceed the time posted or if none, as long as only necessary to unload, load or pickup materials, goods, or product.

(Code 1988, § 29-375)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.495, 300.500.

Sec. 29-376. - City Traffic Engineer to designate public carrier stops and stands.

The City Traffic Engineer shall establish bus stops, bus stands, taxicab stands and stands for other passenger common carrier motor vehicles on such public streets in such places and in such number as the City Traffic Engineer determines to be of the greatest benefit and convenience to the public, and every such bus stop, bus stand, taxicab stand, or other stand shall be designated by appropriate signs.

(Code 1988, § 29-376)

Cross reference— Vehicles for hire generally, ch. 31.

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.505.

Sec. 29-377. - Stopping, standing, and parking of buses and taxicabs regulated.

- A. The operator of a bus shall not stand or park such vehicle upon any street designated no standing or no parking at any place other than a bus stand so designated as provided in this article.
- B. The operator of a bus shall not stop such vehicle upon any street designated no stopping, standing or parking, at any place for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers or their baggage other than at a bus stop, bus stand or passenger loading zone so designated as provided in this article except in case of an emergency.

- C. The operator of a bus shall enter a bus stop, bus stand or passenger loading zone on a public street in such a manner that the bus when stopped to load or unload passengers or baggage shall be in a position with the right front wheel of such vehicle not further than eighteen (18) inches from the curb and the bus approximately parallel to the curb so as not to unduly impede the movement of other vehicular traffic.
- D. The operator of a taxicab shall not stand or park such vehicle upon any street designated no standing or no parking at any place other than in a taxicab stand so designated as provided in this article. This provision shall not prevent the operator of a taxicab from temporarily stopping in accordance with other stopping or parking regulations at any place for the purpose of and while actually engaged in the expeditious loading or unloading of passengers.

(Code 1988, § 29-377)

Cross reference— Vehicles for hire generally, ch. 31.

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.510.

Sec. 29-378. - Restricted use of bus and taxicab stands.

No person shall stop, stand, or park a vehicle other than a bus in a bus stop, or other than a taxicab in a taxicab stand when any such stop or stand has been officially designated and appropriately signed, except that the driver of a vehicle may temporarily stop therein for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading passengers when such stopping does not interfere with any bus or taxicab waiting to enter or about to enter such zone.

(Code 1988, § 29-378)

Cross reference— Vehicles for hire generally, ch. 31.

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.515.

Sec. 29-379. - Parking of commercial motor vehicles, trailers, tractors, truck-tractors.

- A. It shall be unlawful for the driver, owner or operator of a commercial motor vehicle, trailer, tractor or truck-tractor to park or cause to be parked such motor vehicle or trailer for a period in excess of two (2) hours on any street in the City of Lee's Summit; provided, however, that the motor vehicle or trailer may be parked in front of a place of its business activity during regular business hours while such business activity is taking place or at the site of construction project during such time as construction is taking place, except where posted "No Parking" or otherwise restricted by ordinance.
- B. The terms commercial motor vehicle, trailer, tractor or truck-tractor as used in this section are defined as follows:
 - 1. A commercial motor vehicle is a motor vehicle designed or regularly used for carrying freight, merchandise, or other property or more than eight (8) passengers and licensed in excess of eighteen thousand (18,000) pounds.
 - 2. A tractor or truck-tractor is 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 the tractor supports a part of the weight thereof.
 - 3. A trailer is any vehicle without motor 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.

(Code 1988, § 29-379; Ord. No. 7224, § 1, 8-16-2012)

Sec. 29-380. - Parking restrictions on municipal parking lots.

No person shall park any vehicle on a municipal parking lot identified by a posted sign as such, for a period in excess of forty-eight (48) hours, unless excepted by license approved by the City, or park any damaged or disabled vehicle or any motor vehicle not bearing a current State motor vehicle license and inspection certificate if licensed in the State, at any time on a municipal parking lot.

(Code 1988, § 29-380)

Sec. 29-381. - Handicapped parking.

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to park or stand any vehicle in any stall or space designated or reserved by a sign for handicapped parking as recommended in the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices whether upon public or private property open to public use, unless the vehicle bears the State license plate or placard for the disabled as provided in RSMo 301.071, as amended, and 301.142, as amended. If the owner of the vehicle is a nonresident of the State, a valid duly registered equivalent license plate or placard is required which has been issued by the State in which the owner resides.
- B. It shall be unlawful for any vehicle operator not physically disabled to use the handicapped parking space unless there is a physically disabled person in the vehicle, or the vehicle is being used to transport a physically disabled person.

(Code 1988, § 29-381)

State Law reference— Sidewalks to have wheelchair ramps, RSMo 71.365; establishment of parking space for physically disabled by political subdivisions authorized, RSMo 301.143.

Sec. 29-382. - Schedule of stopping, standing and parking restrictions established by ordinance.

All streets that have a stopping, standing, or parking restriction established by ordinance shall be listed in the Schedule of Stopping, Standing and Parking Restrictions, as amended, adopted as Appendix B hereto and on file with the City Clerk. Appendix B does not include places where stopping, standing, or parking is prohibited by administrative authority or places where stopping, standing, or parking is prohibited by other provisions of Article V of Chapter 29 of the Code of Ordinances.

(Ord. No. 6727, § 1, 11-13-2008)

Secs. 29-383—29-400. - Reserved.

DIVISION 2. - PARKING LIMITS

Sec. 29-401. - Establishment of zones.

Parking zones with time limits for parking shall be as established from time to time by the City.

(Code 1988, § 29-401)

Sec. 29-402. - Installation of signs and markings.

The City Traffic Engineer shall provide for installation of signs designating parking time limits together with curb or street marking lines, and shall cause such signs to be erected and maintained in such parking time limit zones. The signs shall state the two-hour time limit or such other time limit as may from time to time be established by Ordinance.

(Code 1988, § 29-402)

Sec. 29-403. - Overtime parking.

A time limit parking space may be used by a vehicle during the legal parking limit provided by the ordinances of this City and such vehicle shall be considered as unlawfully parked if it remains in the space beyond the lawful parking limit.

(Code 1988, § 29-403)

Sec. 29-404. - Vehicle owner liable for violations.

It shall be unlawful for any person to cause or permit any motor vehicle, neighborhood vehicle, motorized bicycle, or motorized scooter registered in his name to be unlawfully parked in a parking zone beyond the designated time limit.

(Code 1988, § 29-404)

Secs. 29-405—29-425. - Reserved.

ARTICLE VI. - PARADES AND PROCESSIONS⁷¹

Footnotes:

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Cross reference— Parking on parade routes, § 29-368.

DIVISION 1. - GENERALLY

Sec. 29-426. - Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Parade shall mean any parade, march, ceremony, show, exhibition, pageant or procession of any kind in which more than ten (10) persons or three (3) motor vehicles are acting jointly or in concert to display themselves as a unit in or upon any public street, not including sidewalks, in the City.

Parade permit shall mean a permit as required by this article.

Peak traffic period shall mean those hours between 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m., and 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday, inclusive.

(Code 1988, § 29-426)

Cross reference— Definitions and rules of construction generally, § 1-2.

Sec. 29-427. - Identification of funeral processions—Required.

A funeral composed of a procession of vehicles shall be identified as such by the display upon the outside of each vehicle of a pennant or other identifying insignia or by such other method as may be determined and designated by the Traffic Division.

(Code 1988, § 29-427)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.320.

Sec. 29-428. - Same—Method to be designated by traffic division.

The Traffic Division shall designate a type of pennant or other identifying insignia to be displayed upon the vehicles in funeral processions, or other method, including the display of lighted headlights, to be employed to identify the vehicles in funeral processions.

(Code 1988, § 29-428)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.055.

Sec. 29-429. - Driving in processions.

Each driver in a funeral or other procession shall drive as near to the right-hand edge of the roadway as practicable and shall follow the vehicle ahead as close as is practicable and safe.

(Code 1988, § 29-429)

Cross reference— Operation of vehicles generally, § 29-106 et seq.

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.315.

Sec. 29-430. - Driving through processions.

No driver of a vehicle shall drive between the vehicles of a funeral or other authorized procession while they are in motion and when such vehicles are conspicuously designated as required in this division. This provision shall not apply at intersections where traffic is controlled by traffic-control signals or police officers.

(Code 1988, § 29-430)

Cross reference— Operation of vehicles generally, § 29-106 et seq.

Secs. 29-431—29-450. - Reserved.

DIVISION 2. - PARADE OR SPECIAL EVENT

Sec. 29-451. - Required.

- A. No person shall initiate, contribute, aid, form or start any parade or special event, unless an applicable permit has been obtained from the City of Lee's Summit in accordance with this Division or the Unified Development Ordinance, as applicable, provided that no permit is needed for:
 - 1. Funeral processions; or
 - 2. A government agency acting within the scope of its functions.

- B. A parade shall be a special event.(Code 1988, § 29-451)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.325.

Sec. 29-452. - Application.

- A. A person seeking issuance of a parade permit shall file an application with the Chief of Police on forms provided by such officer. General requirements and procedures shall be as follows:
- B. *Filing period.* An application for a parade permit shall be filed with the Chief of Police not less than one hundred twenty (120) hours nor more than sixty (60) days before the date on which it is proposed to conduct the parade.
- C. *More than one application.* If the Chief of Police shall receive more than one (1) application for a parade at the same time and place, on the same day, the application filed first in time shall take precedence, except an application for a traditional parade shall take precedence over all other applications. An application for a traditional parade shall mean an application by an applicant or group which has, for the last five (5) years immediately preceding the date of application, held a similar parade for at least three (3) of those five (5) years. An application shall be considered to be at the same place if the requested parade route comes at any point within one-half mile from the route of another parade. An application shall be considered to be for the same time if the event is scheduled to commence within two (2) hours before or after the holding of another parade.
- D. *Contents.* The application for a parade permit shall set forth the following information:
 - 1. The name, address and telephone number of the person seeking to conduct such parade;
 - 2. If the parade is proposed to be conducted for, on behalf of, or by an organization, the name, address and telephone number of the headquarters of the organization, and of the authorized and responsible heads of such organization;
 - 3. The name, address and telephone number of the person who will be the parade chairperson and who will be responsible for its conduct;
 - 4. The date when the parade is to be conducted and the hour when such parade will start, and the approximate hour such parade or special event will terminate;
 - 5. The route to be traveled, the starting point and termination point;
 - 6. The approximate number of persons who, and animals and vehicles which, will constitute such parade; the type of animals and description of the vehicles;
 - 7. A statement as to whether the parade will occupy all or only a portion of the width of the streets proposed to be traversed;
 - 8. The location by streets of any assembly areas for such a parade;
 - 9. The time at which units of the parade will begin to assemble at any such assembly area;
 - 10. Any special provisions which the Chief of Police deems necessary for the health, welfare and safety of the citizens of the City.

- E. If the parade is designed to be held by and on behalf of or for any person other than the applicant, the applicant for such permit shall file with the Chief of Police a communication in writing from the person proposing to hold the parade, authorizing the applicant to apply for the permit on his behalf.
- F. Any additional information which the Chief of Police shall find reasonably necessary to a determination as to whether a permit should be issued.

(Code 1988, § 29-452)

Sec. 29-453. - Standards of issuance.

- A. *Generally.* The Chief of Police may issue a parade permit when the Chief of Police finds that:
 - 1. The route of the parade will not unreasonably interrupt the safe and orderly movement of regular traffic throughout the City;
 - 2. The conduct of the parade will not require the diversion of so great a number of police officers to properly police the line of movement and the areas contiguous thereto as to prevent normal police protection to the City;
 - 3. The concentration of persons, animals and vehicles at assembly points of the parade will not unduly interfere with proper fire and police protection of, or ambulance, service to, areas beyond or contiguous to such assembly areas;
 - 4. The conduct of such parade will not unduly interfere with the movement of firefighting equipment; or
 - 5. The parade is scheduled to move from its point of origin to its point of termination expeditiously and without unreasonable delays en route.
- B. *Permits for more than one parade.* The Chief of Police may, in his discretion, issue permits for more than a single parade during one (1) day in accordance with the provisions of this section, provided, however, that such multiple parades do not require the continuing diversion of so great a number of police officers or other municipal personnel as to prevent normal police protection or other services to the municipality.

(Code 1988, § 29-453)

Sec. 29-454. - Decision by Chief of Police; notification of applicant.

The Chief of Police shall act upon the application for a parade permit within five (5) days after the receipt of the application. The Chief of Police shall mail to the applicant forthwith a notice of his action. If there is insufficient time for the mail to reach the applicant, the Chief of Police shall also immediately cause the applicant to be notified verbally of the action taken. If the permit is denied, the Chief of Police shall state his reasons for denying the permit.

(Code 1988, § 29-454)

Sec. 29-455. - Appeals.

Any applicant aggrieved by the determination of the Chief of Police may appeal in writing to the Council within ten (10) days after the date of mailing of the notice of disapproval to the applicant by the Chief of Police. Such appeal shall be filed with the City Clerk and placed on the next Council agenda. The

Council shall act upon any such appeal within twenty-five (25) days after receipt of the notice of such appeal by the City Clerk.

(Code 1988, § 29-455)

Sec. 29-456. - Revocation.

The Chief of Police shall have the authority to revoke a parade or special event permit upon violation of any of the standards or terms for issuance as set forth in this division.

(Code 1988, § 29-456)

Secs. 29-457—29-480. - Reserved.

ARTICLE VII. - PEDESTRIANS^[8]

Footnotes:

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Cross reference— City Traffic Engineer to establish and designate crosswalks, § 29-58.1.

Sec. 29-481. - Subject to traffic-control devices.

Pedestrians shall be subject to traffic-control signals as declared in Sections 29-321 and 29-322, but at all other places pedestrians shall be granted those rights and be subject to the restrictions stated in Sections 29-482 through 29-489.

(Code 1988, § 29-481)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.370.

Sec. 29-482. - Right-of-way in crosswalks.

Except as set forth in Section 29-486 of the Code of Ordinances, when traffic-control signals are not in place or not in operation the driver of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way, slowing down or stopping as necessary, to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within a crosswalk when the pedestrian is upon the half of the roadway upon which the vehicle is traveling or when the pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite half of the roadway as to be in danger.

(Code 1988, § 29-482)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.375.

Sec. 29-483. - Entering path of vehicle.

No pedestrian shall suddenly leave a curb or other place of safety and walk or run into the path of a vehicle which is so close that it is impossible for the driver to yield.

(Code 1988, § 29-483)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.375.

Sec. 29-484. - Use of right half of crosswalks.

Pedestrians shall move, whenever practicable, upon the right half of a crosswalk.

(Code 1988, § 29-484)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.380.

Sec. 29-485. - Crossing at right angles.

No pedestrian shall cross a roadway at any place other than by a route at right angles to the curb or by the shortest route to the opposite curb except in a crosswalk.

(Code 1988, § 29-485)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.385.

Sec. 29-486. - Yielding right-of-way.

- A. Every pedestrian crossing a roadway at any point other than within a crosswalk shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the roadway.
- B. Any pedestrian crossing a roadway at a point where a pedestrian tunnel or overhead pedestrian crossing has been provided shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the roadway.
- C. The rules in this section have no application under the conditions stated in Section 29-487 when pedestrians are prohibited from crossing at certain designated places.

(Code 1988, § 29-486)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.390.

Sec. 29-487. - Prohibited crossings.

- A. Pedestrians shall not cross at any place between adjacent intersections at which traffic control signals are in operation, except in a marked crosswalk.
- B. No pedestrians shall cross a roadway other than in a crosswalk in any central business district.
- C. No pedestrian shall cross a roadway other than in a crosswalk upon any street designated by ordinance.
- D. No pedestrian shall cross a roadway intersection diagonally unless authorized by official traffic-control devices; and, when authorized to cross diagonally, pedestrians shall cross only in accordance with the official traffic-control devices pertaining to such movements.

(Code 1988, § 29-487)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.395.

Sec. 29-488. - Walking along roadways.

- A. Where sidewalks are provided, it shall be unlawful for any pedestrian to walk along and upon an adjacent roadway.
- B. Where sidewalks are not provided, any pedestrian walking along and upon a highway shall, when practicable, walk only on the left side of the roadway on the shoulder facing traffic which may approach from the opposite direction.

(Code 1988, § 29-488)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.405.

Sec. 29-489. - Obedience to bridge and railroad signals.

- A. No pedestrian shall enter or remain upon any bridge or approach thereto beyond the bridge signal, gate, or barrier after a bridge operation signal indication has been given.
- B. No pedestrian shall pass through, around, over, or under any crossing gate or barrier at a railroad grade crossing or bridge while such gate or barrier is closed or is being opened or closed.

(Code 1988, § 29-489)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.400.

Sec. 29-490. - Drivers to exercise due care.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this chapter, every driver of a vehicle shall exercise the highest degree of care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian upon any roadway, and shall give an audible warning by horn, or by other mechanical or electrical device, or in the absence of a horn, or mechanical or electrical device, shall give a clearly audible warning by voice, when necessary and shall exercise proper precaution upon observing any child or any confused or disabled or incapacitated person upon a roadway.

(Code 1988, § 29-490)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.410.

Secs. 29-491—29-510. - Reserved.

ARTICLE VIII. – PERSONAL DELIVERY DEVICES, MOTORCYCLES, MOTORIZED BICYCLES, MOTORIZED SCOOTERS, NEIGHBORHOOD VEHICLES, BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, E-BICYCLES, E-TRICYCLES, SCOOTERS, MICROMOBILITY DEVICES AND ALIKE

Footnotes:

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Editor's note— Ord. No. 7528, § 1, adopted October 2, 2014, amended Article VIII in its entirety to read as herein set out. Former Article VIII, §§ 29-511—29-522, pertained to similar material, and derived from the Code of 1988, §§ 29-511—29-521; Ord. No. 5966, adopted June 2, 2005; Ord. No. 5968, adopted June 2, 2005 and Ord. No 7344, adopted July 11, 2013.

Cross reference— Use of self-propelled vehicles in public parks or on City property, § 19-82.

Sec. 29-511. - License for motorcycles required.

It shall be unlawful for any person, except those expressly exempted by RSMo 302.080, to:

- A. Operate a motorcycle upon any street of the City unless such person has a valid operator's or chauffeur's license which shows that the person has successfully passed an examination for the operation of a motorcycle as prescribed by the State Director of Revenue;
- B. Authorize or knowingly permit a motorcycle, owned by him or under his control, to be driven upon any highway or street by any person whose operator's or chauffeur's license does not indicate that the person has passed the examination for the operation of a motorcycle or has been issued an instruction permit therefor.

(Ord. No. 7528, § 1, 10-2-2014)

Sec. 29-512. - Applicability of traffic laws to persons operating, driving or riding, bicycles, tricycles, E-bicycles, E-tricycles, scooters, and other electronic assist devices.

Every person driving, operating, or riding a bicycle, tricycle, E-bicycle, E-tricycle, scooter, electronic assistive mobility device, micro-mobility device or other electronic assist device upon any roadway in this City shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle by the laws of this state declaring the rules of the road applicable to vehicles or by the provisions of this chapter applicable to the drivers of vehicles, except as to special regulations in this article and except as to those provisions of state law and this chapter which, by their nature, can have no application.

(Ord. No. 7528, § 1, 10-2-2014)

Sec. 29-513. - Equipment required on motorcycles and neighborhood vehicles.

- A. No person shall operate a motorcycle on any roadway in the City unless it is equipped in accordance with the minimum vehicle equipment standards set forth in Chapter 307, RSMo.
- B. No person shall operate a neighborhood vehicle on any roadway in the City unless it is equipped in accordance with the minimum vehicle equipment standards set forth in Chapter 304 RSMo., and in any case will minimally be equipped with the following:
 1. Headlamps;
 2. Front and rear turn signal lamps;
 3. Taillamps;
 4. Stop lamps;
 5. Reflex reflectors: one (1) red on each side as far to the rear as practicable, and one (1) red on the rear; and
 6. An exterior mirror mounted on the driver's side of the vehicle and either an exterior mirror mounted on the passenger's side of the vehicle or an interior mirror.

(Ord. No. 7528, § 1, 10-2-2014)

Sec. 29-514. - Protective headgear for motorcyclists.

- A. Every person operating or riding as a passenger on any motorcycle, motorized bicycle, or motorized scooter upon any highway of this state or street of the City shall wear protective headgear at all times the vehicle is in motion.
- B. The protective headgear mentioned in this section shall meet reasonable standards and specifications established by the State Director of Revenue.

(Ord. No. 7528, § 1, 10-2-2014)

Sec. 29-515. - Brakes for bicycles, tricycles, E-bicycles, E-tricycles, Scooters, and other electronic assist devices.

Every bicycle, tricycle, E-bicycle, E-tricycle, scooter, micro-mobility device or other electronic assist device shall be equipped with brakes or an alternative capability, which allows its driver to stop the vehicle within twenty-five (25) feet from a speed of ten (10) miles per hour on dry, level, clean pavement.

(Ord. No. 7528, § 1, 10-2-2014)

Sec. 29-516. - Lights and reflectors on bicycles, tricycle, E-bicycle, E-tricycle, scooter, electronic assistive mobility device, micro-mobility device or other electronic assist device.

Every bicycle, tricycle, E-bicycle, E-tricycle, scooter, electronic assistive mobility device, micro-mobility device, or other electronic assist device when in use on any roadway in this City during the period from sunset to sunrise shall be equipped with and emit the following:

- A. A front-facing lamp, on the front or carried by the user which shall emit a white light visible at night under normal atmospheric conditions on a straight, level, unlighted roadway at five hundred (500) feet;
- B. A rear-facing lamp, on the rear or carried by the user which shall emit a red light visible at night under normal atmospheric conditions on a straight, level, unlighted roadway at six hundred (600) feet;
- C. A side facing colorless or amber reflector or front and back operative lamps in accordance with Section 29-517 which are viewable from either side of the vehicle and are located either on the vehicle or user. All such devices shall be visible at night under normal atmospheric conditions on a straight, level, unlighted roadway when viewed by a vehicle driver under the lawful lower beams of vehicle headlights at three hundred (300) feet.

(Ord. No. 7528, § 1, 10-2-2014)

Sec. 29-517. – Driving or riding on motorcycles, motorized bicycles, motorized scooters, other motorized devices generally.

- A. A person operating a motorcycle, motorized bicycle, or motorized scooter shall ride only upon the permanent and regular seat attached thereto, and such operator shall not carry any other person nor shall any other person ride on a motorcycle, motorized bicycle, or motorized scooter unless such motorcycle, motorized bicycle, or motorized scooter is designed to carry more than one (1) person, in which event a passenger may ride upon the permanent and regular seat if designed for two (2) persons, or upon another seat firmly attached to the rear or side of the operator.

- B. No person shall operate a motorcycle, motorized bicycle, or motorized scooter while carrying any package, bundle, or other article which prevents such person from keeping both hands on the handlebars.
- C. No person shall ride in a position that will interfere with the operation or control of the motorcycle, motorized bicycle, or motorized scooter the view of the operator thereof.
- D. Motorized bicycles and motorized scooters shall:
 1. Pass the State of Missouri Motorcycle Inspection, as required by the State of Missouri for motorcycles.
 2. Be covered by the minimum liability insurance as required by the State of Missouri for motorcycles.
- E. All motorized bicycle and motorized scooter operators shall have a valid motorcycle endorsement from the state which issued their current driver's license.
- F. No person shall ride in or on any motorized bicycle or motorized scooter without wearing a protective helmet.
- G. No person shall operate or ride in or on any other motorized devices on any street, highway, sidewalk or on any other public property unless specifically described by ordinance.
- H. No person shall operate or ride in or on any motorcycle, motorized bicycle, motorized scooter or other motorized devices on any trail unless such trail is specifically designated and noticed for motorcycles, motorized bicycles, or motorized scooters and upon which only the applicable vehicle may be operated.
- I. No person shall operate a motorcycle, motorized bicycle, motorized scooter or other motorized device on the private property of another without the express permission to do so by the owner or occupant of such property.

(Ord. No. 7528, § 1, 10-2-2014)

Sec. 29-518. – Driving or riding on neighborhood vehicles, bicycles, tricycles, E-bicycles, E-tricycles, scooters, and other micro-mobility devices generally.

- A. Every neighborhood vehicle, bicycle, tricycle, E-bicycle, E-tricycle, scooter and other micro-mobility device shall be operated with reasonable regard for the safety of the operator and other persons upon the sidewalks, streets and highways of the City.
- B. No person shall drive or operate or ride a neighborhood vehicle, bicycle, tricycle, E-bicycle, E-tricycle, scooter or other micro-mobility device on any sidewalk or roadway without having at least one hand on the steering mechanism of the device at all times when the vehicle is in motion.
- C. No person shall operate or ride a bicycle, tricycle, E-bicycle, E-tricycle, scooter or other micro-mobility device on any sidewalk or roadway without wearing footwear with a sole that completely covers the person's feet and toes.
- D. No driver or operator of a neighborhood vehicle, bicycle, tricycle, E-bicycle, E-tricycle, scooter or other micro-mobility device shall allow passengers when such device is in operation or motion, unless such vehicle is designed to carry more than one (1) person, in which event a passenger may ride upon the permanent and regular seat if designed for two (2) or more persons, or upon another seat firmly attached to the rear or side of the driver or operator.
- E. No driver or operator of a neighborhood vehicle, bicycle, tricycle, E-bicycle, E-tricycle, scooter or other micro-mobility devices shall travel between vehicles traveling or standing in the same direction of such device within marked lanes of a roadway or contrary to established traffic control device.

- F. No person shall operate a bicycle, tricycle, E-bicycle, E-tricycle, scooter or other micro-mobility device while carrying any package, bundle, or article which prevents the operator from keeping both hands upon the steering mechanism of such device at all times.
- G. No operator of a bicycle, tricycle, E-bicycle, E-tricycle, scooter or other micro-mobility device shall transport extra fuel in a separate container or alter the fuel reservoir from the original manufacturer's design, including physically attaching fuel packs or containers to the operator's person.
- H. Every person operating a bicycle, tricycle, E-bicycle, E-tricycle, scooter, or other micro-mobility device may not ride or operate while controlling or attempting to control an animal, either by hand or on a leash.
- I. No person shall operate a vehicle on the private property of another without the express permission to do so by the owner or occupant of such property.

(Ord. No. 7528, § 1, 10-2-2014)

Sec. 29-519. – Driving or riding motorized bicycles, motorized scooters, neighborhood vehicles, bicycles, tricycles, E-bicycles, E-tricycles, scooters, and other micro-mobility devices on roadways.

- A. Every person operating a, motorized bicycle, motorized scooter, neighborhood vehicle, bicycle, tricycle, E-bicycle, E-tricycle, scooter, or other micro-mobility device on a street or highway may ride in the center of the right lane of travel or may ride to the right side of the roadway; such person may use the left lane of travel to prepare for making a left turn, or when on a one-way street. Every person operating such vehicle on a roadway shall exercise due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction, when making turns, and when streets or lanes are too narrow to share with motor vehicles. Such vehicles may ride abreast in the lane of travel, except where a paved shoulder or bike lane is marked and when riding in the lane of travel prevents motor vehicles from passing in a safe and lawful manner.
- B. Every person operating a bicycle, tricycle, E-bicycle, E-tricycle, scooter, or other micro-mobility device upon a street or highway may ride upon or in a paved shoulder or bike lane where marked. An operator travelling upon or in a paved shoulder shall not travel in the opposite direction of adjacent motor vehicles in the roadway. Unless a bike lane is specifically designated otherwise, an operator travelling in a bike lane may not travel in the opposite direction of adjacent motor vehicles in the roadway.
- C. No person shall drive a motor vehicle, neighborhood vehicle, motorized bicycle, or motorized scooter upon or in a paved shoulder or bike lane where marked, except to avoid a crash or otherwise comply with law.
- D. A bicycle, tricycle, Class 1 E-Bicycle, Class 2 E-Bicycle, E-tricycle, scooter, or other micro-mobility device shall be operated only on roadways with a speed limit of thirty-five (35) miles per hour or less, except when upon (i) a marked paved shoulder or bike lane or (ii) a roadway with four or more lanes. This shall not prohibit the use of such vehicle when crossing roadways with speed limits in excess of thirty-five (35) miles per hour.
- E. No person shall drive or operate any neighborhood vehicle on any street or highway with a designated speed limit greater than thirty (30) miles per hour, or on any sidewalk or any other public property. This shall not prohibit the use of such vehicle when crossing roadways with speed limits not more than forty-five (45) miles per hour.
- F. No person shall operate or ride on any Class 3 E-bicycle, motorized bicycle, or motorized scooter on any street or highway with a designated speed limit greater than forty-five (45) miles per hour, or on any sidewalk or any other public property.
- G. No person shall operate or ride on any E-bicycle, E-tricycle, bicycle, tricycle, scooter, or other micro-mobility device where such trail is designated for pedestrian use only or limited to use(s) by certain device(s) inconsistent with the device upon which said person is operating or riding.

(Ord. No. 7528, § 1, 10-2-2014)

Sec. 29-520. – Operating or Riding bicycles, tricycles, E-bicycles, E-tricycles, scooters, neighborhood vehicles, personal delivery devices and other micro-mobility devices on sidewalks.

- A. No person shall operate or ride a bicycle, tricycle, E-bicycle, E-tricycle, scooter, or other micro-mobility device upon a sidewalk or crosswalk within the downtown area of the central business district as defined by the Unified Development Ordinance.
- B. Whenever any person is operating or riding a bicycle, tricycle, E-bicycle, E-tricycle, scooter, or other micro-mobility device upon a sidewalk or crosswalk, they shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian and shall give audible signal before overtaking and passing the pedestrian.
- C. No person shall operate or ride a Class 3 Electric Bicycle on a sidewalk or trail except that portion thereof which is permanent or temporary driveway.
- D. No person shall operate a neighborhood vehicle on a sidewalk or trail unless the sidewalk or trail is specifically designed and officially noticed for such use and except where the sidewalk or trail is part of a permanent or temporary driveway.
- E. No person shall operate a bicycle, tricycle, E-bicycle, E-tricycle, scooter, or other micro-mobility device on a trail where such use or vehicle or device is specifically prohibited with official notice thereof except that portion of trail which is part of a permanent or temporary driveway.
- F. No person shall operate a personal delivery device on a trail or on any sidewalk in such manner that narrows the available sidewalk width to less than thirty-six (36) inches or in conflict with safe pedestrian use.

(Ord. No. 7528, § 1, 10-2-2014)

Sec. 29-521. - Electric powered assistive mobility devices, requirements for operation.

- A. An electric powered assistive mobility device may be operated upon a street, highway, sidewalk, and trail unless prohibited by subsection B and subsection C. Every person operating such a device shall be granted all of the rights and be subject to all of the duties applicable to a pedestrian pursuant to Chapter 304, RSMo, as amended.
- B. No person shall operate an electric powered assistive mobility device upon a street or highway, unless an adjacent accessible sidewalk or trail is not available.
- C. Unless prohibited by subsection B, an electric powered assistive mobility device shall be operated only on roadways with a speed limit of thirty-five (35) miles per hour or less, except upon or in a marked paved shoulder or bike lane. This shall not prohibit the use of such device when crossing roadways with speed limits in excess of thirty-five (35) miles per hour.

(Ord. No. 7528, § 1, 10-2-2014)

Sec. 29-522. - Anti-harassment of pedestrians, cyclists, and persons using electric assist devices or micro-mobility devices.

No person shall:

- A. Knowingly throw or drop any substance or object at or in the direction of a vehicle or any operator, rider or passenger thereof, or a pedestrian; or

- B. Threaten any pedestrian or operator, rider or passenger of a vehicle ; or
- C. Sound a horn, shout, or otherwise direct sound toward any pedestrian or operator, rider, or a passenger of a vehicle for the purpose of harassing, frightening, or injuring that person; or
- D. Knowingly place any pedestrian or operator, rider, or a passenger of a vehicle in apprehension of immediate physical injury; or
- E. Knowingly engage in conduct that creates a risk of death or serious physical injury to any pedestrian or operator, rider, or a passenger of a vehicle.

(Ord. No. 7528, § 1, 10-2-2014)

Sec. 29-523. - Overtake bicycles, tricycles, E-bicycles, E-tricycles, scooters and other micro-mobility devices at a safe distance.

The operator of a motor vehicle overtaking a bicycle, tricycle, E-bicycle, E-tricycle, scooter, or other micro-mobility device proceeding in the same direction on the roadway or on the shoulder of the roadway or in a bike lane, shall leave a safe distance, but in no case less than four (4) feet clearance, when passing the bicycle, tricycle, E-bicycle, E-tricycle, scooter or other micro-mobility device, and shall maintain clearance until safely past the overtaken vehicle.

(Ord. No. 7528, § 1, 10-2-2014)

Sec. 29-524. - Red light violations.

Any person operating a motorcycle, motorized bicycle, motorized scooter, neighborhood vehicle, bicycle, tricycle, E-bicycle, E-tricycle, scooter, electric powered assistive mobility device, or other micro-mobility device who violates the provisions of section 29-321 by entering or crossing an intersection controlled by a traffic control signal against a red light shall have an affirmative defense to that charge if the person establishes all of the following conditions:

- A. The vehicle has been brought to a complete stop;
- B. The traffic control signal continues to show a red light for an unreasonable time;
- C. The traffic control is apparently malfunctioning or, if programmed or engineered to change to a green light only after detecting the approach of a motor vehicle, the signal has apparently failed to detect the arrival of the vehicle in use; and
- D. No motor vehicle, other vehicle, or person is approaching on the street or highway to be crossed or entered or is so far away from the intersection that it does not constitute an immediate hazard.

The affirmative defense of this section applies only to a violation for entering or crossing an intersection controlled by a traffic control signal against a red light and does not provide a defense to any other civil or criminal action.

(Ord. No. 7528, § 1, 10-2-2014)

Sec. 29-525. - Personal Delivery Devices, applicability of laws and requirements for operation.

- A. A personal delivery device may be operated upon a street, highway and sidewalk pursuant to Chapter 304, RSMo., as amended.
- B. The operator of a personal delivery device and the operation of a personal delivery device shall be subject to all provisions of Chapter 29 of the Code of Ordinances that are applicable to motor vehicles and motor vehicle operators when operating on City streets or highways.

- C. The operator of a personal delivery device and the operation of a personal delivery device shall have all the responsibilities applicable to a pedestrian under the same circumstances where operation thereof is allowed on sidewalks and crosswalks.
- D. Operation of a personal delivery device shall not unreasonably interfere with vehicles, pedestrians or traffic.
- E. The operation of a personal delivery device shall not exceed ten (10) miles per hour on a sidewalk or crosswalk.
- F. A personal delivery device shall not be used for the transportation of hazardous material regulated under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, 49 U.S.C. § 5103.
- G. A personal delivery device operator shall be identifiable on the personal delivery device and maintain insurance in accordance with RSMo. 304.900, as amended.
- H. A personal delivery device shall be exempt from motor vehicle registration.
- I. A personal delivery device shall be equipped, identifiable, and subject to all provisions, restrictions and privileges described by RSMo. 304.900, as amended.

Sec. 29-526. – Neighborhood Vehicles, applicability of laws and requirements for operation.

- A. A neighborhood vehicle may be operated upon streets of the City, but not State or Federal highways, other than for purposes of crossing same pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter. Every person operating a neighborhood vehicle shall be granted all the rights and shall be subject to all the duties applicable to the driver of any other motor vehicle.
- B. The operator of a neighborhood vehicle shall be granted all the rights and shall be subject to all the duties applicable to the driver of motor vehicle and observe all traffic laws regarding the rules of the road.
- C. No person who owns a neighborhood vehicle will be permitted to operate said vehicle or allow another person to operate said vehicle upon a street without proof of ownership available upon the person or kept within the vehicle for reference and shall present such information, which includes the vehicle owners identification and address of residence, to any peace officer upon demand.
- D. Each person operating a neighborhood vehicle on public streets shall possess a valid driver's license issued pursuant to Chapter 302, RSMo., as amended.
- E. Every operator of a neighborhood vehicle shall maintain financial responsibility as required by Chapter 303, RSMo., as amended. Proof of financial responsibility shall be kept in the neighborhood vehicle or upon the operator at all times when the vehicle is in operation on a street.
- F. It shall be unlawful for an operator of a neighborhood vehicle to fail to exhibit satisfactory evidence of insurance, ownership and driver's license, as required in this section, upon the demand of any peace officer who, while engaged in performance of the officer's duties, lawfully stops the operator or investigates a crash. But no person shall be found guilty of violating this section if the operator demonstrates to the court that he met the responsibility requirements when the peace officer wrote the citation.
- G. Neighborhood vehicles permitted by this Chapter are exempt from title requirements, State vehicle registration requirements, and emissions compliance certificates, all pursuant to Chapter 301, RSMo., as amended. Neighborhood vehicles shall be exempt from the requirements of Sections 307.350 to 307.402, RSMo., as amended, for purposes of titling and registration.
- H. All low-speed vehicles shall be manufactured in compliance with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration standards for low-speed vehicles in 49 CFR 571.500, as amended.
- I. Low-speed vehicles shall comply with the standards in 49 CFR 571.500, as amended.
- J. Neighborhood vehicle modifications that render the vehicle inconsistent with the definitions, regulations and standards of this Chapter are prohibited.

Secs. 29-527—29-570. - Reserved.

ARTICLE IX. - EQUIPMENT

DIVISION 1. - GENERALLY

Sec. 29-571. - Scope.

The provisions of this article shall not apply to agricultural machinery and implements, road machinery, road rollers, traction engines or farm tractors, except as in this article made applicable.

(Code 1988, § 29-571)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.025.

Sec. 29-572. - General mechanical condition of vehicles required.

It shall be unlawful for any operator of a vehicle to drive same upon any street or roadway if the vehicle is in such defective mechanical condition as to be reasonably likely, because of such condition, to cause damage to persons or property while being so operated.

(Code 1988, § 29-572)

Sec. 29-573. - License plates.

- A. No person shall operate or park any motor vehicle or trailer upon any street or highway of this City, unless such motor vehicle or trailer has properly displayed a valid license plate or temporary permit, issued to the lawful owner of the vehicle by the State Department of Revenue, as required by the State of Missouri, except that any person who is a nonresident of the State may operate or park any motor vehicle or trailer upon any street or highway of this City, provided the motor vehicle or trailer has been duly registered for the current year in the state, county or other place of which the owner is a resident, as required by that state, county, or jurisdiction, provided that at all times such motor vehicle or trailer displays the valid license plate or temporary permit.
 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to make a replica, facsimile or counterfeit of any license tag or license sticker issued by the State Director of Revenue, evidencing the payment of a license fee issued on account of any motor vehicle, or to erase or change by any means the numbers of any license tag or license sticker, or to knowingly use any replica, facsimile or counterfeit of any such license tag or sticker.
 2. No person shall operate or park any motor vehicle or trailer upon any street or highway of this City on which there is displayed a plate, tag, sticker, sign, or placard bearing the words "license lost," "license applied for," or words of similar import, as a substitute for a valid license plate or temporary permit.
- B. The required license plates or temporary permit shall be fastened to a vehicle in such a manner as to be entirely unobstructed, unobscured, all parts thereof plainly visible and kept reasonably clean, fastened so that the letters or numerals are right side up and the plates do not swing. On all motor vehicles, one plate shall be displayed on the front and the other on the rear of such motor vehicle, not less than eight (8) and not more than forty-eight (48) inches above the ground, except that on trailers, motorcycles, one plate shall be displayed on the rear thereof. If only one plate is issued to a vehicle licensed in excess of twelve thousand (12,000) pounds, such license shall be displayed on the front of the vehicle. At nighttime, the rear plate shall be illuminated with a white light so as to be clearly visible from a distance of fifty (50) feet to the rear.

(Code 1988, § 29-573; Ord. No 7344, § 4, 7-11-13)

State Law reference— License plates, RSMo 301.130.

Sec. 29-574. - Speedometers.

Speedometers shall be kept and maintained in good operating condition and reflect accuracy at all times.

(Code 1988, § 29-574)

Sec. 29-575. - Brakes.

All motor vehicles, except motorcycles, shall be provided at all times with two (2) sets of adequate brakes, kept in good working order, and motorcycles shall be provided with one (1) set of adequate brakes kept in good working order.

(Code 1988, § 29-575)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.170.

Sec. 29-576. - Mufflers.

The motors of all motor vehicles shall be fitted with properly attached mufflers of such a capacity or construction as to quiet the maximum possible exhaust noise as completely as is done in modern gas engine passenger motor vehicles.

(Code 1988, § 29-576)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.170.

Sec. 29-577. - Muffler cutouts prohibited.

Muffler cutouts shall not be used and no vehicle shall be driven in such a manner or condition that excessive and unnecessary noises shall be made by its machinery, motor, signaling device or other parts, or by any improperly loaded cargo. Any cutout or opening in the exhaust pipe between the motor and the muffler on any motor vehicle shall be completely closed and disconnected from its operating lever, and shall be so arranged that it cannot automatically open, or be opened or operated while such vehicle is in motion.

(Code 1988, § 29-577)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.170.

Sec. 29-578. - Signaling devices.

- A. Every motor vehicle, motorized bicycle, and motorized scooter shall be equipped with a horn, directed forward, or a whistle in good working order, capable of emitting a sound adequate in quantity and volume to give warning of the approach of the vehicle to other users of the street and to pedestrians. Any such signaling device shall be used for warning purposes only and shall not be

used for making any unnecessary noise and no other sound-producing signaling device shall be used at any time.

- B. Every neighborhood vehicle, bicycle, tricycle, E-bicycle, E-tricycle, scooter, electric powered assistive mobility device or other micro-mobility device should be equipped with a bell, horn, or other lawful sound signaling device in good working order, but if not, the operator shall be able to provide a clearly audible signal by voice of adequate volume to give warning of the approach of the vehicle to other vehicles and pedestrians.

(Code 1988, § 29-578)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.170.

Sec. 29-579. - Projections on vehicles.

All vehicles carrying poles or other objects, which project more than five (5) feet from the rear or front thereof shall, at any time from a half-hour after sunset to a half-hour before sunrise and at any other time when there is not sufficient light to render clearly discernible persons and vehicles on any roadway in this City at a distance of five hundred (500) feet ahead, carry a red light at or near the rear end of the pole or other object so projecting. At other times a red flag or cloth, not less than sixteen (16) inches square, shall be displayed at the end of any such projection.

(Code 1988, § 29-579)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.170.

Sec. 29-580. - Towlines.

When one (1) vehicle is being towed by another, they shall be coupled by a line so that the two (2) vehicles will be separated by not more than fifteen (15) feet and there shall be displayed on the towline a white cloth or paper so that the same will be clearly visible to other users of the street. In addition, both vehicles shall, at any time from a half-hour after sunset to a half-hour before sunrise and at any other time when there is not sufficient light to render clearly discernible persons and vehicles on any street or highway at a distance of five hundred (500) feet ahead, display lighted headlamps and rear lamps in accordance with the provisions of this article.

(Code 1988, § 29-580)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.170.

Sec. 29-581. - Mirrors.

All vehicles which are so constructed or loaded that the operator cannot see the road behind such vehicle by looking back or around the side of the vehicle shall be equipped with a mirror so adjusted as to reveal the road behind and be visible from the operator's seat.

(Code 1988, § 29-581)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.170.

Sec. 29-582. - Safety glass.

It shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle within this City to fail to have such vehicle equipped with safety glass, in accordance with the provisions of RSMo 307.130 through 307.160.

(Code 1988, § 29-582)

Sec. 29-583. - Windshields and windows.

- A. Any person may operate a motor vehicle with front sidewing vents or windows located immediately to the left and right of the driver that have a sun screening device, in conjunction with safety glazing material, that has a light transmission of thirty-five (35) percent or more plus or minus three (3) percent and a luminous reflectance of thirty-five (35) percent or less plus or minus three (3) percent. Except as provided in Subsection C of this section, any sun screening device applied to front sidewing vents or windows located immediately to the left and right of the driver in excess of the requirements of this section shall be prohibited without a permit pursuant to a physician's prescription as described below. A motor vehicle with front sidewing vents or windows located immediately to the left and right of the driver that have a sun screening device, in conjunction with safety glazing material, which permits less light transmission and luminous reflectance than allowed under the requirements of this subsection, is not in violation of this section if the Department of Public Safety issues a permit to a person having a serious medical condition which requires the use of a sun screening device if the permittee's physician prescribes its use. The permit allows operation of the vehicle by any titleholder or relative within the second degree by consanguinity or affinity, which shall mean a spouse, each grandparent, parent, brother, sister, niece, nephew, aunt, uncle, child, and grandchild of a person, who resides in the household. Except as provided in Subsection B of this section, all sun screening devices applied to the windshield of a motor vehicle are prohibited.
- B. This section does not prohibit labels, stickers, decalcomania or informational signs on motor vehicles or the application of tinted or solar screening material to recreational vehicles (as defined in RSMo 700.010); provided, however, that such material does not interfere with the driver's normal view of the road. This section shall not prohibit factory-installed tinted glass, the equivalent replacement thereof or tinting material applied to the upper portion of the motor vehicle's windshield which is normally tinted by the manufacturer of motor vehicle safety glass.
- C. Any vehicle licensed with a historical license plate shall be exempt from the requirements of Subsections A and B of this section.
- D. No person shall drive any motor vehicle with any sign, poster, snow, ice or other nontransparent material upon the front windshield, side wings or side or rear windows of such vehicle which materially obstructs, obscures, or impairs the driver's clear view of the street or highway or any intersecting street or highway.
- E. No person shall operate a motor vehicle in this City that is not equipped with a device for cleaning rain, snow or other moisture from the windshield, which device shall be so constructed as to be controlled or operated by the driver of the vehicle, and shall be maintained in good working order.

(Code 1988, § 29-583; Ord. No. 5259, § 1, 12-20-2001; Ord. No. 6762, § 1, 2-5-2009)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.173.

Sec. 29-584. - Seatbelts.

- A. As used in this section, the term "passenger car" means every motor vehicle designed for carrying ten (10) persons or less and used for the transportation of persons; except that, the term "passenger car" shall not include motorcycles, motorized tricycles, motorized bicycles, motorized scooters, and trucks with a licensed gross weight of twelve thousand (12,000) pounds or more.

- B. Each driver, except persons employed by the United States Postal Service while performing duties for that Federal agency which require the operator to service postal boxes from their vehicles or which require frequent entry into and exit from their vehicles, and front seat passenger of a passenger car manufactured after January 1, 1968, operated on a street or highway in this State, and persons less than eighteen (18) years of age operating or riding in a truck, as defined in Section 301.010, RSMo, on a street or highway of this City, shall wear a properly adjusted and fastened safety belt that meets federal National Highway, Transportation and Safety Act requirements.
1. No person shall be stopped, inspected, or detained solely to determine compliance with this subsection.
 2. The provisions of this section and Section 29-585 shall not be applicable to persons who have a medical reason for failing to have a seat belt fastened about their body, nor shall the provisions of this section be applicable to persons while operating or riding a motor vehicle being used in agricultural work-related activities.
 3. Non-compliance with this subsection shall not constitute probable cause for violation of any other provision of law. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to the transporting of children under sixteen (16) years of age, as provided in Section 29-585.
- C. Except as otherwise provided for in Section 29-585, each person who violates the provisions of this section shall be punished by imposition of a fine not to exceed ten dollars (\$10.00). All other provisions of law and court rules to the contrary notwithstanding, no court costs shall be imposed on any person due to a violation of this section. In no case shall points be assessed against any person, pursuant to Section 302.302, RSMo, as amended, for a violation of this section.
- D. If there are more persons than there are seat belts in the enclosed area of a motor vehicle, then the passengers who are unable to wear seat belts shall sit in the area behind the front seat of the motor vehicle unless the motor vehicle is designed only for a front-seated area. The passenger or passengers occupying a seat location referred to in this subsection shall not be in violation of this section. This subsection shall not apply to passengers who are accompanying a driver of a motor vehicle who is licensed under Section 302.178, RSMo, as amended.

(Code 1988, § 29-584; Ord. No. 5025, § 1, 9-14-2000; Ord. No. 6761, § 1, 2-5-2009)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.178.

Sec. 29-585. - Child passenger restraint systems.

- A. As used in this section, the following terms shall mean:
1. "Child booster seat," a seating system which meets the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards set forth in 49 CFR 571.213, as amended, that is designed to elevate a child to properly sit in a federally approved safety belt system;
 2. "Child passenger restraint system," a seating system which meets the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards set forth in 49 CFR 571.213, as amended, and which is either permanently affixed to a motor vehicle or is affixed to such vehicle by a safety belt or a universal attachment system;
 3. "Driver," a person who is in actual control of a motor vehicle.
- B. Every driver transporting a child under the age of sixteen (16) years shall be responsible, when transporting such child in a motor vehicle operated by that driver on the streets or highways of this City, for providing for the protection of such child as follows:
1. Children less than four (4) years of age, regardless of weight, shall be secured in a child passenger restraint system appropriate for that child;

2. Children weighing less than forty (40) pounds, regardless of age, shall be secured in a child passenger restraint system appropriate for that child;
 3. Children at least four (4) years of age but less than eight (8) years of age, who also weigh at least forty (40) pounds but less than eighty (80) pounds, and who are also less than four (4) feet, nine (9) inches tall, shall be secured in a child passenger restraint system or booster seat appropriate for that child;
 4. Children at least eighty (80) pounds or children more than four (4) feet, nine (9) inches in height shall be secured by a vehicle safety belt or booster seat appropriate for that child;
 5. A child who otherwise would be required to be secured in a booster seat may be transported in the back seat of a motor vehicle while wearing only a lap belt if the back seat of the motor vehicle is not equipped with a combination lap and shoulder belt for booster seat installation;
 6. When transporting children in the immediate family when there are more children than there are seating positions in the enclosed area of a motor vehicle, the children who are not able to be restrained by a child safety restraint device appropriate for the child shall sit in the area behind the front seat of the motor vehicle unless the motor vehicle is designed only for a front seat area. The driver transporting children referred to in this subsection is not in violation of this section.
- C. This subsection shall only apply to the use of a child passenger restraint system or vehicle safety belt for children less than sixteen (16) years of age being transported in a motor vehicle.
1. Any driver who violates Subdivision 1, 2 or 3 of Subsection B. of this section may, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) and court costs. Any driver who violates Subdivision 4. of Subsection B. of this section shall be subject to a fine not to exceed ten dollars (\$10.00). If a driver receives a citation for violating Subdivision 1, 2 or 3 of Subsection B. of this section, the charges shall be dismissed or withdrawn if the driver prior to or at his hearing provides evidence of acquisition of a child passenger restraint system or child booster seat which is satisfactory to the court or the party responsible for prosecuting the driver's citation.
 2. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any public carrier for hire. The provisions of this section shall not apply to students four (4) years of age or older who are passengers on a school bus designed for carrying eleven (11) passengers or more and which is manufactured or equipped pursuant to Missouri Minimum Standards for School Buses as school buses are defined in Section 301.010, RSMo, as amended.

(Code 1988, § 29-585; Ord. No. 6760, § 1, 2-5-2009)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 210.104, 210.106.

Sec. 29-586. - Equipment on commercial vehicles and trailers.

When being operated on any street or highway of this City, commercial motor vehicles and trailers shall be equipped with adequate and proper brakes, lighting equipment, signaling devices, steering mechanisms, horns, mirrors, windshield wipers, tires, wheels, exhaust systems, glazing, air pollution control devices, fuel tanks and any other safety equipment required by the State in such condition so as to obtain a certificate of inspection and approval as required by the provisions of RSMo 307.360, as amended.

(Code 1988, § 29-586)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.170.

Sec. 29-587. - Emblem required on slow-moving equipment.

- A. No person shall operate on any street or highway in the City any animal-drawn vehicle or any other machinery, designed for use or normally operated at speeds less than twenty-five (25) miles per hour, including all road construction or maintenance machinery, after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, except when engaged in actual construction or maintenance work either guarded by a flagman or clearly visible warning signs, which normally travels or is normally used at a speed of less than twenty-five (25) miles per hour unless there is displayed on the rear thereof an emblem as described in and displayed as provided in Subsection B. of this section. The requirement of such emblem shall be in addition to any lighting devices required by Section 29-634.
- B. The emblem required by Subsection A. of this section shall be of substantial construction, and shall be a base-down equilateral triangle of fluorescent yellow-orange film or equivalent quality paint with a base of not less than fourteen (14) inches and an altitude of not less than twelve (12) inches. Such triangle shall be bordered with reflective red strips having a minimum width of one and three-fourths (1³/₄) inches, with the vertices of the overall triangle truncated such that the remaining altitude shall be a minimum of fourteen (14) inches. Such emblem shall be mounted on the rear of such vehicle near the horizontal geometric center of the rearmost vehicle at a height of not less than four (4) feet above the roadway, and shall be maintained in a clean, reflective condition. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any vehicle or equipment being operated on a gravel or dirt surfaced public highway.
- C. No emblem shall be required on machinery or equipment pulled or attached to a farm tractor providing the machinery or equipment does not extend more than twelve (12) feet to the rear of the tractor and permits a clear view of the emblem on the tractor by vehicles approaching from the rear.

(Code 1988, § 29-587)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.127.

Sec. 29-588. - Markings, devices required on school buses.

Every bus used for the transportation of school children shall bear upon the front and rear thereon a plainly visible sign containing the words "school bus" in letters not less than eight (8) inches in height. Each bus shall have lettered on the rear in plain and distinct type the following: "State Law: Stop while bus is loading and unloading." Each school bus subject to the provisions of RSMo 304.050, as amended through 304.070 shall be equipped with a mechanical and electrical signaling device approved by the State Board of Education which will display a signal plainly visible from the front and rear and indicating intention to stop.

(Code 1988, § 29-588)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 304.050.

Secs. 29-589—29-610. - Reserved.

DIVISION 2. - LIGHTS

Sec. 29-611. - Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this division, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Approved shall mean approved by the State Director of Revenue and, when applied to lamps and other illuminating devices, means that any such lamps and devices must be in good working order.

Auxiliary lamp shall mean an additional lighting device on a motor vehicle used primarily to supplement the headlamps in providing general illumination ahead of a vehicle.

Headlamp shall mean a major lighting device capable of providing general illumination ahead of a vehicle.

Mounting height shall mean the distance from the center of the lamp to the surface on which the vehicle stands.

Multiple-beam headlamps shall mean headlamps or similar devices arranged so as to permit the driver of the vehicle to use one (1) of two (2) or more distributions of light on the road.

Reflector shall mean an approved device designed and used to give an indication by reflected light.

When lighted lamps are required shall mean at any time from a half-hour after sunset to a half-hour before sunrise and at any other time when there is not sufficient light to render clearly discernible persons and vehicles on the highway at a distance of five hundred (500) feet ahead. Lighted lamps shall also be required any time the weather conditions require usage of the motor vehicle's windshield wipers to operate the vehicle in a careful and prudent manner. The provisions of this section shall be interpreted to require lighted lamps during periods of fog even if usage of the windshield wipers is not necessary to operate the vehicle in a careful and prudent manner.

(Code 1988, § 29-611; Ord. No. 7223, § 1, 8-16-2012)

Cross reference— Definitions and rules of construction generally, § 1-2.

State Law reference— Similar definitions, RSMo 307.020.

Sec. 29-612. - When required.

No person shall drive, move, park or be in custody of any vehicle or combination of vehicles on any street during the times when lighted lamps are required unless such vehicle or combination of vehicles displays lighted lamps and illuminating devices as required by this division.

(Code 1988, § 29-612)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.040.

Sec. 29-613. - Focus, candlepower.

No person shall use on any vehicle any approved electric lamp or similar device unless the light source of the lamp or device complies with the conditions of approval as to focus and rated candlepower.

(Code 1988, § 29-613)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.040.

Sec. 29-614. - Colors.

Headlamps, when lighted, shall exhibit lights substantially white in color. Auxiliary lamps, cowl lamps and spotlamps, when lighted, shall exhibit lights substantially white, yellow or amber in color.

(Code 1988, § 29-614)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.095.1.

Sec. 29-615. - Headlamps—Required.

- A. Except as otherwise provided in this division, every motor vehicle other than a motor-drawn vehicle and other than a motorcycle or motorized bicycle or motorized scooter shall be equipped with at least two (2) approved headlamps mounted at the same level with at least one (1) on each side of the front of the vehicle.
- B. Every motorcycle and motorized bicycle or motorized scooter shall be equipped with at least one (1) and not more than two (2) approved headlamps. Every motorcycle and motorized bicycle or motorized scooter equipped with a sidecar or other attachment shall be equipped with a lamp on the outside limit of the attachment capable of displaying a white light to the front.

(Code 1988, § 29-615)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.045.

Sec. 29-616. - Same—Permissible substitutes.

Motor vehicles need not be equipped with approved headlamps if, during the times when lighted lamps are required, the vehicle is equipped with two (2) lighted lamps on the front thereof displaying white or yellow lights without glare capable of revealing persons and objects seventy-five (75) feet ahead; provided, however, that no such motor vehicle shall be operated at a speed in excess of twenty (20) miles per hour during the times when lighted lamps are required.

(Code 1988, § 29-616)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.050.

Sec. 29-617. - Same—Intensity, aim of single-beam lamps.

Approved single-beam headlamps shall be so aimed that when the vehicle is not loaded none of the high-intensity portion of the light shall at a distance of twenty-five (25) feet ahead project higher than a level of five (5) inches below the level of the center of the lamp from which it comes, and in no case higher than forty-two (42) inches above the level on which the vehicle stands at a distance of seventy-five (75) feet ahead. The intensity shall be sufficient to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least two hundred (200) feet.

(Code 1988, § 29-617)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.055.

Sec. 29-618. - Same—Arrangement, intensity of multibeam lamps.

- A. Except as otherwise provided in this division, the headlamps or the auxiliary lamps or combination thereof on motor vehicles other than motorcycles, motorized bicycles, or motorized scooters shall be so arranged that the driver may select at will between distributions of light projected to different elevations; and:
- B. Such lamps may, in addition, be so arranged that any such selection can be made automatically, subject to the following limitations:

1. There shall be an uppermost distribution of light or composite beam so aimed and of such an intensity as to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least three hundred fifty (350) feet ahead for all conditions of loading; and
2. There shall be a lowermost distribution of light or composite beam so aimed and of sufficient intensity to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least one hundred (100) feet ahead. On a straight level road under any condition of loading, none of the high-intensity portion of the beam shall be directed to strike the eyes of an approaching driver.

(Code 1988, § 29-618)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.060.

Sec. 29-619. - Same—Beam indicators.

Every new motor vehicle registered in this State after January 1, 1942, which has multiple-beam road lighting equipment shall be equipped with a beam indicator, which shall be lighted whenever the uppermost distribution of lights from the headlamps is in use, and shall not otherwise be lighted. Any such indicator shall be so designed and located that when lighted it will be readily visible without glare to the driver of the vehicle so equipped.

(Code 1988, § 29-619)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.065.

Sec. 29-620. - Same—Dimming of lights.

- A. Every person driving a motor vehicle equipped with multiple-beam road lighting equipment, during the time when lighted lamps are required, shall use a distribution of light or composite beam directed high enough and of sufficient intensity to reveal persons and vehicles at a safe distance in advance of the vehicle, subject to the following requirements and limitations.
- B. Whenever the driver of a vehicle approaches an oncoming vehicle within five hundred (500) feet, or is within three hundred (300) feet to the rear of another vehicle traveling in the same direction, the driver shall use a distribution of light or composite beam so aimed that the glaring rays are not projected into the eyes of the other driver.
- C. In no case shall the high-intensity portion which is projected to the left of the prolongation of the extreme left side of the vehicle be aimed higher than the center of the lamp from which it comes at a distance of twenty-five (25) feet ahead, and in no case higher than a level of forty-two (42) inches above the level upon which the vehicle stands at a distance of seventy-five (75) feet ahead.

(Code 1988, § 29-620)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.070.

Sec. 29-621. - Taillamps, reflectors.

- A. Every motor vehicle and every motor-drawn vehicle shall be equipped with at least two (2) rear lamps, not less than fifteen (15) inches or more than forty-eight (48) inches above the ground upon which the vehicle stands, which when lighted will exhibit a red light plainly visible from a distance of five hundred (500) feet to the rear; provided, however, that the rear lamps may be mounted higher than forty-eight (48) inches on any vehicle carrying inflammable liquids as cargo. Either such rear lamps or a separate

lamp shall be so constructed and placed as to illuminate with a white light the rear registration marker and render it clearly legible from a distance of fifty (50) feet to the rear. When the rear registration marker is illuminated by an electric lamp other than the required rear lamps, all such lamps shall be turned on or off only by the same control switch at all times.

- B. Every motorcycle, motorized bicycle, and motorized scooter registered in this State, when operated on a street, shall also carry at the rear, either as part of the rear lamp or separately, at least one (1) approved red reflector, which shall be of such size and characteristics and so maintained as to be visible during the times when lighted lamps are required from all distances within three hundred (300) feet to fifty (50) feet from the vehicle when directly in front of a motor vehicle displaying lawful undimmed headlamps.
- C. Every new passenger car, new commercial motor vehicle, motor-drawn vehicle and omnibus with a capacity of more than six (6) passengers registered in this State, when operated on a street, shall also carry at the rear at least two (2) approved red reflectors, at least one (1) at each side, so designed, mounted on the vehicle and maintained as to be visible during the times when lighted lamps are required from all distances within five hundred (500) to fifty (50) feet from such vehicle when directly in front of a motor vehicle displaying lawful undimmed headlamps. Every such reflector shall meet the requirements of this division and shall be mounted upon the vehicle at a height not to exceed sixty (60) inches nor less than twenty-four (24) inches above the surface upon which the vehicle stands.

(Code 1988, § 29-621)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.075.

Sec. 29-622. - Auxiliary lamps.

Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed three (3) auxiliary lamps mounted on the front at a height not less than twelve (12) inches nor more than forty-two (42) inches above the level surface upon which the vehicle stands.

(Code 1988, § 29-622)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.080.

Sec. 29-623. - Cowl, fender lamps.

Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than two (2) side cowl or fender lamps which shall emit a white or yellow light without glare.

(Code 1988, § 29-623)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.085.

Sec. 29-624. - Running board lamps.

Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than one (1) running board courtesy lamp on each side thereof which shall emit a white or yellow light without glare.

(Code 1988, § 29-624)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.085.

Sec. 29-625. - Backup lamps.

Any motor vehicle may be equipped with a backup lamp, either separately or in combination with another lamp, but no such backup lamp shall be continuously lighted while the motor vehicle is in forward motion.

(Code 1988, § 29-625)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.085.

Sec. 29-626. - Spotlamps.

Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed one (1) spotlamp but every lighted spotlamp shall be so aimed and used as not to be dazzling or glaring to any person.

(Code 1988, § 29-626)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.090.

Sec. 29-627. - Arrangement of lamps other than headlamps.

Any lighted lamp or illuminating device upon a motor vehicle other than headlamps, spotlamps, front direction signals or auxiliary lamps which projects a beam of light of an intensity greater than three hundred (300) candlepower shall be so directed that no part of the beam will strike the level of the roadway on which the vehicle stands at a distance of more than seventy-five (75) feet from the vehicle.

(Code 1988, § 29-627)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.100.

Sec. 29-628. - Number of lighted lamps permitted at one (1) time.

At the times when lighted lamps are required, at least two (2) lighted lamps shall be displayed, one (1) on each side of the front of every motor vehicle except a motorcycle, motorized bicycle, or motorized scooter and except a motor-drawn vehicle except when the vehicle is parked subject to the provisions governing lights on parked vehicles. Whenever a motor vehicle equipped with headlamps as required in this division is also equipped with any auxiliary lamps or a spotlamp or any other lamp on the front thereof projecting a beam of an intensity greater than three hundred (300) candlepower, not more than a total of four (4) of any such lamps on the front of a vehicle shall be lighted at any one (1) time when upon a highway.

(Code 1988, § 29-628)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.105.

Sec. 29-629. - Signaling devices.

Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with mechanical or electrical signaling devices which shall plainly display a signal visible from the rear and front indicating an intention to turn, stop or slow.

(Code 1988, § 29-629)

State Law reference— Municipal authority to require use of signaling devices on all motor vehicles, RSMo 304.120.

Sec. 29-630. - Restriction on use of red lights.

No person shall drive or move any vehicle or equipment, except a school bus when used for school purposes or an emergency vehicle upon any street or highway, with any lamp or device thereon displaying a red light (blue for ambulance, fire or emergency rescue vehicles) visible from directly in front thereof.

(Code 1988, § 29-630)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.095.

Sec. 29-631. - Flashing signals and sirens.

Alternately flashing warning signals may be used, in accordance with the provisions of RSMo 307.175, on school buses when used for school purposes and on motor vehicles when used to transport United States mail from post offices to boxes of addressees thereof and on authorized emergency vehicles, in addition to sirens, but are prohibited on other motor vehicles, motorcycles, motorized bicycles, motorized scooters, and motor-drawn vehicles except as a means for indicating a right or left turn.

(Code 1988, § 29-631)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.100.

Sec. 29-632. - Animal-drawn vehicles.

Any person who shall place or drive or cause to be placed or driven upon or along any roadway of the City any animal-driven vehicle whatsoever, whether in motion or at rest, shall, after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, have attached to every such vehicle at the rear thereof a red taillight or a red reflecting device of not less than three (3) inches in diameter of effective area or its equivalent in area. When any such device shall consist of reflecting buttons there shall be no less than seven (7) buttons covering an area equal to a circle with a three-inch diameter. The total subtended effective angle of reflection of every such device shall be no less than sixty (60) degrees and the spread and efficiency of the reflected light shall be sufficient for the reflected light to be visible to the driver of any motor vehicle approaching such horse-drawn vehicle from the rear of a distance of not less than five hundred (500) feet.

(Code 1988, § 29-632)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.125.

Sec. 29-633. - Parked vehicles.

- A. Whenever a vehicle is lawfully parked upon any roadway in this City during the hours between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise and if there is sufficient light to reveal any person or object within a distance of five hundred (500) feet upon any such street or highway, no lights need be displayed upon any such parked vehicle.

- B. Whenever a vehicle is parked or stopped upon a roadway or shoulder adjacent thereto, whether attended or unattended, during the hours between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise and there is not sufficient light to reveal any person or object within a distance of five hundred (500) feet upon the highway, a vehicle so parked or stopped shall be equipped with one (1) or more lamps meeting the following requirements: At least one (1) lamp shall display a white or amber light visible from a distance of five hundred (500) feet to the front of the vehicle, and the same lamp or at least one (1) other lamp shall display a red light visible from a distance of five hundred (500) feet to the rear of the vehicle, and the location of the lamps shall always be such that at least one (1) lamp or combination of lamps meeting the requirements of this section is installed as near as practicable to the side of the vehicle which is closest to passing traffic.
- C. Any lighted headlamp upon a parked vehicle shall be depressed or dimmed.
- D. The provisions of this section shall not apply to a motor-driven cycle.

(Code 1988, § 29-633)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.435, 307.110.

Sec. 29-634. - Agricultural machinery; road machinery.

All vehicles, including agricultural machinery or implements, road machinery, road rollers, traction engines and farm tractors not in this division specifically required to be equipped with lamps, shall be equipped during the times when lighted lamps are required with at least one (1) lighted lamp or lantern exhibiting a white light visible from a distance of five hundred (500) feet to the front of the vehicle and with a lamp or lantern exhibiting a red light visible from a distance of five hundred (500) feet to the rear, and all such lamps and lanterns shall exhibit lights to the sides of any vehicle.

(Code 1988, § 29-634)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 307.115.

Secs. 29-635—29-655. - Reserved.

ARTICLE X. - CRASHES

Sec. 29-656. - Leaving the scene of a motor vehicle crash.

A person commits the offense of leaving the scene of a crash when:

- A. Being the operator of a vehicle involved in a crash resulting in injury or death or damage to property of another person; and,
- B. Having knowledge of such crash he or she leaves the place of the injury, damage or crash without stopping and giving the following information to the other party or to a law enforcement officer, or if no law enforcement officer is in the vicinity, then to the nearest law enforcement agency:
 1. His or her name;
 2. His or her residence, including city and street number;
 3. The registration or license number for his or her vehicle; and
 4. his or her operator's license number, if any.

- C. For the purposes of this section, all law enforcement officers shall have jurisdiction, when invited by an injured person, to enter the premises of any privately owned parking lot or parking facility for the purpose of investigating a crash and performing all necessary duties regarding such crash.

(Code 1988, § 29-656; Ord. No. 8067, § 8, 1-5-2017)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 577.060.

Sec. 29-657. - Notice of crash to Police Department or driver of unattended vehicle.

- A. The driver of a vehicle involved in a crash resulting in injury to or death of any person or property damage to an apparent extent of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or more to one (1) person shall immediately by the quickest means of communication give notice of such crash to the Police Department if such crash occurs within the City.
- B. Whenever the driver of a vehicle is physically incapable of giving immediate notice of a crash as required in Subsection A. of this section and there was another occupant in or on the vehicle at the time of the crash capable of doing so, such occupant shall give, or cause to be given, the notice not given by the driver.
- C. The driver of any vehicle which collides with an unattended vehicle shall immediately stop, attempt to locate the owner of the unattended vehicle, submitting to the owner the name and address of the driver and owner of the vehicle striking the unattended vehicle; otherwise, the driver shall leave in a conspicuous place in or upon the unattended vehicle struck, a writing denoting the name and address of the driver and owner of the striking vehicle.

(Code 1988, § 29-657)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.110, 300.120.

Sec. 29-658. - Report by driver or owner.

- A. The driver of a vehicle which is in any manner involved in a crash resulting in bodily injury to or death of any person or total property damage to an apparent extent of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or more to one (1) person shall, within five (5) days after such crash, forward a written report of such crash to the Police Department. The provisions of this section shall not be applicable when the crash has been investigated at the scene by a police officer while such driver was present.
- B. Whenever the driver is physically incapable of making a written report of a crash as required in Subsection A. of this section and such driver is not the owner of the vehicle, then the owner of the vehicle involved in such crash shall within five (5) days after the crash make such report not made by the driver.

(Code 1988, § 29-658)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.115, 300.120.

Sec. 29-659. - Investigation by Traffic Division.

It shall be the duty of the Traffic Division, assisted by other police officers of the Department to investigate traffic crashes, to arrest and to assist in the prosecution of those persons charged with violations of law causing or contributing to such crashes.

(Code 1988, § 29-659)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.030.

Sec. 29-660. - Report by police officer.

Every officer of the Police Department who, in the regular course of duty, investigates a motor vehicle crash, either at the time of and at the scene of a crash or thereafter by interviewing the participants or witnesses, shall immediately prepare and file a written report of the crash within a subsequent period of the occurrence and within twenty-four (24) hours.

(Code 1988, § 29-660)

Sec. 29-661. - Filing of reports.

The Traffic Division shall maintain a suitable system of filing traffic crash reports. Crash reports shall be maintained in accordance with common practice or standards established by the State. Such reports shall be available for the use and information of the City Traffic Engineer.

(Code 1988, § 29-661)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.040.

Sec. 29-662. - Public inspection of reports.

- A. All written reports made by persons involved in crashes or by garages shall be without prejudice to the individual so reporting and shall be for the confidential use of the Police Department or other governmental agencies having use for the records for crash prevention purposes, except that the Police Department or other governmental agency may disclose the identity of a person involved in a crash when such identity is not otherwise known or when such person denies his presence at such crash.
- B. No written report forwarded under the provisions of this section shall be used as evidence in any trial, civil or criminal, arising out of a crash except that the Police Department shall furnish upon demand of any party to such trial or upon demand of any court a certificate showing that a specified crash report has or has not been made; the date, time and location of the crash; the names and addresses of the drivers, the owners of the vehicles involved, and the investigating officers.
- C. All police reports involving crashes made by the Police Department shall be public record.

(Code 1988, § 29-662)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.125.

Sec. 29-663. - Studies of certain crashes.

Whenever the crashes at any particular location become numerous, the Traffic Division shall cooperate with the City Traffic Engineer in conducting studies of such crashes and determining remedial measures.

(Code 1988, § 29-663)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, RSMo 300.035.

Secs. 29-664—29-680. - Reserved.

ARTICLE XI. - ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLES

Sec. 29-681. - Operation limitations.

- A. No person shall operate an all-terrain vehicle, as defined in Section 29-1, upon the sidewalks, streets and highways of this City, except as follows:
 - 1. All-terrain vehicles owned and operated by a governmental entity for official use; and
 - 2. All-terrain vehicles operated for agricultural purposes or industrial on-premise purposes between the official sunrise and sunset on the day of operation.
- B. No person shall operate an off-road vehicle, as defined in Section 29-1, within any stream or river in this City, except that off-road vehicles may be operated within waterways which flow within the boundaries of land which an off-road vehicle operator owns or has permission to be upon.

(Code 1988, § 29-681)

Sec. 29-682. - Operation requirements.

- A. No person shall operate an all-terrain vehicle without a securely fastened safety helmet on the head of an individual who operates an all-terrain vehicle or who is being towed or otherwise propelled by an all-terrain vehicle.
- B. A person operating an all-terrain vehicle on a street or highway pursuant to an exception covered in this section shall have a valid operator's or chauffeur's license, but shall not be required to have passed an examination for the operation of a motorcycle, and the vehicle shall be operated only on streets or highways with a speed of thirty (30) miles per hour or less. When operated on a street or highway, an all-terrain vehicle shall have a bicycle safety flag, which extends not less than seven (7) feet above the ground, attached to the rear of the vehicle. The bicycle safety flag shall be triangular in shape with an area of not less than thirty (30) square inches and shall be dayglow in color.
- C. No operator of an all-terrain vehicle shall carry a passenger, except for agricultural purposes.
- D. Every all-terrain vehicle, except those used in competitive events, shall have the following equipment:
 - 1. A lighted headlamp and taillamp which shall be in operation at any time in which an all-terrain vehicle is being used on any street or highway in this State pursuant to Section 304.013, RSMo, as amended;
 - 2. An equilateral triangular emblem to be mounted on the rear of such vehicle at least two (2) feet above the roadway when such vehicle is operated upon any street or highway pursuant to Sections 300.348 or 304.013, RSMo, as amended. The emblem shall be constructed of substantial material with a fluorescent yellow-orange finish and a reflective red border at least one (1) inch in width. Each side of the emblem shall measure at least ten (10) inches;
 - 3. A braking system maintained in good operating condition; and
 - 4. An adequate muffler system in good working condition; and
 - 5. A United States Forest Service qualified spark arrester.

(Code 1988, § 29-682)

Sec. 29-683. - Operation on private property.

No person shall operate an all-terrain vehicle on private property without the consent of the owner of or lessor thereof. Any person operating an all-terrain vehicle upon lands of another shall stop and identify himself upon the request of the landowner or his duly authorized representatives and, if requested to do so by the landowner, shall promptly remove the all-terrain vehicle from the premises.

(Code 1988, § 29-683)

Sec. 29-684. - Age limitation.

No person under the age of sixteen (16) shall operate an all-terrain vehicle unless such person is accompanied by and under the direct supervision of a parent or guardian or is accompanied by and under the direct supervision of an adult who is authorized by the operator's parent or guardian to supervise the operator. This section shall not apply on private property owned by the parent or guardian of such person operating the all-terrain vehicle.

(Code 1988, § 29-684)

Sec. 29-685. - Operation on public property.

The operation of all-terrain vehicles within the parks and other public lands of the City is prohibited.

(Code 1988, § 29-685)

Secs. 29-686—29-699. - Reserved.

ARTICLE XII. - SNOWMOBILES

Sec. 29-700. - Prohibited on public streets.

In order to promote the safe movement of traffic and pedestrians upon the streets and sidewalks of the City, the operation of unlicensed snowmobiles upon the public streets and sidewalks of the City is prohibited.

(Code 1988, § 29-700)

Sec. 29-701. - Use on private property.

It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a snowmobile on the private property of another without the express permission to do so by the owner or occupant of such property.

(Code 1988, § 29-701)

Sec. 29-702. - Operation on public property.

The operation of snowmobiles within the parks and other public lands of the City is prohibited.

(Code 1988, § 29-702)

